



## Evaluation of social policies in Algeria for the period (1970-2014)

تقييم السياسات الاجتماعية في الجزائر للفترة (1970-2014)

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### Abstract

This paper attempts to study the analysis social policies in Algeria, through the study of the Algerian reality, The study focused on the period from the year of 1970-2014 because social policy is one of the most important pillars of balance and social justice. This policy as defined by the United Nations represents an effective mechanism to build societies in justice and stability and it is available with elements of sustainability, and therefore within the scope of interest-makers overall national development policies, and the ultimate goal of this policy in Algeria, especially is the alleviation of poverty, exclusion and hotbeds of social tension, and improve overall well-being of all citizens of different categories

### ملخص

هذه الورقة تحاول دراسة تحليل السياسات الاجتماعية في الجزائر، من خلال دراسة الواقع الجزائري وركزت الدراسة على الفترة الممتدة من سنة 1970-2014 لان السياسة الاجتماعية تعد احد أهم ركائز التوازن والعدالة الاجتماعية، فهذه السياسة كما تحدها الأمم المتحدة تمثل آلية فعالة لبناء مجتمعات تسودها العدالة والاستقرار وتتوفر لها مقومات الاستدامة، ولذلك تقع في نطاق اهتمام صانعي سياسات التنمية الوطنية العامة، والهدف النهائي لهذه السياسة هو تخفيف حدة الفقر والإقصاء وإخماد بؤر التوتر الاجتماعي، وتحسين الرفاه العام لجميع المواطنين على اختلاف فئاتهم

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** السياسات الاجتماعية، الرفاهية الاجتماعية، النمو الاقتصادي، الإنفاق العام الاجتماعي

**Introduction :**

Some studies have shown a special emphasis on the importance of social policy which aims to provide equal opportunities Because it is conducive to the success of economic policy , and this fundamental point highlights the responsibility of the state policy in this topic. Also a call of the government to formulate an integrated social policy launched mainly from the human capacity and respects the rights of all groups<sup>1</sup>;And provide minimum conditions for equal opportunities for all citizens And benefit from the decentralization of social policy when setting Some other studies have also found a strong positive relationship between social policy and economic growth Where that economic growth occurs through social policy development especially through investment in industry and infrastructure and provide some basic needs effectively as services of health, education, housing and operating Because it contributes to the development of a minimum of human capital , which in turn leads to increased rates of per capita income and national level .

**1.The relation between social policy and economic growth**

-a study" (Y.Nannan 2015)<sup>2</sup> This study aimed effect of inequality in educational attainment on economic growth during the period 1990-2010 in China.Where the results of the study showed that inequality is more important to the economic performance of educational attainment Given the limited social resources for investment and education And education policies that create a more equitable distribution of educational resources and promote high growth , especially in the less developed regions.

-A study (Hayward Jack et Richet Isabelle2014)<sup>3</sup> On the European social policy and national systems

This study aimed to signal the need since the beginning,To create a European social union by sovereign <sup>4</sup>states and intervene increasingly in the international market and the care taken to preserve the social basis and political power This is how national governments seeking to organize independently and delivery and financing of social services. As part of Take to the concept of the welfare state is formed as an essential element of national cohesion and social .

-the study addressed (D. Weil 2014)<sup>5</sup>The relation between health and economic growth in many countries, The study concludes that the per capita income is closely linked to a large extent with the health, as measured by life expectancy or a number of other indicators within countries, In addition to the existence of a relationship between people's health and income. And high -income individuals to improve health in a variety of ways, Ranging from improving nutrition to build infrastructure for public health ,Also, the quality of institutions and human capital are the key factors for health in connection with income.

-A study (Gomel Bernard et Méda Dominique2014)<sup>6</sup>This study was conducted in the Republic of the Marshall Islands on the Minimum Integration of income policy RSAA major recommendation in the establishment of social policies that appear in the form of radical innovation and other alternatives from the findings of this study

at the end of the investigation in several areas to incorporate Paris under this policy. To achieve the goals of the law establishing the RSA. Especially with regard to the systematic increase in income through interviews with all stakeholders is also evident that what proved to be a deterioration of the bureaucracy in the implementation of this policy is the simplification of the main pillars of the new device. And also it appeared that the so-called bureaucratic inflation and this was because of the relationship between employment and private recovery and that the goal here was to achieve a clear financial gain.

