

ARTICLE TITLE: QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, COUNTRY ORGANIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN ALGERIA

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Abstract: *In this research paper, we try to develop theoretical approaches to activate the regionalization processes in order to ensure the best production of wealth, work and social harmony. This is to consider the population studies as one of the inputs of the planning process and the field authority its legal framework that allows at the end to realize a fair and integrated national development policy.*

Keywords: Planning; Region; space; Population.

Introduction

The theme of regional planning is of great importance in studs, considering the geographical space (sphere) as space the basic basis for the projection of human, economic and urban. Hence, the term “space” is multidimensional it carries, one hand, boundary. On the other hand, the employment of this authority by a human society means the preparation of the territory region (Maryvonne, 1992). The term geographical Ocean is also used to reflect that scope, with affects and is influenced by the city region and surround its geographical structure. It is the scientific and methodological input to the study of the city, no city is planned or developed beyond that city’s geographical ocean and urban territory, throught this highlights the importance of region and space studies. whith a view to identifying constraints, and then endeavouring to develop regional and national local plans for balanced and integrated developement. The Algerian space has undergone profound transformation from independence thanks to intensive developement efforts. However, while these changes are important they have not achieved the desired developement effort results that would advance the country’s national space in an integrated and comprehensive manner. This is due to poor coordination between the various spatial components and sectoral axes of the space and between the various institutions and offices of public studies, on the one hand dysfunction in the preparation of population studies, which are one of the main dimensions or inputs to the planning process, both at the national level and at the level of local spatial units such as the state and municipality accurate knowledge of the populations distribution, composition, characteristics and geographical movements would contribute to the preparation of regional plans of accuracy and efficiency that take into account the specificities of the space. That is what we are exploring through the developement policy through which Algeria has tried in recent years to take accounts of the

specificities of the space with a view to achieving regional balance, attempting to address the historical challenges inherited from the colony and its negative consequences in an effort to eliminate underdevelopment or at least to alleviate the imbalance that have characterized the national space. Algeria is faced with a great difficulty, on the one hand, in the imbalance between the population that is growing steadily and rapidly and its distribution. On the other hand, in valuing, protecting, and optimizing natural resources to meet population needs, the average annual increase in the population is estimated at 600.000 inhabitants which places Algeria among the countries with high rates of growth, despite some recent changes that have somewhat reduced the rate of increase. The youth group accounts for 55 % of the total population, which constitutes a significant burden on the state in the field of education, training and employment. In general, it can be argued that an increase in the population can be a space problem that is summarized in the unbalanced distribution of the population at the space level. In 2008, more than 60% of Algeria's population is concentrated in the north on an area estimated at 04% of the total area of national territory. Where they are the most important agricultural resources (70% of agricultural land) and water, a quarter (¼) of the country's population is spread over 9% of the total area of the upper plateau region and 10% of the population is over an area representing 87% of the total surface of the national territory in the south against this considerable demographic growth and with limited natural resources and irregular distribution, with 238 million hectares constituting the national territory, only 40 million hectares of land bearing vegetation or permitting cultivation for the Exploited Agricultural Surface (E.A.S) it represents only 7.5 million hectares, so Algeria's agricultural space is limited, currently, each individual's share of the agricultural area exploited is 0.4h/inhabitants it falls to 0.19 h/inhabitants on the 2020 skyline.

Surface and underground water potential are found in the north with 60% and 13% the upper plateaus. The southern region accounts for 27% of water wealth, mostly underground. With regard to running water, the most important of which is 87%, 18% in the western region, 41% in the eastern region and 4% in the central region through this, we note that north western area which is less water resources is available on Algeria's best agricultural land and in the face of natural and human obstacles can be added to the inadequate economic conditions that have marginalized the Algerian individual and the low standard of living, especially at the level of some areas. This comes with an increase in the population burden, where it is currently estimated that: more than 42 million people and more than 50 million people in 2030. The metropolitan territories recorded more than 13 million people per year and the metropolitan territory alone more than seven million in the same year. In addition to this large movement between them, where the population often tends to the metropolitan territories, which are squeezed especially by the metropolitan territory.

In this paper we are trying to develop theoretical approaches to operationalize regional preparation processes that seek to ensure the best production of wealth. This work and social harmony, given that population studies are one of the inputs of the planning process and the space of authority, is its legal framework, which ultimately allows for the achievement of a fair and integrated national development policy.

