

تأثير العوامل المادية والمعنوية على تشجيع المشاركة السكانية محليا

قراءة سوسيولوجية لأهم محفزات العمل التشاركي

The impact of material and moral factors in encouraging the local citizen participation

A sociological reading on the main local catalysts for participatory work

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Reçu le:21/03/2021

Accepté le:29/09/2021

Publié le:28/12/2021

Résumé:

Notre recherche étudie la question de la participation citoyenne au niveau local, son rôle et son efficacité pour permettre à l'individu de participer aux principaux projets d'intervention publique, y compris la réalisation du développement, en fonction des moyens disponibles ainsi que des variables sociales de la communauté locale. Nous nous sommes concentrés sur ce sujet pour identifier les principaux facteurs et influences qui motivent les individus à participer afin de développer le territoire auquel ils appartiennent d'une part. D'autre part, nous avons tenté d'étudier les éléments sociaux de la communauté locale autour du concept de travail participatif. A partir de ces indicateurs, nous passerons en revue dans notre recherche, tout en soulignant l'importance d'investir dans les capacités locales et d'encourager la solidarité locale des citoyens à travers leur participation à ce processus. Sur

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cette base, nous avons mené une étude pour déterminer les principales influences qui poussent les individus à prendre l'initiative et leur permettant de changer et d'améliorer la communauté locale, basée sur l'approche qualitative en utilisant la technique d'entretien auprès de onze participants résidant dans le bâtiment 26. où le projet a été mené (district de RabiaTaher, municipalité de Bab Ezzouar), l'étude a montré que la participation citoyenne est une force locale et que sa existence est liée à un ensemble d'influences principales, à savoir les influences matérielles, les besoin de réaliser un bénéfice personnel à caractère public, et les influences morales, qui sont les relations de voisinage, la proximité spatiale, la nature d'habitat et la confiance.

Mots clés : Développement, espace local, participation citoyenne, solidarité locale.

Abstract:

Our research investigates the citizen participation issue at the local sphere, its role and effectiveness in enabling the individual to participate in the main public intervention projects, including the realization of development, according to the means available as well as the social variables of the local community. We focused on this subject to identify the main factors and influences that motivate individuals to participate in order to develop the local area in which they belong on the one hand. On the other hand, we have attempted to investigate the social elements of the local community around the concept of participatory work. From these indicators, we will review in our research, while emphasizing the importance of investing in local capacity and encouraging local solidarity of citizens through their participation in this process. On this basis, we have conducted a study to determine the main influences that drive individuals to take the initiative and allowing them to change and improve the local community, based on the qualitative approach by using the interview technique among eleven participants residing in the 26 building where the project was

conducted (RabiaTaherdistrict, Bab Ezzouar municipality), the study resulted that participatory work is an effective tool to develop and strengthen the local relationships, and its existence is linked to a set of main influences, i.e. Material influences, the need to achieve a personal benefit of a public nature, and Moral influences, which are good-neighborly relations, spatial proximity, the nature of housing and trust in partners.

Keywords: Development, local solidarity, local area, citizen participation

- Résumé en arabe :

تهدف في هذه الورقة البحثية إلى التحليل ومناقشة مسألة المشاركة السكانية في المجال المحلي، دورها وفعاليتها في تمكين الفرد من المشاركة في أهم مشاريع التدخل ذات الطابع العمومي ومنه تحقيق التنمية وفق الوسائل المتاحة وكذا المتغيرات الاجتماعية للمجتمع المحلي الذي يقيم فيه. فلما كان الفرد الاجتماعي يمثل الحلقة الرئيسية لدوران عجلة التنمية، قمنا بدراسة هذا الموضوع لاكتشاف أهم العوامل والمؤثرات التي من شأنها تحفيز الأفراد على التشارك مع لتطوير المجال المحلي الذي يقيمون فيه ومنه تحقيق التنمية هذا من جهة، ومن جهة أخرى، حاولنا استقصاء التمثيلات الاجتماعية لعناصر المجتمع المحلي حول مفهوم العمل التشاركي في مخيالهم الفردي والجماعي انطلاقاً من بعض المؤشرات التي سنستعرضها في ورقة البحث، كذلك إبراز أهمية الاستثمار في القدرات المحلية وتشجيع التضامن المحلي للمواطنين من خلال إشراكهم في عملية التنمية، على هذا الأساس قمنا بدراسة ميدانية استقرأنا فيها أهم المؤثرات التي تجعل الأفراد يبادرون للتشارك فيما بينهم وتمكنهم من تغيير المجتمع المحلي وتحسينه. كل هذا كان عن طريق متابعتنا لمسار مشروع محلي قام من خلاله السكان بتهيئة العمارة التي يقطنونها لتحسين وتطوير خدماتها، معتمدين في ذلك على المنهج الكيفي الذي استخدمنا فيه تقنية المقابلة مع 11 فرد يقيم بالعمارة 26 أين تم المشروع (بني رابية طاهر بباب الزوار)، توصلت الدراسة إلى جملة من النتائج منها، أن العمل التشاركي وسيلة فعالة لتنمية المجتمع المحلي وتقوية العلاقات فيه، كما أنها وجودها يرتبط بجملة من المؤثرات الرئيسية وهي :

- مؤثرات مادية، وهي الحاجة إلى تحقيق منفعة ذاتية ذات طابع عمومي مما يجعل الأفراد مجبرين على التشارك.