-A Study (Lafore Robert 2013)<sup>7</sup> As with the first wave of decentralization appearance in early 1980, which was transferred to the provincial councils for the implementation of social policies. It has been the embodiment of the regional dimension of the former regime under what is known as the national state. As for today, it appeared to have defied the state of convergence of several phenomena is the competition between the new institutional levels with renewed social needs. The budget crisis in various other provinces and from the results of this study need to develop a functional integration between the state and the community to maintain and replace the previous political system's policy, Private system of "legal control" and law enforcement to ensure the cohesion of the social and political system.

-A Study (Christiane Crépin 2013)<sup>8</sup> This study focuses on the most important challenges and issues of social protection in France, taking into account the framework set by European influences, whether tangible or intangible, and the impact of this on the French social protection system. And to what extent is France should pursue this topic European guidelines on this issue? Where there was doubt about the nature of the policies and the social, economic and political role in Europe and all of the European institutions in the diversification of cases and social protection systems. This study also aimed at the need to fight poverty and exclusion, And take advantage of policies and social services directed towards the marginalized classes through the establishment of strengthening the national system and an international by the European Union and by 2020 by taking into account the development of social policies and strategic programs such as private social welfare through access to education, housing, employment and social protection.

-And study (L. Gong 2012)<sup>9</sup> About investing in health, The accumulation of physical capital, and economic growth in the long term in a symbolic model with an expanded function production Arrow Romer and Grossman (1972) and the function of the tool. The study concludes that economic growth is associated with all of the healthy growth rate and health level. While the growth in the top of the health money always facilitates economic growth, And that the overall impact of the level of health of the economic growth rate depends on how it affects the accumulation of physical capital. If you did not take the negative impact of health on economic growth through its impact on the accumulation of physical capital, Then the level of health has a positive effect on the rate of economic growth by improving the efficiency of the production work. However, the investment in

health may crowd out investment in physical capital , and thus the effect on the accumulation of physical capital , and excessive investment in health can have a negative impact on economic growth.

-Also with regard to the study(**Rachid ABOUTAIEB 2007**)<sup>10</sup> Under the right to health and development Bkuben Hagen title which aimed to analyze the situation of health as the revision of the health of people all over the world it reveals interesting numbers to worry about. These include , for example, infant mortality is 12 million deaths a year , Half of them die of causes related to malnutrition ,A large number of diseases that can be easily preventable , and we are seeing the emergence of new diseases ,The worst health threat hanging over the humanitarian threat posed by virus HIV/ AIDS In the last concluded that must be based on any economic development policy on social justice and the needs of humans ,He called Koppen Hagen Declaration on Social Development on governments to ensure that structural adjustment programs take into account the objectives of social development ,To make sure that allocated to basic social programs from cuts in the budgets of funds and study the impact of structural adjustment programs in order to mitigate the negative effects of these programs and enhance the positive effects .

-And with respect to the study(**2007 Hence Mathodi**)<sup>11</sup> Carried out in the Republic of Congo on access to education, analysis , Which dealt with the vicissitudes of life delegate to the religion is sometimes a range of options in terms of unmet needs in daily life , giving fathers or mothers a priority to meet the most essential needs commitment at the expense of instruction needs of children , And often this situation to be in place when the owners of the low standard of living for the majority of the population Mmala lead to achieve the desired development by everyone preliminary stage for the growth of an integrated all members of society . And often this situation to be in place when the owners of the low standard of living for the majority of the population Mmala lead to achieve the desired development by everyone preliminary stage for the growth of an integrated all members of society .In another study it was concluded that one of the biggest challenges facing the world is to achieve a greater level of education of the population because no country can bring about social development and economic growth without sufficient population composition in terms of quality first , quantity second Education and Climate other elements capable of promoting development in ordinary countries even poorer .

-Also study(**Haktor Balomino 2006**) Where this study was done in Argentina because the country has witnessed a decline in the nineties by the state to perform its social role and in recognition of the leadership to the private sector . Hector Palomino presents the evolution of the social movements that aimed to provide an alternative to this role , focusing on the unemployed and neighborhood councils and the movement of movements seize the factories and the solution put forward by the state to this problem was the transfer of the unemployment problem to the area of social policy , by giving subsidies to householders unemployed. This reflects the difficulties faced by the economy can not create jobs , but slowly and

gradually , which contrasts with the unemployment afflicting Argentina million people in size , have access to unemployment benefits , and about 2.2 million others do not get any subsidies.