1- Region and regional planning

The complexity of the Earth's surface details and the interrelationships between its phenomena make us unable to simultaneously assimilate and understand all these phenomena. This has created regional geography in order to simplify understanding and demonstrate how the space elements interact with each other, Geography has thus become the geographical's preferred means of achieving its primary objective of understanding the disparities and differences between different parts of the earth. The idea of dividing the world into territories is an ancient idea and the first to be used by the Greeks who tried to divide the world known to them into thermal regions dependent on it on the latitudes, that's why the French "Buache" river basins as regional units in the regional study and this approach is still being followed today.

The idea of the Territory was developed only in the last decade of the nineteenth century and in the early years of the twentieth century by the pioneers of regional geography Most notably "Vidal de labalache" and "A. hettner" in Germany and "A. Herbertson" in British. Especially after the Second World War, which gave a powerful boost to regional geography and contributed to the development of the concept of territory as a result of the profound changes in the world's political and economic field, and who the idea of "Regionalization" from one country to another, developed countries have been concerned primarily with the reorganization of urban infrastructure, with the problems of city planning and renovation Industrial Settlement, Recreation Planning, Tourism, Conservation and Resource Conservation, The newly independent developing countries are concerned with the problem of food production, resource development and population growth in line with prevailing economic data, this attention remains today.

Scientists and researchers have sought to give approaches and methods to the identification of regions in their various natural, economic and social varieties, region is defined according to its administrative boundaries and means the geographical area on which State authority is exercised, the region according to "Littré Emile" (1863-1872) is "the vast surfaces belonging to a State, a capital, a city or an administrative province, it's determined by the element of space only (Roncayolo, 1990). Since 1920, the term "region" has been commonly used through research into complex interactions between the various constituent elements of the region, and "John Labasse Jean" was able in his 1966 book (Jean, 1966). "Region" et "Regionalization" and the identification of such interactions, However, despite the efforts made to give a uniform and precise definition of the region, the concept of the region itself has created controversy between the people of science and the people of the same jurisdiction. The reason for this difference is due to the type of study that has been conducted, the criteria adopted in determining it and the objective to be achieved, hence the multiplicity of regional types and hence the multiplicity of tariffs.

2- Types of Region as a new planning framework

In this element, we will try to address some types of territory as defined, to illustrate the disparity that exists between different forms of regions, although all of which are aimed at developing and evolution the region in a way that contributes to improving the individual's and society's living framework

2.1- The Region's general definition

From the scientific encyclopedia, the region is defined as the country whose extension is determined either by an administrative or economic unit, either by the similarity of terrain, climate or vegetation, or by the common origin of the peoples it inhabits. Through this definition, we see clearly the multiplicity of regional varieties based on the criteria adopted in the classification, whether natural, economic or human. This has led to conflicting views on the correct concept of the region, but despite all this, the region remains a broad space unit on which changes can be made according to a regional plan and based on the local resources that are abundant, these changes would help to evolution and improve the standard of living of individuals and groups within the territory in which they live.

2.2- Natural Region

The researcher "J. Lajugie" defines it as "the Territory in its most circulated sense attributable to the geographical space, where to find physical factors: terrain, climate, soil, communication network and natural sources that determine the conditions for the establishment of human groups and give them distinct qualities (Joseph Lajugie, 1985) as A. Herbertson defines it, "region is part of the space, where unity and homogeneity are concentrated solely on physical or natural data, of which climatic factors and plant formation unit can interfere." (Lacour, 1973). There are also other definitions of natural territory, but naturally its concept is not different, because the natural aspect is fundamental and fundamental in the composition of the territory, especially in the presence of groups where the conditionality clauses, litology and climate are compatible to the extent of homogeneity, and therefore these circles must be defined and the types and forms of human interventions determined by established natural characteristics and as required by the need to change and calculate the individual's and society's living framework.

2.3- Historic Region

P. Claval defines it as a territory found from a distant past a pension by a group that occupies country. This group feels the common destiny and usually brings together different and complementary environments, its inhabitants share some features and a sense of belonging that lasts from one generation to the next. (Calval, 1993). The historic region is also defined as "a vast area of land inhabited by several peoples with a common and interconnected destiny under one frontier homeland (Paul Calval, 1996). Historical regions consist of a mix of independent countries, often overlapping with cultural boundaries and combining different breeds and religions. From the totality of these definitions, we conclude that historically the Territory is a heterogeneous and fragile structure, its cohesion and cohesion factor that is psychological and social despite different religions and languages, the dimensions of which may exceed or do not exceed a country's political boundaries.