مؤثرات معنوية، أهمها، علاقات الجيرة الجيدة، القرب المجالي، طبيعة المسكن والثقة في الشركاء. كلمات مفتاحية: تنمية، تضامن محلي، مجال محلي، مشاركة سكانية.

- Introduction:

Citizen participation at the organizational level of the local field is considered as an important topic of research and social studies on the development of cities, in addition to its contribution to facilitating the construction of the social link between the population and the spaces in which they reside, these works contribute with great gratitude to help in the development of the plans and programs proposed for urban and development projects and this is done by using the different suggestions and experiences that local residents make public intervention projects.

Therefore, citizen involvement in local development projects is imperative, as its vision is deeper and encompasses shortcomings than the field in which it lives more than others, and its intervention at the public level is more stimulating for the development process that requires concerted consultation many efforts to achieve this. However, the forms presented here It is about what are the incentives and factors that would make the citizens more interested in organizing the local field and how to invest in local projects to produce citizens more connected to the field in which in this context, thus researchers in urban sociology, have tried to discover the cycle through which the process of local participation takes place. Within the population, implement different projects and investigate the factors that on the reality experienced by our urban cities.

Through our presentation, we will investigate a living experience at the local level, how a group of inhabitants participated together to improve the services of architecture as a residential area they share, as these inhabitants were able, thanks to their monetary and

manual solidarity, to evolve the nature of the residential district according to their daily needs. This process went on for years without stopping and was a successful experience. By distinction, it was led by most residents of neighbouring buildings and has become a positive example of the role that the population plays in the local development process.

Based on the background of the study, the present research processes to resolve the following problem:

Research problem:

What are the factors that contribute to stimulating the participatory work of the citizens to achieve local development?

In order to solve this problem, we relied on the following hypotheses:

Hypotheses:

- The more people need a public benefit; the more participatory work among them will help meet this need.
- Good neighborly relations, trust and time factors help to increase participatory work in the local community.

The importance of study:

In this research paper, we will present an important type of citizen participation at the local level, that would increase solidarity among the population on the one hand, presenting a local experience conducted by a group of residents in a building in which they reside, after being unable to communicate their suffering to the local authorities, and how they changed their reality of life by relying on their social solidarity.

Reasons for choosing this topic: This subject has been chosen for several purposes such as:

- Shedding light on the factors that drive people to share at the local level.

- Highlighting the effectiveness of investment in the local capacities of citizens and their participation in the development process, as they are an important link in this chain which requires the collaboration of many actors and social institutions.
- Making a survey of social practices and representations of the inhabitants on participatory work in urban neighborhoods, based on the Algerian reality.

Research methods :

In our research we are going to use the descriptive and analytical approach in order to find out answers to our research problem by using quantitative and qualitative data analysis that will be helpful in this investigation.

Study approach:

We relied on the qualitative approach based on the technique of interviews (analysis of the content of interviews), because we thought it was the most appropriate, and our study focuses on the investigation of specific practices and perceptions of participatory work in the field, the research sample is composed of 11 respondents representing each family from a total community estimated to 24 families residing in the architecture.

Study Concepts

Our research consists of three main concepts as follow

- **Development:** It is the ability to activate the role of the citizen in the community development process. In this regard, Baisou Ibrahim points out that "development is the active participation of various groups in society to achieve two fundamental benefits, helping experts and technologists to prepare and provide solutions to problems" (Baizou 2015, p. 68).
- **Local Solidarity:** Emil Durkheim is considered the first to use the term "social solidarity," and he divided it into two types: organic solidarity and automatic solidarity. As for the former, we find it widespread in traditional societies governed by the relationship of kinship, while

the second includes solidarity by which social work is divided between individuals in societies. Local and modern cities are "an ethical link that unites individuals into one group and is considered the basis of social cohesion" (PRADES 1993, p. 22).

-Citizen participation: It is a voluntary process of a significant associative nature that necessarily requires the participation of all individuals, groups, classes, strata, classes and social associations, with the aim of exchanging certain benefits" (Sakour, 2007/2008, p. 130-131).

Previous studies:

Some previous studies have referred to the concept of citizen participation as a necessity for social development, including the work presented by **Dr. Madani Safar Zitoun** in various international programs such as **PUCA** and **PRUD** on the rebirth of precarious housing and community development by involving citizens in the process of building their homes, and this is what he presented in his article entitled By : "Participatory methodologies in Maghreb cities: 'governance from below' is doomed to failure? Step a player in the construction of housing at the time of the single party to adopt the idea of involving other actors in the process of building houses as a form of democracy. Openness in the field of collective action of individuals in recent years compared to what was before. We have noticed the involvement of many actors in the process of building and distributing housing through the establishment of different institutional "foundries" and the development of mediation processes outgoing Local communities to deal directly with the population" (SAFAR ZITOUN 2015, p. 12), realizing the development, according to its "opens the way to collective initiatives. With strong and organized social ties ... I give an example ... the Tafeltagit village project located in the town of Ghardaia, where the Banilskwan, a Mozabite tribe, undertook participatory work represented in the programme (Participatory Social Housing), in which

the State contributes 40% to 70% of the cost of housing construction, while the Amidol Association has begun the process of self-regulation of financial resources in order to help residents complete the completion of their housing, therefore the development of contemporary urban planning societies must move away from any central mobilization of various projects, and invest more in the solidarity resources of local communities and encourage traditional informal organizations. Contribute to the implementation of projects and thus to the realization of social development" (SAFAR ZITOUN 2015, p. 15)