-A study ( **Finkel Alvin2006**)<sup>12</sup> The study focuses on the evolution of social policy in Canada from the period of the occupation until the present time, It also focuses on how to live in Canada , at different periods , as well as take care of the needy , the sick and the elderly , youth and social values that prevailed in different periods and the conflicts that led to changing those social values. This leads to a focus on social class , gender , and ethnicity as factors in social development in Canada.The study also questioned the reforms closely to determine who benefited from the special design of social policies or methods that have been implemented within the social program.The study also refers to the relationship between the welfare state and the state's role in the moral organization of society because it is a factor of social development factors , the study found that social policy inevitably reflects social justice instead of the capitalist system concerns, by providing a degree of minimal support in the principles of equality both within society or across other social services.

-A study ( **Stephen P. Heyneman2004**)<sup>13</sup> Where the study attempts to explain the place of Islam in the light of social policy or by social policy , that is how Islam treats women , and how to encourage philanthropy , education, and social welfare generally. By this by talking about the historical antecedents of the Islamic religious law and how it is currently organized In addition to how to deal with the poor, and determine the relations between the communities and families .

-The study concludes that the similarities and differences between cultures play a big role as the similarities between Islamic and Western cultures are located by social influences and information and communication technology because it Helps to determine how to deal with the Islamic law.

-A study( **Ethan B. Kapstein et Branko Milanovic 2003**)<sup>14</sup> Where the study highlighted social policy as an important theme of the analysis and discussion in the context of economic reform in developing countries , during the first days of the so-called " Washington Consensus " on economic reform , which roughly corresponds to the late 1980-1990 , the experts stressed that the macroeconomic stability and market liberalization and privatization and opening up to global markets provide the necessary projects to produce sustainable growth conditions , and thus as a result , the relationship between economic reform and social policy ( usually defined in terms of social assistance and social insurance .But sometimes on a wider range of public health policies , housing , education, ... ) now emerged as a major issue for the international financial institutions and social policies and public policy on a broader scale. This was confirmed by experts in economic development research programs that seek to understand the local and global factors that drive changes such as poverty and inequality , and unemployment this focus on social policy arose for several reasons complementary farther than any purely humanitarian motives.

-A study ( **Philip Manow et Bernhard Ebbinghaus 2001**)<sup>15</sup> This study suggests that there is some " institutional integration" between the different production systems, practices and industrial relations and social protection systems . Furthermore , it is expected that these indicators systematically vary across production systems and protection systems . For example, American workers with the skills of public access to the premium market wages when there is a high demand for their skills , but they have no formal employment protection. Japanese workers understand ready to get on a specific company skills because they trust in a large commitment of companies to ensure working " for life " and the benefits of professional ; the workers Germans expected the skill to receive compensation during unemployment and retraining if they have been laid off .

-A study ( **Amy Robb 2001**)<sup>16</sup> This study aims to find out the main barriers faced by social policies in most countries, such as France , Belgium , Latin America, and how to overcome them . These barriers include some economic dimensions that must be overcome , administrative , political, psychological, legal and international , and technological obstacles, because all of these factors contribute to the improvement of the quality of people's lives and that means attention to everything that is linked to public policy , which includes the function of employment, education , finance , integration, voting and political participation , particularly in the light of globalization .

-A study **OCDE**<sup>17</sup> **2001** About the role of education policy by referring to the study of well-being when some states of the Organization, Here, the study included the original states OECD , which are in Germany , Austria , Belgium, Canada , Denmark , Spain, the United States , France , Greece, Ireland , Iceland , Italy, Luxembourg , Norway , the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey 's . And PhD study found the contribution of human capital through education in the economic growth and well-being through care and human resource development.

-**In the study (Smith 1999)**<sup>18</sup> Where he prepared a study on high-income earners and good health , to find the relationship between health and economic situation , and concluded from the study that there is a relationship strong between health and wealth , affecting the economic resources available to the family of a significant impact on the health status of family members , especially in childhood and adolescence is built where the level and track the health of everyone throughout the expected lifetime period and that there is a regressive impact of the developments in the health status of family members and the income and wealth Also it finds that health represents a balance has raised potential on both the income , consumption and the cost of medical treatment , and that the deteriorating health situation leaves negative effects on wealth accumulation in the family , and can explore the role that health plays in household saving decisions during the life cycle models.

-**As for the study (Biberman 1996)**<sup>19</sup> It has carried out a study on the impact of health and nutrition education, and concludes that there is a strong relationship between health and nutrition in children and educational attainment level and then

leave the health raised concrete on productivity later stages of education. see this study to improve the health and nutrition for poor children is a way to improve attendance and school achievement for children ,Children who suffer from malnutrition to get diseases easily , and also easily die from diseases that develop them , through housing and neighborhoods that lack access to sanitation for the transmission of intestinal diseases and cooking with wood and charcoal , which causes valuable air polluting particles and gases that destroy the lungs fertile environments provide and the miserable conditions of life that push girls and boys to earn a living and look for work in prostitution with the attendant risk of violence and sexually transmitted infections including HIV / AIDS and other virus , these are all reasons leading to death.