2.4- Economic Region

From this aspect it may be considered that "the region is the place of certain functions of total society at a given time, and it is the result of cumulas associated with fixed capital within it that have some roles or exercise specific technical functions, this is according to their economic activity and is defined by the network of relations as "also defined" the region as an area of

relatively homogeneous economic and social subjectivity where its activity will be conducted by some of the main activities of this area, but will be linked to several other areas.” (Santos, 1989). As also defined, "the region is an space of relatively homogeneous economic and social subjectivity where its activity will be conducted by some of the main activities of this space, but will be linked to several other fields. (Joseph Lajugie, 1985)

Based on previous definitions, the region's economic concept can be said to be broad, as it relates to all economic activities that are many and diverse, and to all forms of direct intervention in the space, giving a precise and adequate definition of economic region is therefore difficult, requiring an in-depth study of the space of study through which the parameters and types of overlaps and economic relationships that exist and their role in giving economic privacy to the region must be defined. On the other hand, the dependence of region limitation on economic data is difficult because the latter does not know the geographical boundaries, especially with the development of means of transport, which have substantially eliminated the element of the initial article of the conditions for the settlement of industrial and commercial units of various types.

2.5- Homogeneous Region

J.Boudeville defined it as “A continuous space of every part or region that gives very close characteristics between them.” (Lacour, 1973). Regional homogeneity is based on several criteria, namely the type of agriculture, industry or dominant trade, level of intervention and demographic changes. Homogeneity is observed only at a relative level when undertaking a general analysis of the region studied, with this interpretation that homogenization is the presence of the same lines everywhere, this homogenization can be total in the case of regions with a total conditionality like Hamada, It can also be talked about even if the objects observed occupy only a very small surface of the space, for example an industrial zone that can be regarded as a homogeneous territory, although industrial buildings occupy only a small fraction of the total land surface, If we talk about a homogeneous physical region or a homogeneous agricultural region, this is the unity of view that can be seen directly.

2.6- Polarized Region

The Territory's distinction with the polarization phenomenon is mainly due to its weight and role in structuring the space, and to the size and type of city it contains where, if the region includes a large urban centre, it will inevitably be polarized as the capital region. A definition of this territory can be given from the total trade and economic dealings from and to H.Hausser “However, it is the area where the dominant activity of the largest urban centre and its boundaries are geometrically within which the region loses its effectiveness by neighbouring centres.” (Jean, 1966) he was known by j. Boudeville “is a heterogeneous field with integrated parts that deal with each other, especially with dominant poles, with larger exchanges than with neighbouring region, or it's where goods and services are exchanged where their internal density is greater at each point than the external density.” (Lacour, 1973). It remains to be said that the polarization characteristic is closely linked to the size of urban centres and the level of services they provide, the higher the services the urban centre has, the greater the attraction of its territory.

3- Regional planning and sustainable region development

Regional planning examines the characteristics of the development of the territories and predicts the trends of this development. It then sets out the plan to guide the development in the desired direction and the planned region is a unit of natural and human, civilizational, economic, technical and interactive political factors, Regional planning requires a comprehensive and integrated study to optimize the region's future, as good knowledge of all elements of the region inevitably leads to the formulation of a medium and long-term regional plan that will achieve comprehensive and integrated development for all parts of the field of study.

3.1 - Concept of regional planning

Regional planners have always sought to develop optimal future models of the economic structure and spatial organization, and “the regional plan includes the most rational and prudent set of measures to shape the economic and spatial structure of the planned region, These measures include construction and reconstruction projects to create, restore and invest various regions with the appointment of their various future functions, which secure optimal conditions for the development of production and the comprehensive and rational investment of natural resources, economic and human, and develop regional plans at level of the region, city or reclamation areas of various kinds. (Fouad, 1970). We note that each region's plan must be developed in a manner consistent with the plans of the rest of the region’s on the one hand, and with the national plan on the other, and at all levels a special body must oversee and oversee planning and implementation. Given the number of authors specializing in this area, there are a large number of definitions of regional planning, some of which we simply mention, a comprehensive concept of regional planning could be given. It is defined as “the process of channelling and exploiting material resources, both human and natural, available in a given country to the fullest extent possible to achieve a set of economic and social objectives for a specified period of time”. (chaaban, 2007), it is also defined as “a directed, deliberate and structured effort to achieve a specific goal or objectives in a specified period of time, money and effort. (Mohamed, 2001), economic-spatial planning aims to distribute construction, reconstruction and development projects in line with the characteristics of the places on the one hand, to meet the needs of the society on the other hand, and to achieve economic feasibility on the third hand, and to achieve social justice on the fourth hand (Amin, 1996).

