

Unemployment Challenges and Their Implications for Sustainable Development

Dr. Nesma Messaoudene

Faculty of Humanities and social sciences, Department of communication and Information , University of Badji Mokhtar
Annaba,

Email. nesma.messaoudene@univ-annaba.dz

University of Badji Mokhtar Annaba P.o Box 12, 23000, Algeria

Received : 23/08/2025 ; Accepted : 27/04/2026 ; Published: 15/05/2026

Abstract:

I have exposure Economy The Algerian During Half The second From 1980s to me crisis Economic development distance the fall Free oil prices, And appeared So several Disorders result Dependence Country Onan item One at Export, Development activity decreased And shrunk Mdackhe's The country, And I knew So The unemployment Levels High And failed most Public institutions at events Positions Action New Due To aggravate Problems, It was From the necessary On the authorities Concerned reconsideration at style Steering And policies Adopted at the previous And therefore Quickly By doing Reforms Economic, Where she had to to me A change style Management Institutions Economic development To match With Data New Accredited at that On the market economy, She entered So Algeria at Programs Fixes Structure With Box Cash International. that These economic reforms Led to me disturbance Big at the map the public For the job at Algeria, And contributed at Worsening unemployment Especially during 1990s, Where She had to Institutions Public Economic development to me Do By laying off collective Workers, (the Demobilization More From 500,000 workers And closed More From 1.000 Foundation generality between The years 1998 - 1994), but The thing Profound Attention that The unemployment at Algeria registered Decline Tangible And transition Freda From Its kind, after It was approximately 30% End 1990s They are Represent Now (2011) about 9.9% according to the International Monetary Fund estimates the FMI¹, and he The thing That makes us We wonder About Role Policy Playback at Processing The unemployment at Algeria Especially at beginning Millennium Third? .

Keywords: employment strategy, employment policy, unemployment, unemployment treatment.

Introduction:

Most of the world's economies suffer from the problem of unemployment, which threatens the cohesion and stability of societies, especially in the developing countries, including Algeria, which results in negative effects on the social side in the first place, then the economic side, which deprives human energies by classifying them as inactive , Thereby exploiting these crippled energies would drive development forward and achieve sustainable development.

Algeria has sought through development policy made known, to achieve comprehensive development, and comes running on top priority to reduce unemployment, has defined the beginning of economic reforms , the stage of a significant decline of the outcome of the operation, due to restrictions imposed by banking institutions and the attendant solution to the privatization of the bulk of the public sector units, under these variables , Algeria has worked to adopt a number of measures to reduce unemployment and the subsequent negative effects affecting the individual, society and the State at the same time .

Through the above , we can put the problem of research and our paper as follows , as:

What is the role of employment policy by the government made known in addressing the problem of unemployment in Algeria?

Or other format Is the operating strategy made known by the government to reduce the unemployment phenomenon in Algeria succeeded?

To answer this problem , we decided to divide this paper into a set of axes are summarized as follows:

Axis I: A theoretical approach on unemployment and employment

The second axis: the policy of economic reforms and their impact on unemployment and employment

The second axis: Unemployment and employment in the framework of structural adjustment reforms

Fourth Axis: Modern operating systems and their role in addressing unemployment in Algeria

Axis I: A theoretical approach on unemployment and employment

The concept of employment is closely related to the labor component, which in turn is the common denominator of all economic activities. Unemployment is the inability to operate and employ available human resources within an integrated system that takes into account the economic and social dimension. The light of imbalances defined and eliminated by the labor market in various economic sectors.

In this axis we will try to understand the concept of employment and its relation to economic development, and then exposure to the most important economic ideas that dealt with the issue of unemployment, in an attempt to interpret discrimination between different types with a focus on the most prevalent type in our country, it will help to provide appropriate treatment.