-Either study (**Barro, 1994**)<sup>20</sup> came to confirm the previous results. This study aimed to measure the impact of increasing the number of students enrolled in the phase of the basic and secondary, which reflects directly on the volume of investment in education in increasing per capita real GDP in the 98 countries for the period 1985-1960 using cross-sectional data analysis of the equation simple linear regression has been shown that the increase in the number of students at a rate of 10% leads to an increase of per capita real GDP rate by 2%.

## **2. social policy analysis in Algeria**

### **2.1. Social transfers**

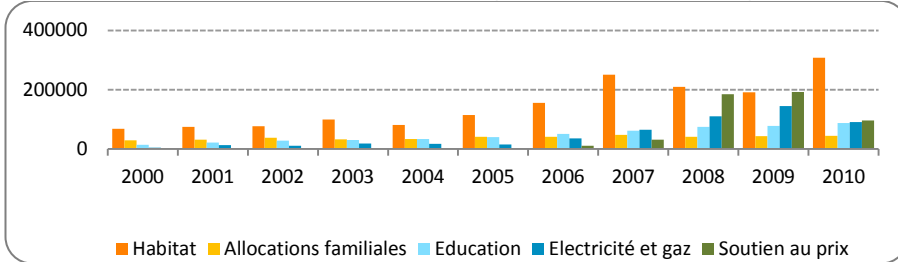
Social transformation represents one of the items from which you can overheads can play an important role in the re-distribution of national income and reduce disparities between classes and social development. Public policy of the state plays a major role in inter funds allocated support, states that apply the capitalist system does not represent their support great importance due to the non-interference obvious influence on supply and demand, but their intervention is limited to orientation and direct intervention in the event of crises, either by countries that apply the socialist system, the support which plays a key role where increasing amounts allocated to him from the general budget of the state, where the state is working through the support services and goods so that lower-income individuals to obtain them with worldwide reasonable and thus be a way to minimize the differences between the classes and the re-distribution of national income.<sup>21</sup>

For social assistance and operations of solidarity, fragile and disabled groups, amounting to support the value of 135 billion dinars, the equivalent of 2.7 times compared to the same expenses in 2005, The reason for this increase to the expansion of the base of beneficiaries and valuing total indemnities .in general , the social security system requires a crowd estimated at about enormous resources 16% of the GDP, this level of resources directed to social protection and the size of the slides that are protected on the one hand, and on the other hand, social relations through the redistribution of wealth horizontally operations in accordance with the fundamental task of social security, and a preference for re-vertical distribution through social subsidies (to limit social exclusion) on the other hand to support consumption.<sup>22</sup>



At the levels of resources available for the year 2011, total social transfers to the State amounted to more than 1,200 billion dinars, equivalent to about 10% of GDP and more than 18% of the state budget, and thus representing 6.6 times the amount allocated for social aid in 2013

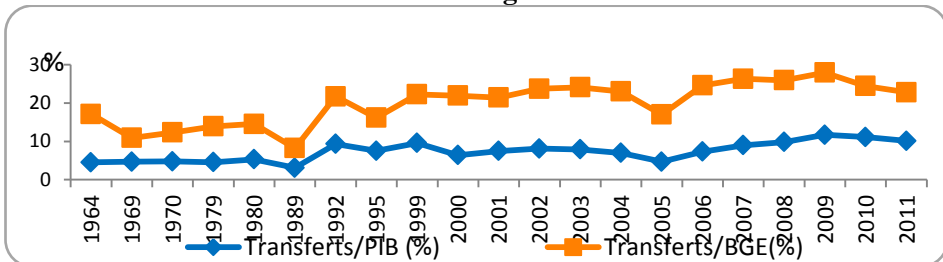
### The evolution of social transfers coming from the state budget (1999-2012)<sup>23</sup>



Source: ministry of finance

Overall, the social transformations of the state annual growth rate has been recorded of 18% during the period 1999-2009, after multiplied more than 04 times compared to 1999. This is due to rise to ensure the state budget categories disadvantaged housing, through the devices of social protection, as well as the application of reforms in terms of prices 'significant rise was recorded from targeted subsidies to the prices from 2007 estimated at more than 491% in 2008.<sup>24</sup>