In theory and practice, regional planning involves the development of optimal future economic-spatial models for the regions based on analysis and the overall composition of the geographical factors system natural, economic, technical, political and planning, and these economic-spatial models represent the long-term strategy for territorial development, It also allows for the highest economic and social feasibility while taking care of the population's health and preserving basic natural resources from future generations. (Amin, 1996).

3- Territory organization and space authority

The liberalization revolution upended the long-standing economic and spatial organization, especially in terms of determining population movements. to close the borders with Tunisia and Morocco and create large forbidden areas and crowd surveillance for the population, in addition

to creating crowds monitored by the French army, where some 2500,000 people lived under this regime and about 1,000,000 people left villages for **cities**. Where one of three Algerians forcibly emigrated or escaped from the colony, this prompted Algeria's post-independence administration system to react bold to the existence of the colonial administration, and to work to replace this repressive administration with a popular administrative system that derives from the population and harnesses its interests. But the departure of French colonialism with all its structures and frames left the economic and administrative situation very difficult for a young State emerging from a deadly war on green and land, as Algeria's administrative and economic structures were empty from the local level to the two centres and the interest activity at the provincial, district and municipal levels was paralysed in terms of human, technical and financial terms, a new administrative organization had to take into account the country's new situation.

4.1- Regulation 1963 -Administrative amendment at the local level-

Decree 16 May 1963 appeared as a supplement to several legal texts to appoint special delegations to amend municipal boundaries by reducing their number from 1484 to 676 municipalities (Massaud, 1983). The main objective of this compilation is to reduce overheads in management and improve a new life framework, but this process has not been without shortcomings such as:

- Social relations are not considered to be divisional, where there is a section of a municipality whose inhabitants deal with the neighbouring municipality. Therefore, there have been numerous amendments at the municipal level to try to eliminate these shortcomings.
- Adoption one standard in division which is the normal standard.

In the case of departments and governorates, except for some partial amendments, the Algerian authority has also taken some measures to ensure a minimum representation of citizens at the governorate level through the establishment of the Regional Committee for Economic and Social Intervention (**R.C.E.S.I**), in practice, it was an advisory authority whose mission was to assist the Governor in carrying out his powers and which rarely appeared on the ground, and which ended in 1967. The county also created the Regional Economic and Social Council (**R.E.S.C**), its mission is to collect and elaborate issues of an economic nature at the state level, and in fact it was just an advisory council giving its opinion on the province's budget.

In short, the consultative activity of the collective organs established after independence helped to strengthen the central authority that the Governor was embodying as the course of all fields at the provincial level, and a few years later he began questioning the inherited administrative laws and considering an Algerian legal framework, which was the Municipality Act 1967 and the county Act.