1- A reading on the implications of local participation:

According to the definition of citizen participation at the documents issued by the Space Association, *"An approach to managing business activities and development requires the establishment of a permanent and continuous dialogue between concerned citizens and technical agencies in a solidarity and border framework, in addition to relying on local actors to identify, analyse problems and find solutions"* (Baisou 2015, p. 56), in another definition, we find that it is *"a voluntary and collective process that necessarily requires the participation of a group of individuals, classes and social associations in order to exchange certain benefits"* (Sakour, 2007/2008, P.130-131), as defined in other research as *"a sum of mechanisms that enable individuals to influence the adoption and implementation of public decisions, and it also means the possibility of giving individuals a certain share to exercise power"* (Massoudi 2017, p.397), clearly and explicitly calls and affirms all these concepts that the participation of the citizens is based on the idea of solidarity between certain parties to obtain collective benefit or find solutions to a problem.

This proposal reminds us of the Durkheimian approach to the concept of social solidarity, which he described as the basis for the formation of societies through the ages, and he divided it into two types: organic solidarity and automatic solidarity, while the first we

find it. Prevailing in traditional societies governed by the relationship of kinship, while the second includes solidarity through which social work is shared between individuals in local societies and modern cities, it is therefore an ethical link that unites individuals into a single group united by a common destiny, and is seen as the basis of social cohesion (PRADES, 1993) Social solidarity encompasses all societal behaviours and practices that nurture the spirit of cooperation, synergy and solidarity between individuals. And since social relations in cities are not based on the idea of kinship, blood and ethnicity as much as it is based on the idea of interest, we thought that the most important factor that could help to create this type of solidarity is the spatial proximity that goes through the sharing of the same local domain that expresses to us two interdependent connotations.

The local sphere not only informs us about the physical places in which we reside, nor is it made up of the entirety of the city's buildings and architectural forms, however, it goes beyond that to become a spiritual space for the community that affects and is affected by all the practices and representations that individuals build among themselves, in addition to being an integrated system of relationships between individuals they live in a common space, and this is adopted by Robert McIver in his readings, where he believes that the local sphere is a spiritual domain before being a dry urban sphere, then he says: "It is a social system whose members combineS a group of common interests and prevail among them general values and a sense of belonging to the degree that allows to participate in the basic conditions of common life" (Al-Julani , 1993, p. 160), and this is what drives them to solidarity together to organize and improve it in order to guarantee them a decent life.

In 2001, the term citizen participation was used for the first time which was included in a set of Algerian regulatory texts that aim to a framework of the state and the development of local projects in the field of housing, as a part of an initiative of the Ministry

of Housing and Urbanism. These texts have identified and underlined the role of citizen participation in the development process. And by improving the type of housing, this decision was the first transition of the Algerian state from the role of the only public actor intervention operations in the city since independence (SAFAR ZITOUN 2013). However, what is criticized for these texts is its restriction of the notion of the local sphere as an urban form only, which makes all projects that it recognizes the role of population participation, which is summed up in a set of different housing formulas as a quick solution to the housing crisis without taking into account the overall meaning of the local sphere.

After that, the idea of including citizen participation in other projects beyond obtaining housing was broadened and it was in 2006 in The 06-06 Legislation on the Basic Law on the Environment and The Fight against Pollution, which proposed the transmission of new principles of urban work on the basis of consultation and citizen participation in the field of the environment (Araar , 2013). These laws would have been good if they had not only stressed the need to involve citizens in the areas of public intervention at the environmental level because it is an inevitable issue, however, rather raised the challenge and determined how to do so, but unfortunately this has not been the case. approach the idea only in a technical way, thus, that the committee charged with studying the environmental situation in Algeria at the time excluded the role of associations, neighbourhood committees and all local activists in the field of environmental and local improvement while drawing up the national plan that deals with the environmental situation and its evolution in Algeria, which made all the solutions produced by the committee remain ink on paper because of the break it practiced with the sense of actual participation.

1-1- The role of population participation in local development:

The development is generally defined as a process by which it seeks to improve the public life of individuals, and relies on a hierarchical structure whose basic basis is the development of the local field to gradually intensify the development process to include all the institutions. This is what the programs and policies adopted by most voluntary organizations in the United States of America and Great Britain, who sought to improve the economic and social conditions of societies at the local level, recognized that real development is the one that starts from below the discourse on development and community development in all urban studies is mainly related to the ability to activate the role of the citizen in the development process, being the circle on which he turns this process, the more this citizen is able to deal with the various problems he faces, the more this will contribute to increasing the capacity to achieve local development. Baisou Ibrahim says in this regard: *"Development is the active participation of various groups of society to obtain two fundamental advantages, helping experts and technologists to prepare and bring solutions to problems that do not conflict with their habits and aspirations, the project focused on the real and the priority needs of the population"* (Baisou 2015 68).

Local development cannot be built in the light of remoteness with community members, as it is a process of integration among many social actors, and thus working to develop the idea of involving the population in various local projects would help to build a local field that is largely in line with the demands and desires of the population. Also by developing individual and collective skills and taking advantage of them as a social force that helps to build a development base that takes into account all social considerations and encompasses all problems related to local sphere development according to the following rule:

A citizen actor —→ a social force —→ collective solutions —→ local development —→ global development.