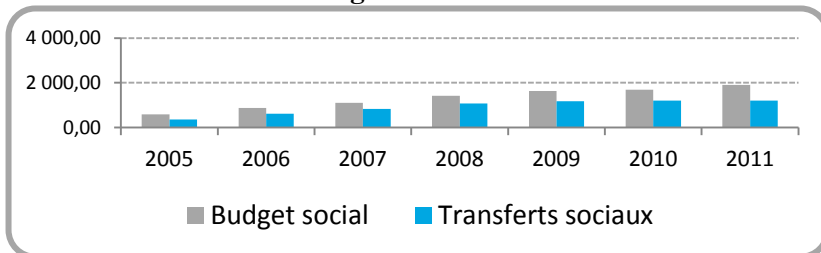
### Evolution of social transformations as a percentage of GDP and the state budget



Source: Report on the economic and social status, May 2013.

For the purpose of Algeria compared with some of the functions in the field of social transfers we review the following table, which shows us the support and social transfers as a percentage of public spending and GDP in selected countries.<sup>25</sup>

### Evolution of the social budget of the state and social transfers





It observed since the 2008 recession in the proportion allocated to social transfers expenses while the general budget of the state's share is increasing, which is in favor of a comprehensive social policy for all citizens.

**2.2. The housing sector:** custom housing sector in the post-reform recovery and path Last differed from its predecessor in the socialist system, period, and manifests itself through various efforts and measures taken by the state: such as restoring account both social housing and clavicular, diversification in urban residential patterns and the emergence of formula covalent housing the formula by the lease in 2001, as well as open the way for the private sector to turn contributes to the revitalization of this sensitive sector and the banks to contribute in turn is financed by mortgages and other measures.

**A table representing the programs to be implemented for the number of houses during the period 2005-2013**

2013	2007	2006	2005	
41259	21272	38689	12053	Social hostel
26982	19271	57538	84184	Housingcovalently
64871	44871	37017	32765	Rural hostel
82148	6936	2696	0	Housing and
4572	2772	5558	3837	Lands For Sale
35123	15164	39160		Clavicularhousing
				Construction
				underway
258924	110286	280658	332839	Total
30 %	19,29	13,79	33,67	Social hostel
28 %	17,47	20,50	25,29	Housingcovalently
62 %	40,69	48,82	38,89	Rural hostel
%16%	6,29	0,96	0,00	Housing and
9 %	2,51	1,98	1,15	Lands For Sale
32%	13,75	13,95	-	Clavicularhousing
				Construction
				underway

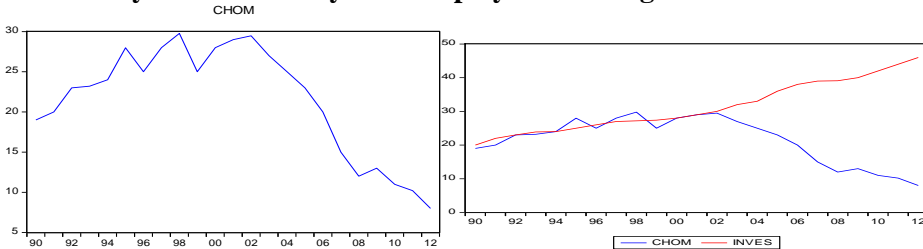
Source: Ministry of Housing 2013.

In the framework of the five-year development program 2010-2014 has been allocated two million (02) housing units, of which 2.1 million units will be delivered during the five-year period to be initiated in the works of the remaining before the end of 2014.<sup>26</sup>

As for the housing sector it has been dedicated to more than 3,700 billion dinars for the rehabilitation of the urban fabric and the completion of two million(02)dwelling (including leasing 500.000 and 500.000 and 300.000 clavicular to absorb the fragile housing and 700,000 rural housing.

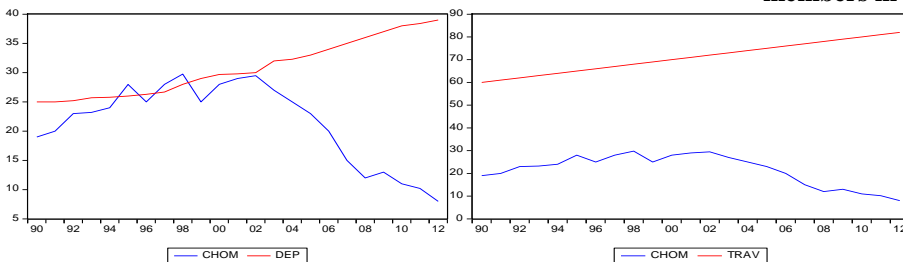
### 2.3. Employment sector:

#### 2.3.1. Analysis of the reality of unemployment in Algeria:



The development of public spending  
and unemployment rates

Evolution of the number and the number  
of the unemployed workforce  
members in Algeria



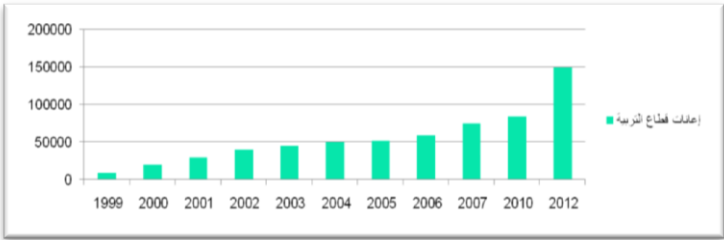
We note that the unemployment rate experienced a significant rate during the years (1990-2000), a period that was marked by following Algeria economic reform program backed by the International Monetary Fund, which focused only re organizational restructuring of public institutions is accompanied cleared Mali for the latter, but it did not affect the operating and it retreated overall condition of the operation as a result of the absence of new investments by public and private institutions, under the policy and objectives of the structural adjustment applicable to the year 1994 program of these institutions have become chronic and non-productive application, bringing the unemployment rate has reached high levels, reaching 29.77 percent in 2000 , while during the period (2001-2010) with the rise in oil prices gave a boost to fiscal policy, which has contributed to some improvement in macroeconomic indicators, including the height of 0.26 direct investment.<sup>27</sup>

### 2.4. Education Sector:

The interest in the role of education in development is not talking about it, the first classic clear interest in that role since two centuries ago, and with the passage of time economists Research expanded and deepened increased to the crystallization of Education's economy as an independent discipline in economic studies at the beginning of the sixth century of the past decade.<sup>28</sup> such research in its entirety has emphasized the importance of education in the embodiment of the development goals and considers it as an investment in human capital, education is back on

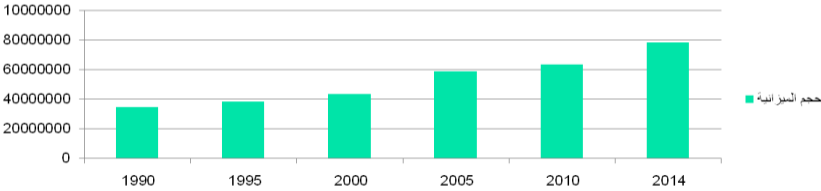
individuals a host of physical and intangible benefits. As for the state of the education promotes economic growth and reduces poverty and social differences . Algerian schools celebrate along the lines of all sectors in Algeria 50th anniversary of the Festival of Independence, it is completely different to those they were in when you leave the French colonial home ground, so it can be seen important steps in eliminating ignorance and illiteracy as the number of school attendance increased from 300 thousand pupils in September 1962 to more than 8 million pupils in 2012<sup>29</sup>.

**The development of education sector subsidies (1999-2012)**



Allocates public investments program 2010 - 2014 which provided financial cover an estimated \$ 286 billion (equivalent to 21.214 billion dinars), which included improving education in various outburst (primary and middle, secondary and university and vocational training) has been allocated an envelope of \$ 868 billion as dinars for higher education, especially in order to provide 600,000 pedagogical seat and 400,000 beds and 44 university restaurant and an envelope of about 178 billion dinars for the formation and education professionals geared especially for the completion of 220 institutes and 82 centers of the composition.

**The development of the education sector budget from 1990-2013**



at the end of the total amount for the program of public investments from 2010 to 2014 and estimated at 21.214 billion dinars the equivalent of \$ 286 billion budget.

**The evolution of the level of education index in Algeria (2000-2014)**

2014	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
0.924	0.72	0.716	0.701	0.691	0.678	0.662	Literacy rate
0.998	0.938	0.935	0.931	0.919	0.906	0.885	Schooling rate
0.978	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.74	Education Level Index

Source: D.admanMerazik, the role of public spending on the education sector in the accumulation of human capital in Algeria, p6

Both reading and writing index and the index of schooling consecutive hikes and developments during the period from 2000-2006, but varying rates. It is thus obvious that the education level of the index recorded an increase also during the same period jumped from 0.74 to 0.80, due this improvement in the level of education to spread awareness and educational culture among members of society, as well as the efforts of the state through education free of charge.<sup>30</sup>

\* Illiteracy index: The index of illiteracy is as important as human development indicators, it is the most important human capital development and measurable indicators, and Table No. 02 following the evolution of the illiteracy rate in Algeria appears:

**The illiteracy rate in Algeria (1990-2014)**

2014	2002	1998	1995	1990	
5.6	26.5	31.9	38.4	40.62	<b>Illiteracy rate</b>

Source: d. Adman Mrazk, p. 8.