4.2- Country Division 1974 - Economic Development –

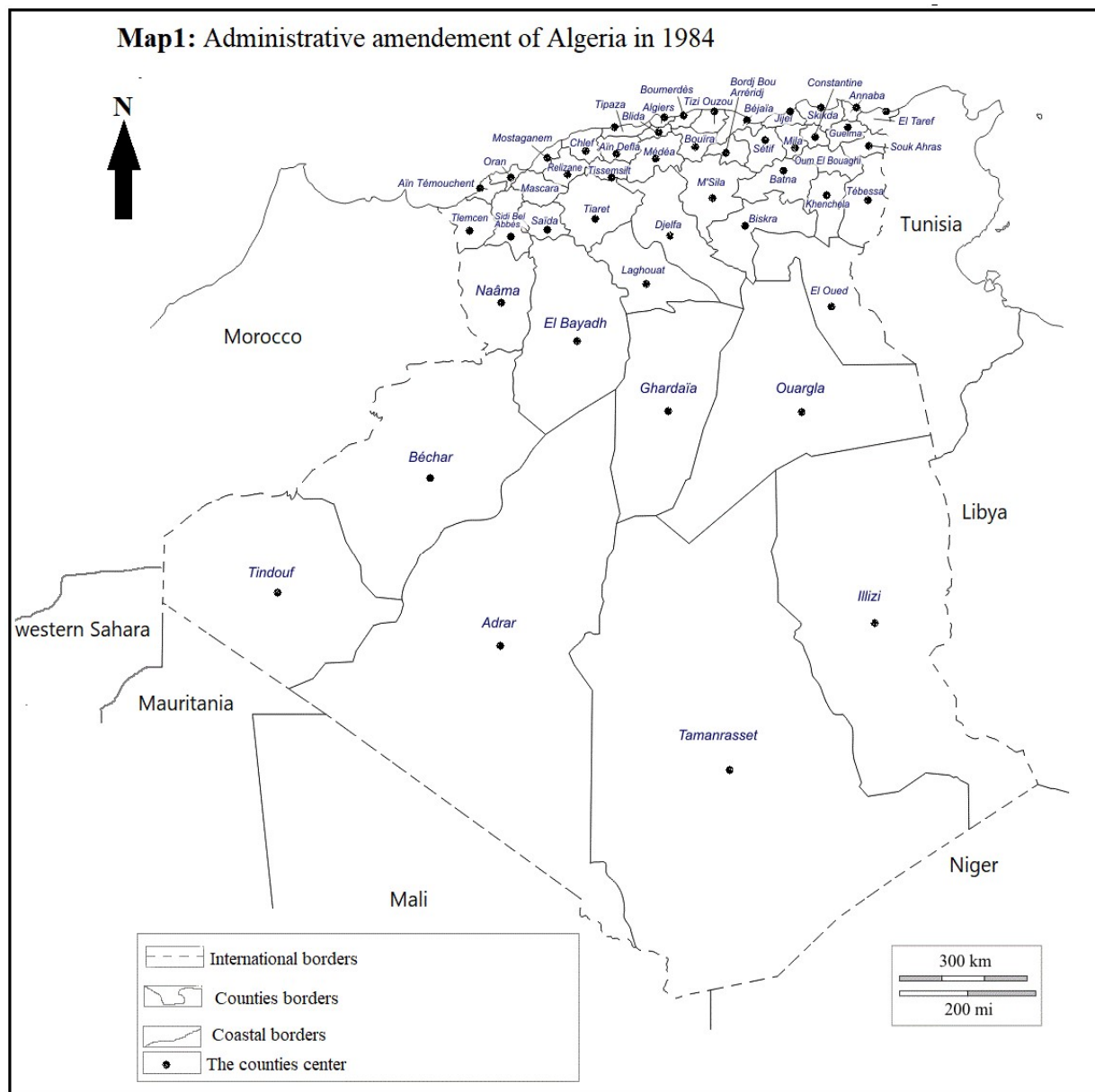
This division was the most proactive project of national economic development and was aimed at improving administrative framing and eliminating inequalities and imbalances inherited from the colonial era. The division covered counties and districts and was not changed in municipalities, bringing the number of counties to 31 instead of 15 the number of Districts 160 instead of previously 91 at 4-7 per county except Tamenrast with two, Tizi uozou with 8. The new counties were less spacious and more homogenous, with the population during the 1977 census ranging

from 300000-1000000 inhabitants to 2000-20,000 km², with the exception of Algiers with a population of 1930,000 inhabitants, an estimated area of 870 km² and desert states such as Tamenrast, which had 570,000 km² and a population of 42,000 inhabitants. (National Statistical Office, 1977), it is obvious that each field division aims to bring about changes and modifications that will develop and improve the individual's and society's living framework. Therefore, the division of 1974 is of great importance and can be summarized as follows:

- We consider this division important because it tried to bring together integrated areas within one administrative unit, which is developed and equipped since the French presence with marginalized areas with the aim of taking advantage of the second of the first, such as Blida county, which has collected Matija plains. Balidi Atlas, Zakar Mountains, as well as Amzur District, Bejaya county, gather well-equipped municipalities in the Sumam Basin, formerly fully empowered municipalities and isolated municipalities in the smaller and larger mountains of tribes.
 - The new division created the conditions for change and gave a regular hierarchical organization that contributed to the development of the parameters of Algeria's field structure. The administrative division is mostly based on regional criteria where we have three types of regions that can be limited to:
 - Geographical regions through the adoption of natural norms as a basis in division such as the county of Tizi ousou with clear natural boundaries and Batna covering the Auras and other counties.
 - Polarized regions which have had a greater share of development since colonial existence, where their borders are almost in line with their headquarters' spheres of influence.
 - Economic regions established within the framework of the exploitation of natural wealth as a county and as a whole. However, this division, like other divisions, is not without some shortcomings as it results in:
 - Some counties were divided between two poles, such as a call between the Souk Ahras and the county headquarters, and the state of Mustaganem between its headquarters and the state of Relizan.
 - Some counties have very large spaces especially in the steppe and desert and some with volumes population sizes such as Algeria, the capital, and Setif.
 - Some counties carry local discrepancies, with municipalities turning their backs on their county and moving towards others such as Zighoud Yusuf, Skikda county, and Ain Melilla, Oum al-Bouaki, heading towards Constantine, and the same goes for districts and municipalities.
- It can therefore be said that although this organization has provided many positives in regulating and conducting the field, it has not achieved the desired results aimed at eliminating regional disparities and valuing national wealth through rational control of the space, for this reason another organization has emerged after a decade.