2-Analysis methodology:

2-1- Research methodology:

The study was conducted in the district of *RabiaTaher, Bab EzzouarMunicipalty, State of Algiers*, because of our observation of the existence of a building in the neighborhood that does not resemble the other neighboring buildings, namely architecture No. 26. After our investigation, it was found that the inhabitants of the building had been working for 7 years to reconfigure it with the various facilities connected to it.

We relied on the qualitative approach by using the interview technique as a tool of investigation (analysis of the content of the interviews), which we considered as the most appropriate because our study focuses on a specific practice and perceptions of participatory work in the local field. The percentage of representation of the sample in relation to the total The community is close to half, thus the results are more accurate. In our recorded interviews, Mrs Ben Mesbah Farida and her first and second assistants choose the project's path and its first and second assistants, while we dedicated the other nine interviews to the neighbours participating in the monthly solidarity.

2-2- Characteristics of the research sample:

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Table No. 01: The Socio-Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Sample

Socio-demographic characteristics					Social characteristics				
No	Gender	Age	Education level	Family situation	Accommodation type	Date of residence	Occupation	Participation	Type
P1	F	45	University	Married	Owner	1990	Employee	✓	Monetary
P2	F	57	Secondary school	Married	Owner	1982	Housewife	✓	Monetary
P3	M	65	Primary school	Married	Owner	1981	Retired	✓	Monetary + Manual
P4	F	36	University	Married	Rent	2015	Teacher	✓	Monetary
P5	M	59	Secondary school	Married	Owner	1980	Employee	✓	Monetary I + Manual
P6	f	69	University	Widow	Owner	1981	Retired	✓	Material + Manual
P7	F	45	University	Married	Owner	1995	Business manager	✓	Monetary I
P8	F	40	University	Married	Rent	2018	Accountant	✓	Monetary
P9	M	55	University	Married		2018	Doctor	✓	Monetary
P10	M	26	Secondary school	Single	Owner	2000	Daily worker	✓	Manual
P11	M	30	University	Single	Owner	1985	Architect	✓	Monetary + Manual

2-2-1- Socio-demographic characteristics of the research sample:

The gender of respondents was almost equal to a rate of 06 women and 5 men. As for the age of respondents, we find that most of them are in the average of "56 and over" age group at a rate of 11/4, followed by the "26-36" age group at a rate of 11/3 cases. The rest is in the categories "36-46" and "46-56" at the rate of 11/2 for each age group, thus the third box shows the level of education of the sample, most of which is concentrated in the level of "university" at the rate of 11/8 respondents, while the secondary level takes 11/3 As for the level of primary education, it is only one, while the fourth box shows the family situation of the respondents, as we find that most of them are married on average 7/11 married, 11/2 single and 2/11 widows.

2-2-2- Social characteristics:

This chart represents an overview of the respondents' accommodation, as it consists of four characteristics of the dwelling, which are the floor, the number of the apartment, the nature of the accommodation and the date of the first residence in the dwelling. We see that most of the respondents are spread over all floors of the building because we wanted to include the study of all the residents of the building without excluding any inhabitants. As for the third box, it shows that most of the residents of the building own dwellings at a rate of 11/8, while there are 3/11 of the respondents who paid (the rent) because of the weight of this former neighbourhood and most of the apartments were purchased and no longer belong to the National Agency of Real Estate Management OPGI after the conditions of obtaining have been met. According to the terms of the contract with the agency, we also find that they have been resident in the neighbourhood for more than 10 years, at a rate of 11/8 cases, and this makes them more socially and psychologically connected to the place, while the others occupy the house for less than 10 years at a rate of 11/3.

2-2-3- Business activity, monthly participation and its type:

The majority of the sample belongs to the category of workers with a rate of 11/7 in different occupations. However, we note that most of them are in intellectual professions, while we find 2/11 retired people and 2/11 people who do not work. As for the box that shows the monthly participation in the table, we find that respondents who participate in the payment of monthly or annual contributions for the restoration of the building represent the entire sample at a rate of 11/11 respondents, and they pay the financial costs they agreed in advance without interruption. Regarding the type of participation, we note that 5/11 of respondents prefer financial participation without the manual, whereas we see that 4/11 contributes financially and manually, while we find a case of respondents who contribute to the project only manually.

3- Showing results

3-1- Physical effects:

3-1-1- Participatory work is subject to a factor of need:

What distinguishes the study sample is that the neighbourhood relationship is the primary link between residents, as they share the same residential neighbourhood and benefit from the same services; This led us to believe that their proximity to a sphere subjected them to the imperative of sharing services and using the services available in this residential area, like the electric elevator, water , the focus on the building and others, thus we tried to ask a question to respondents describing the achievements they accomplish through their local solidarity and got their approval more can we compare the representations of individuals between the opportunity on the side more material or moral, through their different positions, so that their positions were as follows:

Table 02: The most popular work for locals

The word	Repetition
Elevator	11
Water	11
Stairs	11
The outdoor fountain	8
Architecture has improved	5
Increase of the social network	4
Cleanliness	4
Planting and wooding	2
Cooperation	2
The spirit of community	1

The table identifies that most respondents tend to approve of material works in which they have participated. The question of seeking the main purpose of their collective solidarity clearly demonstrates their repetition of all material needs without taking into account the symbolic meaning of collective action. Like physical projects such as the elevator, water and stairs were counted several times at the rate of 11 times for each work, in an explicit expression of the appropriateness of service projects that satisfy them with material needs that would benefit them on a daily basis and tangible basis, while the frequency of expressions affecting the moral aspect of sharing varied from a decreasing rate of 4 out of 11 cases compared to growth Network Relations and 2 State of Cooperation For the term cooperation, 1 case referred to the expression group spirit.