Note through the table that the illiteracy rate in Algeria continues to decrease with the highest Ceuta her 1990 B40.62%, the proportion of dependents, compared with 1995, 1998 and 2002 rates of 38.4%, 31.9% and 26.5% respectively and this is due to the problems of the past decade , but in recent years I knew illiteracy rates in Algeria registered significant declines of 6.5% in 2014 and this is due to pay attention to the education sector through a comprehensive education policy thanks to compulsory and free education literacy programs implemented by public authorities.

Enrollment rates: school enrollment of children who have reached the age of six years any age enrollment ratios relating to rates The following table shows the data by school enrollment ratios.

**The evolution of the proportion of school children who have reached school age during 2000-2014**

2014	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
5820.	604.7	636.8	645.8	694.6	745.3	745.8	<b>School-agechildren</b>
54	9	3	7	4	2	6	
5580.	580.8	606.2	608.6	647.9	700.8	695.4	<b>Children'sschoolattend</b>
37	9	1	6	6	1	4	<b>ance</b>
98%	96%	95%	94%	93%	94%	93%	<b>The actual rate of schooling</b>

Source: d / Adman Mrazk, p. 9.

And shows us from the table above that student's school attendance ratio has seen relative stability during the period from 2000 to 2005. The restructuring of general secondary education and technological manner that enhances and deepens the knowledge acquired in the various areas of educational materials, and deepen the ways and capacities of individual work, teamwork, as well as queens Development analysis and provide a variety of study paths allow the gradual specialization in the various divisions in line with the choices and preparations pupils. In addition to all

these measures adopted to take some measures to develop the use of modern technology and the training of the educational community (students, teachers, administrators) to be controlled, as well as working to reduce the illiteracy rate and reduction.<sup>31</sup>

**Higher Education:** I knew higher education system in Algeria sophisticated quantitative pointing out, however, the rapid development of several imbalances generated at this level are caused by high pressure caused by the growing social demand for higher education. And it has resulted in the accumulation of imbalances over the years to make the Algerian university is adequately keep up with the deep transformations that have defined our country and has made the Algerian state to provide basal facilities to meet the growing demand for seats pedagogical because of the increasing population growth.<sup>32</sup>

**Table represents a growing proportion of university students to the number of residents in Algeria**

2014	2005	2000	1995	1985	1975	number of students
10000000	740000	407995	238427	103223	36939	

**Source: prepared by the researcher based on the Human Development Report**

The following table represents a growing number of students in Algeria during the following years:

**Table represents the evolution of the number of students registered in 1999 – 2014<sup>33</sup>**

/2013	/2005	/2004	/2003	/2002	/2001	/2000	/99	
2014	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	
90230	74305	74000	67437	58999	54386	46608	4079	pheasant
00	4	0	1	3	9	4	95	
43500	37787	32630	30211	27010	26060	22533	2084	After graduation
0		2					6	

**Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research**

Given the preceding tables, we can say that the Algerian university known in the past decade late the following:

Swell the numbers of students to the university, and the continuing decrease for teachers so that average rate estimated for framing 1999 about Professor Per 155 students, this figure was at best average professor for every 35 students and that was in 2004, in the good that the common rate globally is a teacher for every 15 students, and with this numerical weakness, record qualitative shortcomings where professors and lecturers in the faculty ratio did not exceed 15% of the total teachers. As for the pedagogical structures it has been identified increasing, through the underlined part of the government program 2005-2009.

Higher education budget known multiple elevations of the year 1998 where he moved from 38 million dinars and 850 thousand to 95 million dinars and 689

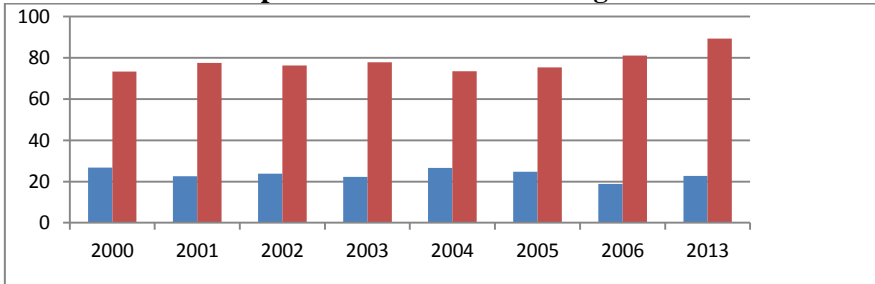
thousand dinars, these increases are allocated where the bulk of the budgets of the management and processing on a review of implemented reforms and remedy the contradictions between quantity and quality, and analysis of learning outcomes and the extent of the expense Other sectors take advantage of these economic output private ones. In terms of human resources planned state since the beginning of the millennium to prepare a blueprint for the development of human resources and improve it as much as possible<sup>34</sup>

