

*Constitutional Reform and Its Role in Establishing the Rule of Law, Justice, and Social Development (The Algerian Experience in Light of the 2020 Amendment)*

الإصلاح الدستوري ودوره في إرساء سيادة القانون والعدالة والتنمية الاجتماعية

-التجربة الجزئية في ضوء تعديل 2020-

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**Abstract:**

The relationship between constitutional reform, the rule of law, and societal development is deeply interconnected. Constitutional reform is essential to achieving these objectives. Amending the constitution to strengthen the rule of law and establish a transparent, effective political system lays the foundation for a state governed by law. It ensures political and social stability, enhances citizens' rights, and creates opportunities for development, driving societal progress. By providing a strong legal and political framework, constitutional reform enables the establishment of a just state and sustainable societal development. This study explores the critical role of constitutional reform in promoting democracy, ensuring a fair distribution of powers, and upholding human rights, equality, and social justice. It also examines how reforms strengthen the rule of law, enhance transparency, and combat corruption, focusing on Algeria's 2020 constitutional amendment and its impact on governance, justice, and accountability in the country.

**Keywords: Constitutional Reform; Rule of Law; Societal Development; Democracy; Social Justice**

الملخص:

تعتبر العلاقة بين الإصلاح الدستوري وبناء دولة القانون والتنمية المجتمعية وثيقة جدا، فالإصلاح الدستوري أداة لتحقيقهما، فتعديل الدستور ليعزز حكم القانون ويوفر نظاما سياسيا فعالا وشفافا يتم بناء دولة القانون، وتوفير الاستقرار السياسي والاجتماعي وتعزيز حقوق المواطنين وتوفير فرص التنمية يمكن تحقيق التنمية المجتمعية، فالإصلاح الدستوري يوفر الإطار القانوني والسياسي لبناء دولة القانون وتحقيق التنمية المجتمعية، في هذا الموضوع سنتطرق إلى عدة نقاط مهمة بدءا من أهمية الإصلاح الدستوري في تحقيق الديمقراطية وتوزيع السلطات بشكل عادل، وضمان حقوق الانسان والمساواة والعدالة الاجتماعية، وكذلك تعزيز حكم القانون وتحقيق الشفافية ومكافحة الفساد على ضوء التعديل الدستوري في الجزائر لسنة 2020.

كلمات مفتاحية: الإصلاح الدستوري؛ دولة القانون؛ التنمية المجتمعية؛ الديمقراطية؛ العدالة الاجتماعية.

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## **1- Introduction**

The constitution is not simply a collection of laws and texts compiled into a single document through mutual agreement. Instead, the system of governance it outlines must align with the state's intended foundational legal framework. In the modern era, nations differ in their historical backgrounds, current realities, and future aspirations. Notably, two essential features characterize a constitution: it embodies the expression of the original constituent authority of the nation and reflects the dominant ideology within the country. At its core, it serves to structure authority and regulate freedom.

A constitution is typically formulated under specific political, economic, and social circumstances, reflecting a particular ideology. Over time, as these conditions and ideologies shift, the need for constitutional reform becomes evident. This reform can involve either comprehensive, fundamental amendments or partial revisions, depending on the specific circumstances and policies of each nation. It is widely recognized that the people hold an inherent right to a constitution that upholds genuine democratic principles, defines the framework of public order, and shapes the nation's social, economic, and political directions. Such a constitution should establish a state rooted in the rule of law and justice, promoting societal development in harmony with modern global demands and pursuing a dignified life.

Based on this, the following problem statement has emerged:

To what extent can constitutional amendments establish the rule of law, justice, and societal development in Arab countries, and specifically in Algeria?

The goal of constitutional reform is to enhance the legitimacy of the existing constitution by addressing issues it has overlooked or inadequately resolved. To achieve the country's broader objectives, such as social development and the establishment of the rule of law, new constitutional provisions are often necessary due to the evolving or declining nature of political life. Reaching these objectives is regarded as essential to political legitimacy.

The new Algerian constitutional reform was introduced to align with the demands of the new political legitimacy that represents the people's general will. The purpose of this reform, through constitutional amendments, is to preserve and strengthen political legitimacy by aligning the constitution with the political, social, and economic realities of the Algerian people. This approach aims to prevent weaknesses and bring about a genuine renewal of political life, allowing the nation to overcome any crises related to its future and the realization of its aspirations.