The need factor has carved out the lion's share as the most catalytic factor for participatory work and cooperation between the inhabitants, as they share the same residential area, as all residents benefit from the same services available in this area and are collectively affected by their deficiency or damage , and so it was their first and most powerful reason for gathering and reflecting on possible solutions that can be accomplished

collectively. In general, most architectural structures and services have been damaged by time. The electric elevator was their first material need as it helps to lighten transport loads, particularly for populations suffering from various diseases or the elderly. This explains their constant repetition to mention it as a material need that they have achieved thanks to their local solidarity on the one hand, and it explains their right to re-equip it as a first requirement. Similarly, as far as water is concerned, it is an essential part of life and cannot be suppressed, because it is a vital need linked to the idea of human survival, which is what has led the population to include it among the primary needs to which it must meet on the other hand.

Therefore, the plans to reconfigure the structures and needs necessary for a decent life were the first idea that prompted them to come together and solidify with them and contributed to the creation of the idea of sharing, as we saw through the statement of the respondents. That is the first catalyst that pushed them to come together is the weakness of architectural structures and services and because every time they use local interests to solve the problems they suffer in their residential area do not find listening or false promises, and in this context, one of the respondents said: *"I am diabetic. I was very happy when they repaired the escalators. I was relieved. I was in a lot of pain to get to the floor I live in sometimes. I was exhausted because of my illness when I climbed the stairs and was ashamed of the neighbors every time I asked them to help me up. Today, thank Allah, I'm going home fast."* On the other hand, we notice that the residents have done so. Not as much express the symbolic aspect of the project as the cooperation, the increase of the network of relations between them, except in some cases that have fostered the growth of the network of relations, cooperation and the spirit of the group, as an expression of the symbolic aspect produced by these joint actions, and this is due to the fact that man by nature tends to everything It is a material and tangible issue that directly benefits. As for the symbolic aspect,

few individuals take into account the symbolic aspect of social relations, and these are among those who have been proactive in the idea of meeting, of uniting people. And urge them to work together, like the owner of the idea Mrs Ben Mesbah, who was able to develop her idea. And this makes it a distinctive model that embodies the idea of solidarity in often disconnected and social urban societies in that the network of relationships is based on pragmatism, and in this context she said: *"We did a lot of work, however, what I liked most was the understanding that was between us, they were all ready. To help, thus that they are forced to attend meetings after Friday prayers, to improve that there is a desire among neighbors to serve some of them, we are one family. These results greatly prove the accuracy of the saying: "necessity is the mother of invention," where the need factor played a targeted role in pushing the population to cooperate together in order to realize material interests that helped adapt the architecture according to their desires and needs.*

On the other hand, it became clear to us through our dialogue with the project managers that they met periodically every month to consult and research together in order to know the development of the projects and their development on the ground, and the march presents a monthly calendar that counts the fee payers and non-payers in order to encircle the population and inform them of the various beneficiaries (see Appendix No. 01). It also allows any participant to freely express their opinion, knowing that they can meet privately in the event of an emerging or emergency, and residents are informed of meeting times through the wall by-law issued in the main building foyer. . In this context, we asked the participants another question to describe the reasons why they attended the meetings and answered the directors' call, is it done according to their desire to exchange ideas and build new relationships as a symbolic sense of sharing, or simply to pay for financial costs? The answers were:

Table 03: Key reasons to attend meetings:

Reason to attend meetings	Repetition
Paying financial contributions	08
Consultation and exchange of ideas	03
Total	11

We note from the table that most respondents stated that the main reason for them to participate in the various meetings is the payment of financial contributions, with the average of these groups reaching 11/8 of the total, while we noted that the symbolic and moral aspect of participation is not a broadly greater part of their interests, as was mentioned in only 03 cases. This is another indicator of the degree of influence of the need factor on participatory work, as material needs have been a greater catalyst than the moral needs to do participatory work among the population, which we have noticed that most of them do not interfere in the project's progress scheme, and they are not proactive in presenting new opinions that would develop it and contribute significantly to the consolidation of the social network. One interviewee, expressing her opinion in this context, said: *"Madam, we do not meddle in Miss Ben Mesbah's affairs, because she knows everything that needs to be done, we only pay money. They tell us the amount of subscription to pay and we pay all the needs we fulfill benefit everyone, I personally reduce the expenses of the house and children and I pay as long as the authorities are absent from the field and do nothing ..."*