1. **The economic outlook for work, employment and unemployment:** The operating or working to form the basic element of this world as a human way in seeking a successor to be in the ground, and be worthy of this divine mandate, as it is a source for all production and wealth. Through it, man established his social relations, societies grew, civilizations flourished, and many modern concepts emerged, including: employment, unemployment, social justice, etc. ² **operating concept and its relationship to economic development:** does not mean operating sense talk that unlike unemployment, nor does it mean to work only, but includes continuity in the work and to ensure that recruitment and salary of the worker depending on the competence and qualifications, which should be the institution recognized. Employment also gives the worker the right to participate and be represented in collective organizations and his right to social services. On this basis, this concept is of great importance in the work of being a basis for the development and promotion of work has been identified (Marc Oliver) precise concept of operation, which means that according to his analysis of several concepts including: «Use part of the social work carried out by the individual, and this is suitable for the post of work. As well as the use of labor force that is incompatible with unemployment and the incomplete and partial use of the labor force. Thus, operating the organization used t work best possible force »

1. Employment is therefore the use of the labor force for various economic activities, where the person involved in the work is required to have the right to raise the level of his or her qualifications through training and training, as well as the right to privileges resulting from his career path, including promotion and the right to social services and insurance retirement according to the conditions defined by the Labor Code ³ **concept of unemployment, according to the most important economic ideas:** unemployment is the most important challenges faced

and facing the economies of the world, being a historical and geographical dimensions of the problem, by association with the stages of economic development. This topic has attracted the attention of economic thinkers of different doctrines and ideas over time. Perhaps the diversity of forms of unemployment is one of the explanatory elements of the multiplicity of analyzes about their understanding and interpretation, and we'll show the most important of these ideas with some brief points in the following ⁴ :

- **Unemployment interpretation of the Keynesian school:** equilibrium is achieved according to this theory as a result of a balance in the market of goods and services and money market at the same time , as the demand for labor decreasing function in terms of income and profit maximization requires equal to the marginal productivity of the work with the real wage rate. In other words, a decline in the real wage rate could provide an increase in labor demand and hence employment. In order to raise the level of investments, Keynes believes that the state should intervene through a public investment policy to compensate for the lack of investment in the private sector.

- **Monetary theories in the interpretation of unemployment:** This trend explains the cyclical unemployment through monetary factors purely and remedy lies in the use of monetary policy instruments, by giving them the money of great importance in the economic activity, and that all the fluctuations known to the economy resulting from the change to the display Alncod.adhavh so they Believe that the increase in unemployment benefits is disrupting the labor market, because the workers who benefit from it do not look for work seriously. Thus unemployment have not optional status of compulsory unemployment in their analysis, and believe that the face of unemployment lies in: «lack of government intervention to resolve this problem and leave them in order to resolve themselves through market mechanisms»

- **Technological interpretation of unemployment:** This interpretation is that the technological factor has become eliminates a lot of jobs and professions, leading to layoffs of the fact that the new innovation - saving time and costs, and raise the level of labor productivity, in addition to what is characterized by its accuracy and quality of production. The owners of this theory believe that: «Technology is a temporary price must be borne by society in order to achieve economic progress.»

Unemployment benefits and social security programs can not play a role in increasing effective demand, especially in light of the State's budget deficit outside of hydrocarbons, as well as the inability of services to absorb surplus labor resulting from the use of technology and replacing the machine. Society, and all economic activities including foreign trade, telecommunications, etc.

- **Structural unemployment theory:** This theory appeared to explain the high rate of unemployment in the seventies and increase the technical evolution of the industry has experienced some groups of workers to the phenomenon of unemployment because of the inability to compatibility with modern theories in productivity and service arts, while the back of the surplus in the employment opportunities in the work And other occupations and explained the theory of incompatibility between jobs available and unemployed for a variety of reasons:

- The inability to move flexibly from place to place;
- Personal considerations in favoring workers for certain occupations;

- Lack of adequate training opportunities for workers so that they can perform those occupations in which the surplus is available.

The second axis: the policy of economic reforms and their impact on unemployment and employment

One of the most important reasons for the economic reform undertaken by Algeria is the pressures on its economy since the beginning of the 1980s, namely the continuous deficit in its balance of payments and in its public budgets. A marked decline in economic growth rates, a decline in GDP growth, demographic growth factors, lack of employment and widespread unemployment. This was an inevitable result of the decline in the prices of the crops in which Algeria financed its development plans.