4.3- Territorial Division 1984

This division aims at defining a new regional framework resulting in the establishment of modern counties arising from the merger of two or several parts of other states or municipalities or from the division of one county or municipality. Under Act No. 84-09 of 04 February 1984, there are 48 counties and 1,540 municipalities, as illustrated in map No. 01.



This division came as a new strategy to control the national space and achieve a set of goals and results that can be limited to:

A- At the state level

– The creation of the new counties allowed the remaining distortion of the previous division to be erased by dividing the biceps as Mustaganem, Galma, Chlef or large counties as a Biskra, happy and Bachar.

- Reduce isolation especially in the inner hill areas such as the counties of Mila, Souk Ahras and Tissemsilt.
- Improvement and control of border areas by creating border mandates such as Al-Taraf, Al-Naama and Tindouf.
- Amend the framework of some counties such as Constantine and Skikda.
- The creation of 17 new mandates would create, in the short term, special development poles in isolated and non-urban areas such as the steppe, the desert and the Sliding margins.

B- At the municipal level

The division of the old municipality into two or more was aimed at expanding the local development for which the municipality is the main driver, for example the state of Bejaya or the tilt of the headquarters of the old municipalities all located in the basins of the valley or its nearby surroundings, the new municipalities are often concentrated in mountainous areas. The new division allowed for the distribution of administrative and economic initiative, and for the integration of the rural population in particular into development.

The most important conclusion of the various administrative organizations at the local level is some stability at the level of the village, whose boundaries have remained constant since its inception. The division of 1956, which transformed the villages (Douars) into a municipality, has not changed its boundaries and the municipality has become a problem of one or more villages. Similarly, the regulation of 1963, which reduced the number of municipalities, did not affect the boundaries of the villages. The organization of 1974 did not change the boundaries of the municipalities. Finally, the organization of 1984 returned to the municipal fragmentation and also relied on the boundaries of the villages, which became the municipality's borders again, and thus the villages unit lasted more than a century and half.

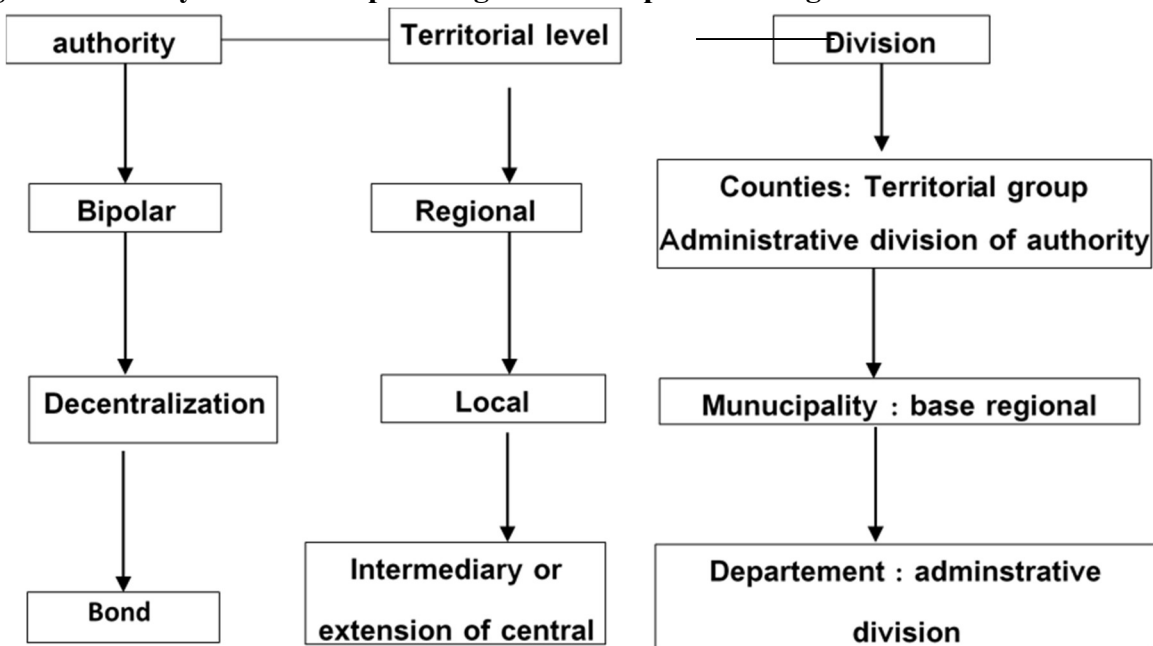
What can be said is that the administrative organization of Algeria's space today is more systematic and is confirmed by the principle of hierarchy and hierarchy, which appears to be regular 48 states 260 districts and 1540 municipalities, but despite this, any regulation of the dirt cannot be definitive, it reflects a certain period in history and continuous development, Whatever its value and effectiveness, any model of dirt management remains subject to the nature of the authority it determines through management, but its success is primarily due to the adoption of precise scientific standards emanating directly from the space and taking into account the requirements for proper division within natural, human and economic data.