The material need largely helped to stimulate participatory work, thus it was the first reason that prompted the population to undertake the initiative after the local authorities procrastinated and resigned from their role of rehabilitation of different urban structures and monitoring of local space, this is what we noticed in the neighboring buildings that seem to be deteriorating. All these reasons have been a strong impulse for the population to count and approve all the material needs it has achieved through their solidarity together, and

perhaps the first explanation of their constant tendency to evoke material needs at the expense of morale lies in the type of benefits provided by material arguments and lacking in moral needs, because the former appears to the public as something tangible and visible that directly benefits the individual, while the moral side of participatory work expresses abstract moral needs that cannot be touched. And since the individual tends by nature to approve of the tangible benefit, they tend to approve it further, because in their representation she expresses an objective that they had originally intended and were their first reason for sharing, and therefore is considered as a success. That they must have been desirable, and those material benefits that they noticed when were able to do so during this period, the burden of their daily commute and their problems were resolved in this residential area, as this greatly contributed to changing their way of life in this residential area, which was stressful for them. While moral needs are drawn in their imagination as mere feelings which they can easily do, for example the effect that the term strong social bond, cooperation and others has on the human mind of static is not as important as the term easy-to-use electric elevator, drinking water and other material benefits, particularly after long suffering from the deterioration of architectural services and the resignation of local officials, this is what has made the residents on their behalf and contribute to the improvement of the service of public facilities in architecture, lighting, water, stairs and others, this does not mean that moral needs It can be abolished as a social need. By contrast, it is the basis for the development of participatory action, and this is what we will notice in the second part of the research. It should be noted that respondents who expressed that the purpose of their meeting is to exchange ideas are the facilitators of the local project, as the author of the idea expressed in this regard, saying: *"I am the one who brings them together to understand ". I also give them an idea of what I want to accomplish. I work hard to showcase them. New*

ideas and I accept all opinions, anyone who protests against the shortcomings are welcome and can add ..., I have no problem with anyone. On the contrary, I am very happy with the new ideas ... "This can be explained by the increased experience of these managers who we have noticed that they have leadership qualities A peculiarity acquired by their constant contact with the field, because Miss Ben Mesbah is a graduate of the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and former director of the National School of Plant Processing.

After researching the degree of influence of the need factor on stimulating participatory work, it became clear to us that the participatory work carried out by the inhabitants of architecture had come as an urgent desire to satisfy material needs, so the main factor in the formation of different local organizations is the need to take advantage of certain advantages, and since these advantages exist in the external domain What the public had to be cooperation to achieve, and therefore, after the absence of bodies and institutions specialized in the care of the region in which they live, the population is forced to cooperate to improve its standard of living and improve public services according to its desires. This leads them to form and create organizations, even informal ones, that is, they do not depend on a legal contract as in the case of official local organizations, but they aim to improve the overall situation of housing and its various facilities in order to facilitate the daily lives of residents, and this proves the hypothesis.

3-2-Moral effects:

3-2-1- Spatial proximity and its impact on population participation:

Lewis Wirth, in his book *Urban as a Way of Life*, acknowledges that the main reason for building neighborhood relationships is spatial proximity. He says, *"You are my neighbour because you live near me"* (Issac-JOSEPH 1979, p113), because it is undeniable that our sharing of space plays a role in the creation of a species. *"Neighbourhood relations and*

practices, even if they differ in terms of type and strength," says DEPAULE. "The thresholds of the dwelling, its windows, its doors, its location are all important points by which the inhabitant's relations with others are formed and produce many practices and activities" (Soumia, 2013, p. 182 In this context , we have abandoned the idea that recognizes the role of spatial proximity as an influence on the formation of relationships and participatory work among the population, because we find that all the actors in our study share the same residential sphere, which is architecture, so this influence can play a major role in launching various participatory projects. We asked respondents a series of questions describing the type of relationship that binds them to each other, and their answers referred primarily to the following terms: neighbourhood, solidarity, union, family. One of the interviewees in this regard said: *"Look, I always say that we In this architecture, we look like the precursors (compared to the predecessor), as if we were the home of a big family We enter through the same door and stand in solidarity with us ... so every additional service in this architecture will benefit us all. "*

It is also mentioned that this closeness has contributed to the formation of a relationship between the inhabitants that has extended over time, which is the neighborhood relationship, which is the second form that a person weaves in his environment after the relationship of kinship. , especially if the neighbourhood relationship extends over time, and in this Raymond Ludroot believes that every urban group is directly linked to the neighbourhood in which it lives, because this field allows it to forge links, based on its participation in collective life and its sustainability. proximity throughout the territory, and so this happens to this group of people (LEUT 1966) The sharing of space and prolonged relations over time have helped to motivate the population to local solidarity and to participate together in the improvement of the space that unites them.

Data from fieldwork indicate that participants in the process have been living there for many years and have long-term relationships. Among them are Miss Ben Mesbah, the owner of the idea and her first and second assistants, who have lived in this building since 1981, in addition to many respondents, because we felt that they are most of the neighbours, as they say. In its response to a question related to the extent of its knowledge of all the residents of the architecture, the organization walks says: *"Certainly I know all the neighbors who are involved, only those who rarely live (i.e. tenants) I don't know them and I don't talk to them."* As most respondents' responses indicate that they have known each other since time, they are Like the family home, one of the respondents says: *"We are here a family ... We are very similar to the same family.... grandfather, grandmother and forerunners. "*

The spatial proximity has contributed to the emergence of a strong relationship between the residents, which in turn has contributed to the formation and strengthening of the spirit of participatory work between them to improve the different services of this residential area that unites them, such as this factor, meaning "Spatial proximity", played as a hidden influence to contribute and cooperate together in order to implement various projects. If it was not visible to the general public and could not see it with the naked eye, as was the case with the need factor, however, it greatly contributed to the population's push towards sharing and cooperation to recreate the residential area, it also explains the absence or status of the contributors to the project residing outside the architecture, As we found that all contributors were from within the building and permanently residing there, as they have known each other for a long time. On the other hand, spatial proximity has contributed to the consolidation of the network of social relations within the population, so that many respondents are similar to the relationship that binds them to the same family that is joined by the blood bond, which pushes it to the feeling that they share the same fate, and they are

always forced to cooperate and stand side by side whenever necessary Cooperation between them is a and this analogy also allows us to explain the reason for the continuity of participatory participation. Work within the population and its continuity for many years, as it began more than 7 years ago and is still in place to this day.