To clarify this, we will discuss these topics, explaining:

- Definition of constitutional reform.
- The Importance of Constitutional Reform in Achieving Democracy, the Rule of Law, and Societal Development.
- Guarantee human rights and public freedoms.
- Promoting equality and social justice.
- Rule of law and transparency.
- Fighting Corruption.

## **2- Definition of Constitutional Reform**

### **2-1. Definition of Constitution**

A wide range of factors have been considered when drafting the constitution. Economic, social, logical, historical, and intellectual issues are some of the most significant. Different standards for defining the constitution have emerged due to these diverse factors. In legal theory, the definition is determined by two criteria: the formal criterion and the substantive criterion. The regulations found in the document known as the constitution are referred to as the constitution, according to the formal criterion. Accordingly, any regulation mentioned in the constitution is regarded as constitutional, and any rule not mentioned in this document is not. This criterion depends on the legal standards or the format of the constitution (Sweilem, 2015, p.14) . Therefore, according to the formal requirement, the constitution is the body of laws and values that shape and define the state's rights and liberties. The formal criterion establishes the structure of the government, the allocation of authority, and the safeguarding of citizens' rights.

In contrast, the substantive criterion defines the constitution based on its content, subject matter, or substance, without considering the form or procedures used to issue its rules. This approach includes all rules that possess a constitutional nature, regardless of their origin. These may be found in the constitutional document, supplementary regulations, ordinary laws, or even in customary constitutional practices (Sweilem, 2015, p.15).

The constitution derives its importance from defining the structure of governance and establishing a legal framework for the distribution of power and the protection of citizens' rights. It ensures stability, justice, and equality, while laying out the values and principles that form the foundation of the state. Furthermore, the constitution includes provisions for its amendment and revision to adapt to societal changes and meet the aspirations of the people.

Any healthy democratic system must adhere to the fundamental and essential principle of constitutional supremacy, which requires the state, with all of its powers, to submit to it. Therefore, it is required that all public authorities follow the constitution's laws and principles and respect its limits, regardless of their origin, function, or the extent of the powers assigned to them. Any activity that

exceeds or violates these constitutional boundaries is considered a constitutional infraction (Sweilem, 2015, p.20).

## **2-2. Definition of constitutional reform**

The process of updating and changing the constitution to make it an accurate constitutional reference that considers societal developments and changes is known as constitutional reform. The goal of this amendment is to strengthen the constitution's support for democratic growth and restore the rule of law. It is essential for reviving and rationalizing civil and political acts, adjusting laws to changing circumstances, and coordinating with the overarching objectives of serving citizens and meeting their changing and continuous requirements in all fields for which state institutions were established (Sweilem, 2015, p.20).

Constitutional reform enables the revitalization and rationalization of political and civil processes, and the adaptation of legal provisions to meet the evolving realities and needs of citizens in areas for which state institutions were established. As a result, constitutions are governed by the principle of evolution, ensuring they stay aligned with societal changes and are regularly updated. This strategy supports democracy, advances justice, protects citizens' rights and liberties, and offers a legal framework that maintains state stability.

As the highest law of the state, the constitution must be updated to reflect political, social, and economic changes at the local, regional, and international levels. Constitutional reform is also necessary because extraordinary laws, Emergency laws and laws that restrict public rights and freedoms, such as these, violate several constitutional provisions. Reform is also necessary because of the legislative branch's limited role and the executive branch's broad authority. In order to maintain political stability and to further the nation's political, economic, and social development, these problems underscore the need for constitutional revision (Sweilem, 2015, p.87).

It is clear from this condensed interpretation of constitutional change that it encompasses all facets of political life with the collective will of the populace. On the other hand, constitutional amendments serve as a tool for reform. Amendments usually represent a new political direction, either fully or partially, and convey the will of the relevant political power to execute changes under constitutional provisions. This may involve removing one or more provisions from the constitution, replacing them with new provisions that differ in form, content, and regulation, or adding new provisions to the constitution.

Based on this, it may be said that each nation has to draft its constitution following the changes in society, ensuring it can accommodate new advancements and shifting conditions. Each nation has a unique constitution, tailored to its own traditions, customs, and the goals of its citizens, making it specific to that nation rather than others. Regardless of any reforms, revisions, or adjustments made to its provisions based on the circumstances, the constitution should be drafted to give the people more guarantees.