4.4- County as a regional sphere authority in Algeria

Owing to the absence of regional structures that demonstrate the Territory's existence in Algeria, the State had a role to play in representing or taking up the Territory's level, especially after the great role it had played after the 1974 administrative division, as a living political institution with a group of people associated with common interests, the state also forms the level of decentralization and effective decision-making where it has a special system, an effective decision-making authority and structures at the level of functions to be performed, in addition to this, the mandate constitutes the level chosen for consultation and the setting of local development goals through their presence in all rural, urban or preference or marginalization sectors of the state's

interests, the implementation of the Government's decisions with broad knowledge of the local characteristics, such as linking and coordination between the base and the top, but the monitoring method continues to limit its decentralization and make it an organ of central authority that it uses whenever it wants and how it wants. Despite this, the mandate remains Algeria's preferred regional level of planning and development, as illustrated in the following form:

Figure 1: County as a level of planning and development in Algeria



Through the Figure, we note the great place of the state with regard to the assurance of all planning and local development processes, with the assistance of the municipality, which is also regarded as the local framework that will contribute to the achievement of local development that contributes to the development of the local space. In the case of the Department, it forms a mediator between the municipality and the county, an extension of the central authority and exercises the role of observer for the municipalities it oversees, thereby strengthening the centralization system and weakening the decentralization that forms the backbone of regional planning and local development.

4.5- Trend towards regionalization for field planning

The interconnectedness of the space plot by increasing the number of counties did not put an end to socio-economic problems, but rather compounded them by the inability of the state to perform its functions, especially in the economic sphere, as it failed to form an effective and rational framework for constructive planning as a result of its diminished size, which "made it a narrow framework for economic activity, the application of special programmes, especially modern ones, has begun to exceed the one-term limits to extend to the departments of the neighboring counties (Masoud, 1983).

We can give a sample of the decline in the county's area through the following table:

Table1: Decrease in the size of the county by divisions in Algeria.

Counties	Surface (Km ²) 1974	Surface (Km ²) 1984
Constantine	3561.7	2187
Annaba	3489.3	1439
Setif	10350.4	6553
Batna	14881.5	13278

Source: National Statistical Office, 1984

Through the table, we note the significant reduction in the size of the county's mandate, which has led the Algerian county to seek a larger framework for the implementation of projects and the recruitment of financial resources, both natural and human to the counties, Algeria's consideration of establishing planned regions that would ensure cohesion and interdependence within the same region, which would help to take decisions to settle the structured equipment of the space, and concentrate regionalized activities. According to article 41 of the Urbanization Act, which establishes the conditions for the assembly of adjacent counties, "... they are characterized by common or integral geomorphological features. Internal relations in the field of the use of natural resources and the design and preparation of their development form a planning area covered by the Regional Plan for Urban Development" (Amenagement Urbanisation Act , 1987). This grouping divided the area into nine regions, three in the northern range, three in the upper plateaus and two in the Saharawi area, and the other in the Elhugar mass.

5. Credibility of population data and regional programming

The credibility of population data is a prerequisite for the preparation and success of the regional plan, the human component is the main variable underlying current and future needs, whether for lunch, drinking or social, economic or urban needs.

The population census is the main source of this serious demographic study and programming under the conditions of accuracy and credibility, including:

- Accuracy when collecting data, the higher the accuracy the credible and objective the analysis and all the more valid and efficient the program.
- Accuracy in the selection of the sample when it is needed, especially when it comes to the human element, the sample must be representative of all members of the population. When circulating, it must take into account existing exceptional situations.
- Take care of vital statistics through follow-up and greeting this for correct, time-specific and spatially accurate data.
- Evaluating data, given the diversity of sources and the many ways in which they are obtained when they are used for analysis and programming, may incite an error in a given number

due to a simple reason that contributes to successive errors, following which interpretations that do not reflect reality are issued.