3-2-2- Trust as a key factor in increasing local solidarity:

In this part, we must refer to the meaning of trust before beginning to project it as a concept of the field, which Anthony Gendes considers "*as credibility in a specific person or system*" (Fukumaya, 2015, p. 31), in a more precise sense is this positive image that a person pulls towards the other, because it also expresses that structure that arises in the social mind of the individual towards a specific person., a certain group or organization, and trust in the individual imagination is built according to certain criteria determined by the nature of the relationship between individuals and groups, and it is characterized by two fundamental characteristics, measurability and life cycle, so that we, as individuals, can trust at a high degree, which is called absolute trust, and can trust at low degree, i.e. trust with anticipation, and the life cycle is what the confident place in the confident, and the second has two options: either he maintains it and all his social demands and thus becomes a person who enjoys people's trust and friendship, or he loses it By violating the social norms in which you must be, so that he is a pariah who is avoided by the majority and avoids contracting with him in any way, from there we conclude that all projects of a participatory nature established between individuals or groups is adopted its first construction on the confidence factor, and the absence of this factor constitutes an obstacle to the establishment of any partnership relationship, and its loss will result in the termination of the participatory contract if it exists. This argument led us to question the fact that there is confidence among respondents, and what is the effect of this factor on their participatory projects, the answers were:

Table 04: Participants' Confidence in Project Managers.

Participants	Trust strongly	Trust with a reserve	Don't trusts
Participant 01	X		
Participant 02	X		
Participant 03	X		
Participant 04	X		
Participant 05	X		
Participant 06	X		
Participant 07	X		
Participant 08	X		
Participant 09	X		
Participant 10	X		
Participant 11	X		
Total	11	0	0

It is noted from the chart that all respondents reported having a high degree of confidence in the degree of confidence in the group leading the project characterized by intensity, this is what made them cede all the powers, and it should be noted that this project was suspended for a year because of the desire of a young architecture to lead it , but the neighbors According to their statements, they asked Ms. Bin Mesbah and her assistants to take over the process again because she is a confident woman with strength and rigor in leadership, and she also worked hard and did not betray their trust. One of the women says: "... *It's poor Miss Ben Mesbah*. Some young men accused her of stealing funds from the project ... This prompted her to give up running the project, and then these young men took

over for a year, but they turned it all around. Upside down ... Building has become a stable ... After that, we begged her for a long time to take over the chair of the committee. The word of truth is said: it is hard work and a confident woman," says another woman in her response about her confidence in this participatory work (Do you trust the project managers?) For reference, this lady resides precariously in Algeria (resides in France): "Of course, of course, I have great confidence, otherwise I will never pay a subscription. However, every time I return to Algeria, I notice the good state that prevails in architecture and order. Our architecture looks great compared to other buildings that are mostly dirty and full of chaos. "

The previous data confirm that the confidence factor is a pillar and an essential factor in the construction of participatory relationships between individuals, so there is no partnership without trust, because the social individual by his nature cannot build a partnership with people in whom he does not trust or with whom he deals conservatively , just as participatory relationships disappear with the disappearance of the confidence factor, which made do without the services of neighbors young architects after receiving it for a while, and they negotiated with the first march of the project because of their great confidence in him , and this lady and her companions got the trust of the partners , and we also concluded with our direct observation that the first official relied on advertisements and charters, so that they periodically issued banners explaining the path Monthly financial contributions are meticulous, and they are devoted to all the work, whereas the residents told us that the group of young people who tried to work was absent most of the time and did not follow up on the projects in the field. We also noted that he has great leadership power and field experience as a former executive in the National Agricultural Engineering Institution.

Finally, it can be said that local proximity and trust greatly influenced the encouragement of participatory work, as they contributed to increasing local solidarity among the population and their cooperation in carrying out many projects within the architecture at the beginning, and then these projects extended to the end of the external building. Therefore, these moral influences have been a good catalyst to get the inhabitants to initiate the improvement of services within the architecture without resorting to local authorities because they share the same field and deny the problems for many years. We also noted that these projects need people who enjoy the confidence of the majority and the qualities of the leader, the most important of which is commitment and rigor, so that the person to whom this task is entrusted must possess a distinct leadership strength and dedication to full communication between the various stakeholders. , which helps to increase their sense of confidence and comfort for effective participation in local development.

After studying these factors through direct observation of the field of research and oral interview with respondents, it became clear that whenever the following factors were available: spatial proximity, over-time neighbourly relations, trust, the greater this contributed to increased local solidarity and cooperation among the population, which proves the validity of the hypothesis.

4- Discuss the results

The process of local development has started from the idea of local solidarity among the population to solve problems that share the same field, the latter of which we have also concluded that it, in turn, is subject to material and immaterial influences. Material influences appear in the factor of the need to achieve personal benefit of a public nature. This common need helped to push people towards solidarity and sharing together to achieve

it and benefit from its benefits, and then this influence evolved to reveal to us, the presence of other moral influences that greatly contributed to the emergence and growth of participatory work among residents who did not notice it at first, however, with the passage of time, have increased their sense of connection morally because they share the same region and therefore the same fate.