### **3- The Importance of Constitutional Reform in Achieving Democracy, the Rule of Law, and Societal Development**

In order to give the political will of the people a constitutional character, the movement for constitutional reform began to take shape during the European Renaissance. Written constitutions were successfully adopted in place of the ambiguous and imprecise customary constitutions. Customary constitutions' ambiguity had made it possible for political authority to become unbridled. Therefore, by giving constitutions stability and clarity and avoiding manipulation in practice, the constitutional reform movement brought about a significant benefit. As a result, constitutional change developed into the legal foundation for a social contract between the people and the government, becoming a pillar of the rule of law. Its goals were to create a legislative framework to create a state ruled by the law and to construct a democratic political system founded on respect for the will of the people.

The goal of constitutional reform is to achieve two main objectives: establishing a democratic constitutional state and resolving political conflicts that could escalate into a governance crisis, while promoting political unity. A legal system accomplishes this by settling disagreements, reconciling political perspectives, and providing a solution accepted by the people. Thus, constitutional reform plays a crucial role in legitimizing the political system outlined in the constitution.

By creating a legal and constitutional framework that keeps pace with the advancements and changes taking place in states' internal and external environments, all systems aim to attain a high degree of political stability in this setting. Algeria's 2020 constitutional amendment was a required response to the system's many imbalances that caused social and political turmoil, which was reflected in a public movement demanding social and political reforms, most notably a change in the country's system of governance. It is clear from the political reality that developed that this amendment provided a basis for settling disagreements and turmoil related to governance. This can be viewed as the real motivation underlying the main ideas of many earlier revisions. Therefore, even while it comes at the expense of the constitution's ultimate objective, the formation of the rule of law, the most recent revision in Algeria can be seen as a means of guaranteeing the stability of the political system. This amendment is noteworthy in this respect, especially in light of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding its passage, the legislative process, and the additional provisions it brought about that addressed several the political system's problems and inequalities. As a result, it helped maintain the nonviolent movement's momentum and prevent any potential extremism or disruptions to its peaceful nature. One of the institutions and measures needed to maintain Algerian society and the state's stability and shield them from social or political upheavals in this amendment. Therefore, significant and ongoing reforms and actions are required (Khalifa & Bara, 2022, p. 57).

Several important areas demonstrate how much Algeria's 2020 constitutional amendment solidifies the rule of law, especially its democratic component. First, increasing the National People's Assembly's authority strengthens citizens' involvement in political decision-making and improves representation.

This includes the option to directly submit requests, concerns, and recommendations to the Assembly, which will then carefully review and discuss them before making the necessary choices. In order to guarantee a thorough and impartial representation of a range of societal issues, the function of parliamentary committees has also been strengthened. Second, various procedures, including elections, referenda, political parties, and local involvement, are used to promote participatory democracy. Associations, trade unions, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and the right to demonstrate are all ways that people can express their social engagement. Through its provisions, the constitutional amendment (Presidential Decree No. 20-442, December 2020) protects the idea of political participation legally and constitutionally, highlighting its status as one of the highest laws. This seeks to give participatory democracy constitutional weight and empower citizens to participate in local and national governance and decision-making. In order to ensure a more open and participatory political process, the amendment also incorporates some political tools for expressing democratic practices, including elections, referenda, and political parties (Naji, 2022, p.129).

#### **4- Guarantee Human Rights and Public Freedoms**

Algeria is not an exception to the many protections for rights and freedoms established by Arab and national laws, especially the constitutions that regulate the institutions in place throughout the area. Algerians are among the most conscious of the importance of rights and freedoms because they have lived through the trials of French colonization. For example, the 1963 constitution, which emphasized equality and political plurality, included several specific rights and freedoms that were considered flexible. While Article 31 outlined equality in rights and obligations and guaranteed participation in political, social, and economic life along with other rights, Article 29 focused on equality before the law and non-discrimination. Since then, numerous human rights organizations within civil society have emerged in tandem with each constitutional amendment that has upheld public rights and freedoms. These groups fervently supported many requests, such as resolving these social pressures, enhancing security conditions, and repealing laws that restrict liberties (such as state of emergency) and unique trials. The concept of creating national human rights institutions, more especially, councils and organizations tasked with keeping an eye on Algeria's human rights situation, rose in response to these requests. As a result, on April 12, 1992, Algeria founded the National Observatory for Human Rights (Hamza, 2011, p.58).