We will discuss this in the axis of economic reform in Algeria through three key aspects, related to the content of policies and programs in place, which is based on the nature of the property and in the form of trade are as follows ⁵ :

1. **The concept of economic reform and its relationship to unemployment:** is linked to the definition of economic reform and the basic objective of it, and based on increasing economic growth and the consequent increase in the gross national production rates and this depending on the internal and external economic balances, the thing that is in itself an appropriate investment climate capable of editing to create Competitiveness in the national and global market. Only the literature of the International Monetary Fund: «Economic reform processes aimed at developing deflationary policies, aimed at providing resources that make the country able in the future to meet the burden of debt accumulated, and the removal of obstacles, and this would increase world - class profit rates ».

In general, economic reforms are a means of addressing the problems of countries that suffer from imbalances in their internal and external balances, especially within the framework of liberalizing the economy and transforming it into a free economy through measures that allow for increasing exports and reducing imports, in addition to developing the country's foreign currency resources, By reducing inflationary spending and raising economic growth rates.

2. **Privatization Policy and Public Sector Reform:** The developmental experience of Algeria have acted have proved that the public sector did not lead the role assigned to it compared to the desired objectives and results, and see this for several reasons related to poor governance, administrative corruption, low profitability and social pressures borne by the state rates ... etc. Despite attempts to reform the sector, it has not reached the established targets.

Privatization refers to the full or partial transfer of public property in favor of property, or to the empowerment of them under contracts of enterprise management while remaining state-owned. It is also used to move to a market economy in order to balance the size and role of the private sector in the economy as the mainstay of the market economy. economic efficiency Almansa T and its various activities based on the role of private capital in improving the management and governance of these activities. Privatization is not an end but a means to reach the best. Expanding the ownership base does not mean cutting off the public sector or limiting its role, but maximizing the available resources and directing them to serve development projects that take into consideration the economic and social dimensions to reach the highest possible economic and social returns. .. But the question is whether the principle of privatization applied in developed countries is the same proposal or imposed on Algeria?

3. **The impact of economic reform on unemployment:** What is important in this context is the extent of economic reform on the labor markets and the impact of unemployment. In this regard, you can review the quantitative rationalization model, where this formulation assumes the rigidity of cash wages in the economy in a manner leading to a percentage of the gross labor force unemployment, as well as assuming the rigidity of local commodity prices, which necessarily means the difficulty of restoring the economy balance Balaatma don wage and price changes, Given their short-term stalemate. Thus a kind of quantitative rationalization is necessary to restore balance. In sum, the effects of economic reform on this model are positive at the operational level, where unemployment rates are low (as in Algeria). Unemployed persons will be absorbed into the international trade goods sector, and their standard of living will improve.

We conclude from this model that the policy of economic reform adopted by international financial institutions in its content and nature, targeted programs to address financial problems and structural imbalances in the economies of the countries that applied, without the social aspect into account adequately, the social cost will be for these programs is difficult to bear in the long term, as An event took place in Algeria where subsidies were lifted on all basic items, leaving only two basic items (bread and milk).

The second axis: Unemployment and employment in the framework of structural adjustment reforms

Economic reforms are carried out through stabilization and structural adjustment policies. The first seeks to restore external balances to normal in the short term. The second aims to make them long-term by influencing supply conditions and raising the ability of the economy to cope with external shocks, financing, and this is done by transforming the economies of these countries - oriented system to a free market ⁶ :