Also allocated to fund research centers and research groups, the equivalent of 16.7 billion dinars have been approved programs allowed titled processing budget and other programs entitled to support economic recovery programs, the completion of new infrastructure to search (08 new centers) with a budget of 3.3 billion dinars.

But nevertheless remain of these efforts is not enough need more attention to the establishment of effective national policy for scientific research linked to the national economy to be able to nail the location within the global order of excellence in universities.

**2.4. Health sector:** recent years, knew many of the attempts to reform the health system was to change the legal texts as well as propose practical projects to activate the health system for the countries of the Maghreb, but was often execution modest Oahu Cloning international experiences have not received the appropriate conditions and support required to achieve the necessary success .

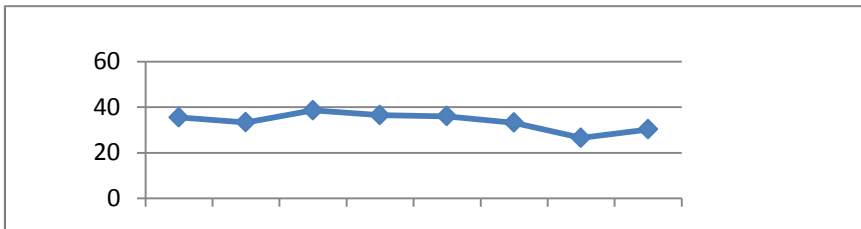
#### Government spending and private spending as a percentage of total expenditures for health in Algeria



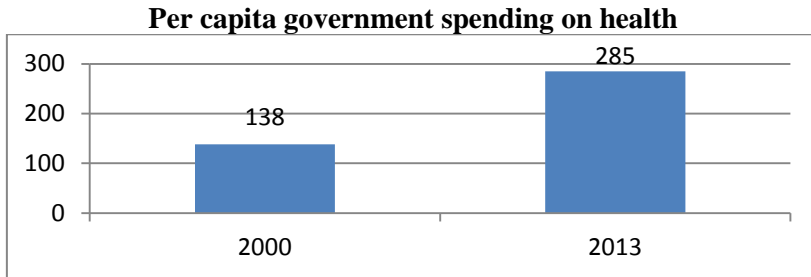
**Source:** student preparation based on the World Health Statistics, World Health Organization

It is noticeable that more countries depending on the public expenditure in Algeria rose by 81.1% as a result of free treatment approval.

#### The contribution of social security in government spending for health



**Source: student preparation based on the World Health Statistics, World Health Organization**  
The proportion of the contribution of social security in the financing of health expenses decreased in favor of the state, which has become a bore ratio of more than 80% from the current expenditure budget, and is noticeable here decrease in the contribution of social security, which was borne by the proportion of 35.5% of public expenditure in 2000 to 26.7 in 2006.



**Source: student preparation based on the World Health Statistics. World Health Organization.**

It shows through the shape that the per capita health expenditure of Algeria is the biggest, and to make sure that majority of them per capita expense of government spending on health, compared with total expenditures.

### **Conclusion**

The last decade, the name of the growing awareness of the value of human goals and a means in the overall development system and has become a way to integrate the positive in advanced economies system subject to what can be achieved and achieved in the field of human development of education and health and political rights, and above all, increasing the average per capita gross GDP Portal Consequently abounded studies, research and conferences held to determine the concept of human development and analysis of components and dimensions, such as the satisfaction of basic needs, and social development, and human capital formation, or raise living standards or improve the quality of life and requires human development given volume of spending varies from one country to another and needs to state intervention in various fields especially social areas of social security, housing, and clean water and sanitation.

They are still responsible for education, health, public utilities, and has realized the world and including Algeria, the importance of attention to the human element as the main focus in the development process, it is its means and purpose, considerable efforts in recent years in this area have been made in the context of development programs Algeria applied by the amount of resources and investments allocated for the achievement of the Millennium development goals in the context of development from 2010 to 2014.

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