Hence, we can point to the most significant errors that contribute to the weak credibility of population data, including the significant imbalance in development programmes at all levels and within all municipal, county, regional and national schemes.

A- Errors in counting: The counting and registration process carries many errors, mainly related to the omission or re-registration of a population group during the counting process more than once. Such errors are attributable to the lack of field organization of the counting process as well as the necessary efficiency of the counting, or the circulation of an unrepresented sample to the rest of the group.

B- The errors of answering and making at interviews: are mainly attributable to the population making erroneous statements, whether intentionally or ignorantly, which is known in Algeria.

C- Technical errors: occurring during sorting, coding and surveillance processes or during the process of entering data into electronic media.

5.1- Population changes and regional programming

Population society is a living being that is growing and decreasing by three influences: births, deaths and emigration of both kinds. The first two elements reflect the natural increase, which represents the difference between births and deaths. The third element is expressed when calculating net migration and can be negative or positive, it is through these elements that the annual growth rate that is the result of these factors can be reached population change, consisting of both natural increase and net migration. Measuring the level of population change if the data are correct and the means of measurement are accurate, will allow for the necessary information to be obtained to assess the situation of the population on the one hand and to seek their future by developing a plan or programme to achieve their future needs in the various educational, health, urban and economic fields.

5.2- Measurement of population change

To measure population change, the following methods can be used:

A- Budget equation: aims to calculate the net elements contributing to population growth from births, deaths, migratory arrivals and exterior migration. This equation requires that the data be accurate as one of the best ways to measure population change and its form:

$X_2 = x_1 + (B - D) + (MA - ME)$ where:

B: number of births/ D: number of deaths/ MA: migratory arrivals/ ME: migratory exterior.

Sometimes, however, there is a lack of credibility in the data required for this equation for many regions of Algeria, especially with regard to migration, newborns and deaths, which makes the use of this equation less relevant and affects the credibility of the database, which in turn affects the credibility of the regional and national plan.

B- Absolute change: his form is $X_2 - X_1$

C- Relative change: his form is $X_2 - X_1 \div X_1 \times 100$

D- Annual growth equations: these are what we use to measure the rate of annual change of the total population over a certain period of time and can be obtained using mathematical equations, the most important of which are:

- Computational equation: and its form $R = \frac{1}{n} (p_2 \div p_1 - 1)$
- **R**= Population growth rate
- **n**=period of time
- **p**= number of population

Through this equation, the annual population increase can be assumed to be in a calculated sequence, i.e. the annual increase is a constant amount from year to year. Indeed, the increase in a population should be equal or consistent with the changing population size, which means that the population increase is subject to the logic of geometric growth

- Geometric equation: its image $R = (p_2 \div p_1^n - 1) \times 100$

This equation seeks to avoid calculation error in the calculation equation, where it is assumed that population growth is subject to the logic of geometric growth, as is the increase in funds deposited in banks that use the calculation of kinetic interest when estimating interest. They study demography to favor this equation when calculating annual growth rates and warn against its use in population estimates for long periods because of the results it can reach and is difficult to believe and accept.

Conclusion

Planning in this way is either horizontally in line largely with the traditional territorial lines of the hill, the upper plateaus and the Great Desert (Sahara) or vertically in line with the geographical division east-west, in the middle of these regions, it is only a space base for the preparation and follow-up of the Regional Plan for Urban Development.

It works on inclusion and intersectoral and intercounties coordination regions, since the planning territory is not an administrative level between country and the county and lacks legality, it is not an institution of administrative and financial management and thus we cannot consider it as a region in a sense but rather remains a formality that needs the will of the authority to operationalize it by establishing a legal and structural framework that will ensure the conduct and organization of the region's affairs.

Algeria, which has consistently designed the region's development within the framework of planning, is empowered to adopt a decentralized administrative decision in terms of economic, industrial, agricultural and service development programmes in coordination with the various ministries concerned, In the face of removing the cadastral dimension of this institution, it does not always appear as a reference model. Every ministry, every department and every public interest seeks to imprint its privacy by adopting its own division, because of the lawmaker's refusal since independence to have a broader space of county for fear of regionalism, but in the face of political developments and economic and social transformations of the country, it is imperative that the authorities reflect on a larger framework of county, which we believe will provide solutions to various administrative or socio-economic problems that are or are likely to arise in the future, in

its broadest sense, the region is the most successful and effective way of promoting the national space and valuing its natural human wealth.

With regard to the credibility of population data, it is a prerequisite at all phases of urban and regional programming for the development of credible and socio-economic development programmes.

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