Following a public referendum, this resulted in the new constitutional amendment of 2020, which gave fundamental rights and freedoms, whether political, economic, social, or religious, much weight. A whole chapter of the amendment was devoted to "Fundamental Rights and Public Freedoms," providing a comprehensive description. In order to protect and strengthen these rights, it also allotted a whole section to the monitoring procedures. Numerous organizations and systems were established, such as:

- **The National Economic, Social, and Environmental Council:**

Within the context of sustainable development, the council is in charge of creating a framework that permits civil society to effectively participate in national consultations on issues about economic, social, and environmental development (Algeria, Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, Article 212). Additionally, it guarantees ongoing communication and consultation between national, social, and economic parties. It also aims to offer the private sector opportunities to engage in high-value economic activities that significantly contribute to social and economic development. The private sector is well-positioned to impact many areas according to its distinct skills and capacities, underscoring its crucial role in promoting economic activity. Because these initiatives can have a good impact on economic growth and aid in the reduction of poverty, policymakers must concentrate on creating mechanisms to support the private sector, creating an environment favorable for its expansion, and fortifying their ties with the public sector (Talaish, 2021, p.171) .

- **National Council for Human Rights:** It is responsible for monitoring, early warning, and evaluation in the field of human rights compliance (Algeria, Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, Article 212).

- The National Observatory for Civil Society plays a vital role in promoting national values, fostering democratic practices, and encouraging active citizenship. In collaboration with other institutions, it supports the achievement of national development goals (Algeria, Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, Article 213). Therefore, it is essential for the authorities to establish, strengthen, and support this observatory as a key partner in governance to ensure it effectively fulfills its mission.

As for the field of control, the following was established:

More authority has been given to the Constitutional Court than was previously given to the Constitutional Council. Notably, it is in charge of making sure that state institutions are operating correctly and that the distribution of authority among constitutional authorities complies with the constitution and its implemented regulations. This is a significant extension of the court's authority and involves settling disagreements between constitutional authorities. The court assumes two roles in carrying out its mandate: it acts as a counter-authority judge to ensure the proper functioning of constitutional institutions and as a guardian to assess the distribution of powers among the three parts of government. In addition, the court is essential to the interpretation of constitutional requirements (Karima, 2023, p.232).

- The Independent National Authority for Elections is responsible for preparing, organizing, managing, and overseeing presidential, legislative, and local elections, as well as referendums (Algeria, Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, Article 202). Its primary objective is to ensure transparency and impartiality in the electoral process, which is crucial for upholding the legitimacy of elected institutions. This legitimacy holds significant

political and legal value. In practice, the implementation of legal frameworks often reveals gaps and weaknesses (Amar, 2025, p.26). By addressing these problems, the foundations of a state run according to justice and the rule of law are established, mistakes are corrected, meaningful involvement is encouraged, and the legitimate transfer of power is guaranteed.

#### **5- Promoting Equality and Social Justice:**

To establish the rule of law and promote community development, it is essential to strengthen equality and social justice. It guarantees that everyone receives fair treatment and equal chances, irrespective of their identity or background. By aiming for justice and equality, we uphold the rule of law and ensure that everyone is treated equally and fairly. This guarantees social justice and increases public confidence in the legal system. Additionally, it ensures equal access to jobs, healthcare, education, and basic amenities, all of which contribute to sustainable growth and the development of a stable community.

Based on the November 1st Declaration and reinforced by the most recent constitutional amendment that rendered these principles non-revisable, the Algerian government has worked hard to preserve its social character. In order to promote societal and economic growth, the goal is to attain sustainable human development, improve social justice, and guarantee a social safety system founded on the equal opportunity concept. This is reflected in the 2020 constitutional amendment, which sought to strengthen equality and social justice within the country. A clear example of this is Article 34, which stipulates: "The state guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, and the institutions of the Republic are committed to ensuring equality for all citizens in rights and duties by removing obstacles that hinder the full development of the individual." It hinders the full participation of everyone in political, social, economic, and cultural life" (People's Constitution, Article 212, 2020). Moreover, Article 40 addresses women's rights, affirming that "the state protects women from all forms of violence in all settings and circumstances, including public, professional, and private spaces." In addition, Article 68 promotes gender equality, stating that "the state works to advance gender parity in the labor market, encouraging the promotion of women to leadership roles in public institutions, administrations, and organizations." Article 72 enshrines the "inclusion of disadvantaged groups with unique needs in social life," underscoring the rights of people with disabilities and committing to providing them with equal opportunities in all areas. Article 73 establishes the rights of youth and ensures their participation in political and economic spheres. Articles 66 and 67 include provisions to strengthen workers' rights, safeguarding their protection and ensuring fairness in the workplace.