The field study identified that encouraging the participation of the population at the local level plays an important role in achieving development gains that are inaccessible in the absence of participatory work, as these residents have been able to adapt architectural services according to their daily needs and solve their problems in the residential area they occupy through their cooperation and solidarity. , because we found that they are a civil party in the process. Development can more than others determine the type of projects to be implemented in public intervention operations at the local level, as they are the most integrated, and therefore

Moral influences, such as participation in the same local sphere, social relationships extending over time, have given meaning to their commitment to serve each other strongly in a manner similar to the bond that exists between the only family that is joined by the bloody relationship and feels obliged to be as a structure and that each party serves the other , on the other hand establishes This type of relationship aims to deepen and increase the confidence factor and thus to establish a strong and coherent local organization, although it is informal and not documented by a statutory law that rewards and punishes those involved and those who are not involved, but it seems strong because of the strength of the network of relationships.

The participatory work not only contributed to obtaining material benefits at the local level, but rather revealed to us the extent of the social link of the inhabitants with the

local sphere that unites them and their interdependence with each other, as we have noticed manifestations of solidarity with which the traditional Algerian society was known, the latter known for its solidarity, the local community and its synergy to solve its problems away from the state. This urban group was able to return to the restructuring of a type of traditional relations better known in the countryside and achieve symbolic social objectives such as the increase and consolidation of the social network of social relations, weaving a strong bond between them, one of the respondents assimilated the family link.

This explains for us the development of this project, which began with a small idea, which is to improve the services of internal architecture after the procrastination of local communities in order to restore them, to include projects that were not originally planned, such as preparing the outdoor road that connects the building to its neighbors, decorating the outdoor garden, etc., where this joint work played a role. No matter how positively their behavior has changed, which has changed their practices and representations towards the local sphere for the better, at a time when many individuals see that the local sphere is the property of the state, that is, the requirement to prepare it, they affirm that it is part of their property and they must, as residents of the place, preserve it because they are responsible and linked to it, they are also required to partner to create a local field that meets their needs and is accessible to all, and that is what contributes to development.

Conclusion:

Although this case may represent a small sample and seem somewhat abnormal, it embodied an act of solidarity par excellence, the foundations of a residential area organized more than others. He also assured us that development is a series of interconnected rings formed by a set of actions and functions carried out by many social actors, other than that. The citizen is considered the main link in this chain and its axis of rotation, and so

development can be achieved if we enlighten and focus more on the work of awareness and nourishing community thinking on the need to manage its local affairs and to decide for itself the fate of his community so that he feels responsible and demands participation, according to what is compatible with his social training, and this by involving the neighbourhood committees in all local projects conducted by the municipality and allowing them to exercise their democratic right on the ground.

We also found that the participation of the population in the organization of the local sphere embodies a type of effective democratic practice because it allows all social strata to express their opinion and help change the face of the public sphere for the better. It also contributes to the construction of a base for model urban areas that take into account the social dimensions of the urban sphere and adapt it coherently. Given the social model that prevails over the elements of the local community, this explains why the concept of participatory democracy dominates various contemporary development approaches, as it came to criticize the legal and technocratic urbanism that previously dominated the field of reconstruction in the world, and which was not sensitive to the social aspect of the city. This is what we notice in the urban forms of the modern Algerian city, which tend to be soulless architectural forms, because they draw their plans in the light of the rupture and the gap between the population and the public authorities due to the problem of communication and lack of trust, and it does not take into account the social dimensions that it is good to be more forward-looking than it is for us to build urban cities to international standards.

Finally, and in general, this study confirmed to us that the Algerian domestic field is very broad, and poses many problems difficult to translate given the social rupture between technical planners and the population, but the investment in these local projects and their support by the state will go a long way to making a map. Growth and development in line

with all the social considerations of Algerian society, for example the project we studied in this research paper that demonstrated the role of the population in organizing the local field and adapting it according to their aspirations, so that this experience takes on other dimensions, because the inhabitants of the neighbouring buildings began to walk in the same way as the inhabitants of the building 26 did without the implication of local authorities. Therefore, it is quite possible that these acts of solidarity will contribute to fostering community thought in the management of its local affairs and to determining the fate of its community itself as a social actor. They also contribute to the communication that occurs between the inhabitants of the neighbourhood through these projects of exchange of knowledge and experience, cohesion of social relations and increased civic sense.

We conclude this work by writing a set of recommendations, namely:

- A development reform project cannot be carried out without the participation and consultation of the majority, which is why the state must abandon the model of governance from top to bottom without extrapolating to reality.
- The contact that takes place between the inhabitants of the neighbourhood as a result of these projects increases the capacity to exchange knowledge and experience, the cohesion of social relations and the increase in the civil sense of the population.
- The participation of the population is considered a form of the practice of democracy, as this process helps to build a basic basis for typical urban areas that take into account the social dimensions of the urban sphere.
- The authorities must support these collective initiatives within the neighbourhood and adopt mechanisms to strengthen them with various honours and incentives, even if they are moral to commercialize these projects.

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- Appendices:

Appendix 01: A photo showing the monthly participation payment program

CALENDAR 2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Appendix 02: A photo of the entrance of the building



Source: Researcher's Photo