#### **6- Rule of Law and Transparency:**

Equality before the law is guaranteed, and the rights of individuals and society are justly protected when administered impartially and fairly. This increases confidence in the government and institutions and helps to create a robust and stable legal system. Furthermore, transparency is crucial for promoting accountability and combating corruption, which in turn strengthens community development and the

rule of law. When government and institutional operations are transparent, trust is strengthened, and society is empowered to participate effectively in decision-making and sustainable development. The main objective of any political system, particularly the Algerian one, is to achieve the principle of separation of powers, which is a cornerstone of democratic political systems. By dividing the state's power into three branches, executive, legislative, and judicial, it is ensured that each branch functions in a balanced and integrated way, staying within its bounds and not interfering with the rights and obligations of the others. Mutual oversight among the powers prevents the concentration of authority in a single hand, thus upholding key principles of the rule of law, transparency, and democracy. This was affirmed by the recent 2020 constitutional amendment, which states: "The constitution guarantees the separation of powers, balance among them, judicial independence, legal protection, supervision of the work of public authorities, and ensures legal and democratic security" (Algerian Constitution, 2020). The Constitutional Court, which now has more authority than the previous Constitutional Council, is the most important of several modifications on supervision procedures and instruments brought about by this amendment. In order to safeguard the independence of several parts of government and to prevent the power of one authority from infringing on the jurisdiction of another, the court performs judicial, supervisory, and advisory tasks. In order to organize the connection between the three departments within a framework of cooperation, balance, and mutual oversight, the constitutional legislator also developed some legislative, judicial, and executive processes. For example, by overseeing the legality of executive actions and ensuring the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislative branch, it granted parliament the authority to question the government, investigate the shortcomings of executive bodies, and address issues of both legislative and executive concern. One of the most important oversight mechanisms that has remained consistent, despite all the constitutional amendments, is the criminal accountability of the President of the Republic. This accountability is carried out before the Supreme Court of the State.

Despite these constitutional reforms, the reality reveals that many legal procedures remain limited to the texts of constitutions and legal books, particularly concerning the issue of the organic and functional separation of the three branches of government. This is most apparent in the role and powers of the President of the Republic, who holds extensive authority across the executive, legislative, and judicial spheres, both in ordinary and exceptional situations. Consequently, the executive branch often intervenes in the functions of the legislative and judicial branches through legal means, such as the right to veto, the right to dissolve the People's Assembly, the right to appoint one-third of the members of the Council of the Nation, the right to appoint and promote judges in both ordinary and administrative courts, and immunity from legal prosecution.

### **7- Fighting Corruption:**

The fight against corruption is vital in upholding the rule of law and fostering societal progress. By effectively addressing corruption and monitoring its mechanisms, a fair distribution of wealth can be

ensured, the rights of individuals and communities can be safeguarded, and a just and equitable environment for businesses and investments can be established. This contributes to sustainable development on social, political, and economic levels. Furthermore, combating corruption builds trust in governments and institutions, promotes transparency and accountability, ensures the fair and impartial enforcement of laws and policies, and helps create a society grounded in ethical values and justice. Accordingly, the new constitutional amendment sought to achieve this by replacing the National Authority for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption with the High Authority for Transparency, Prevention, and Fight Against Corruption, introducing certain changes. Through the 2020 constitutional amendment, the Algerian legislator defined this body as an "independent institution," emphasizing its autonomy to perform its functions with efficiency, credibility, and effectiveness. The independence of the National Authority for the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption is reflected in the exercise of its legally granted powers. Law No. 06/01, which deals with monitoring and fighting corruption, gave the High National Authority for Transparency, Prevention, and Fight Against Corruption a wide range of duties and authority. To aid in the execution of the national anti-corruption policy, these duties have been divided among the departments specified in presidential decrees. The authority has been tasked with several roles, as detailed in the constitution and its governing regulations. Article 20 of the 2020 constitutional amendment (Algeria, Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, Article 212) provides a summary of the primary duties entrusted to this newly established body, which are as follows:

- Developing a national strategy for transparency and corruption prevention, ensuring its implementation and follow-up, and proposing a comprehensive policy that embodies the principles of the rule of law.
- Collecting, processing, and reporting information related to its area of expertise and making it available to the relevant authorities.
- Notifying the Court of Accounts and the competent judicial authority whenever violations are detected and issuing directives to the concerned institutions and bodies.
- Contributing to strengthening the capacities of civil society and other stakeholders in the field of combating corruption.
- Providing opinions on legal texts related to its area of expertise.
- Participating in the training of personnel from bodies responsible for transparency, prevention, and combating corruption.
- Contributing to the ethicalization of public life and promoting the principles of transparency, good governance, prevention, and the fight against corruption.
- Advising people or public or private organizations on how to prevent corruption, proposing legislative and regulatory actions to do so, working with pertinent public sectors, and reestablishing professional ethics.

- Developing programs to raise citizens' awareness about the impacts of corruption.
- Collecting and utilizing all information that may contribute to detecting and preventing acts of corruption.
- Conducting regular evaluations of legal tools and administrative procedures aimed at preventing and combating corruption.
- Receiving periodic declarations of assets from public employees, studying and utilizing the information contained in them, and ensuring their proper storage.
- Collaborating with the public prosecution to gather evidence and investigate matters related to corruption.
- Ensuring the enhancement of coordination between sectors and fostering collaboration among anti-corruption bodies.

Based on the above, the 2020 constitutional reform in Algeria can be seen as a significant step in the political reform process, the advancement of democracy, and societal development, particularly considering the exceptional circumstances and context in which it was introduced. The new provisions and rulings it brought addressed many ongoing political crises and issues. As such, it can be viewed as an important achievement in the Algerian legislature's efforts to complete the democratic framework, which requires genuine participation from various societal and political actors. This includes activating participation, distributing power in line with the political system's rules, and ensuring fundamental guarantees for the representation of all segments of the population, as the will of the people is the ultimate source of authority in the state.

#### **8- Conclusion:**

When discussing constitutional reform and its role in cementing the rule of law and fostering societal development, it is clear that the constitution is the foundational document that defines the system of governance and allocates powers within the state. Constitutional reform is essential for strengthening justice systems, reinforcing the rule of law, and facilitating inclusive and sustainable societal development. While addressing reform is important and understanding its core concepts is valuable, the path to achieving it, recognizing its challenges, and developing strategies to overcome them is far from simple. Reform is a comprehensive societal endeavor that encompasses concepts, values, ideas, customs, traditions, institutions, and individuals. Constitutional reform influences both the tangible structures of society, such as political institutions and economic systems, and its intangible aspects, including legal norms, values, and civic consciousness. It is a continuous process that evolves in response to social, political, and historical developments. The move to amend the constitution reflects a response to new changes, whether local, regional, or global, or a desire to propel the state forward, advancing it from a lower status to a higher and more refined one. As such, every constitution can accommodate various amendments and reforms, even if they conflict with its original philosophy, intellectual foundation, and the values it embodied at the time of its enactment. Constitutional reform is necessary not only because

the original philosophy may no longer be relevant but also because it no longer aligns with the current needs and demands of the time. The constitutional amendments of 2020 in Algeria introduced reforms designed to enhance and uphold public rights and freedoms, contributing to the establishment of the rule of law in the legal texts. This mirrors the approach of previous constitutional reforms in Algeria, where the provisions often lacked effective implementation. As a result, the key challenge of the new reforms is to move these provisions from mere text to tangible practice in reality.

In addition, constitutional reform should play a key role in promoting societal development by creating a legal framework that encourages innovation, attracts investment, and enhances community engagement. The constitution serves as the foundational framework that ensures state stability and supports sustainable development by directing efforts toward building a just and law-abiding society.

In this way, it is evident that constitutional reform plays a crucial role in reinforcing the rule of law and fostering societal development by establishing the foundations and values that underpin advanced societies. This is achieved by protecting these principles in practice, enabling the nation to confront various challenges across political, social, and economic dimensions, local or global.

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