1. **Structural adjustment policy:** reflect this long and medium - term programs, it seeks to achieve a balance by expanding the supply side, to treat distortions and obstacles faced by the economic structures, and also aims to transform the economies of the countries struggling with these difficulties to the liberal economics of the market economy rules apply.
2. **Social Policies:** The experience of Algeria through its adoption of economic reforms has shown that it has a negative impact on the social aspect. Therefore, the World Bank has introduced the social dimension as a third component of the reform programs to reduce its negative effects, especially on low income groups, And the training centers, we find the establishment of social institutions for social and human development under the preparatory programs for the rehabilitation of redundant employment in public sector units and the promotion of small industries to accommodate the current and new surplus labor force.
3. **Foreign trade liberalization:** The liberalization of foreign trade axis of the structural adjustment program, it includes the efficient allocation of resources by encouraging producers to compete with producers of goods to global, by transforming the national economy to an economy based on export - oriented, as is the liberalization of foreign trade policy engine process Growth (for example, customs duties) and is also seen as one of the main reasons for difficulties in Algeria's external payments ... All this leads us to the following question: What is the impact of foreign trade liberalization on unemployment?

Algeria intervened in its foreign trade in order to protect national industries from foreign competition mainly because of the low prices of these industries in other countries, and higher quality and continuous development. The government intervention in foreign trade was represented in the customs and non-tariff barriers, which resulted about economic effects on the protection of national industries, and thus protect national employment and maintain the stability of employment rates. The elimination of competition in favor of foreign enterprises would lead to the exit of the domestic industry from competition, and thus reduced production and labor and increase unemployment rates.

4. **The development of the labor market in Algeria:** It has been shown through the first decade of the millennium the new settled in operating and low significant process in unemployment through economic development experienced by Algeria, as it has seen a significant improvement in the first phase (2000-2007) due to the recovery of investment and the State 's keenness to secure the positions of the work of each student has , but he knew a recession at the beginning of the second phase (2008-2009) due to the large number of job seekers from young people especially graduates of universities and institutes, where the operating market witnessed during the period between 2003-2011 marked improvement and the subsequent results from the decline in unemployment rates in Algeria, table and figure The following illustrate this:

Figure 1: Percentage of unemployment among Algeria for the period between [2003-2011] ⁷

Table (1): the unemployment rate in Algeria for the period between [2003-2011] ⁸

Année	Taux de chômage	Rang	Changement	Date de l'information
2003	31,00%	23		2002 est.
2004	26.20%	32	-15.48%	2003 est.
2005	25,40%	160	-3.05%	2004 est.
2006	17.10%	147	-32.68%	2005 est.
2007	15,70%	150	-8.19%	2006 est.
2008	11,80%	132	-24.84%	2007 est.
2009	12,50%	137	5,93%	2008 est.
2010	10,20%	116	-18,40%	2009 est.
2011	9,90%	108	-2.94%	2010 est

What can be seen from the table's data is the following:

- A significant reduction in unemployment rates between the period 2003-2007 due to the adoption of an operational policy depends on the absorption of a large number of unemployed through the creation of many operating devices will be mentioned in the last axis
- The stability of the unemployment rate between 12% And 10% for the second period as an inevitable result of the saturation of the labor market and the inability to create new job opportunities , and this is due mainly to the large number of graduates of universities and institutes compared to the past century.

Fourth Axis: Modern operating systems and their role in addressing unemployment in Algeria

In order to cope with the deterioration of the labor market as a result of structural reforms, the Algerian Government has established new mechanisms for the professional integration of youth (the most important of which is the National Agency for Youth Employment Support) and support for workers who have lost their economic jobs (primarily the National Unemployment Insurance Fund). It was decided to establish these bodies since 1987, to accompany the unemployed youth in their private projects between the ages of 19 and 30 for the first and 30-50 years for the second, where the issue of youth employment was included as one of the primary concerns of the Algerian government, Unemployment, which was known at the end of the 1980s and early 1990s, was high. The operating systems are multiple. In this regard, we will try to address the most important of these devices (which are linked to the Ministry of Labor), through which we can know the effectiveness of the operating policy in Algeria.

General introduction of labor devices: There are many labor devices , including ⁹

- **Devices march by the ministry in charge of the work:** the most important of its organs
- **National Agency for Youth Employment Support**
- **National Unemployment Insurance Fund**
- **National Employment Agency**
- **Devices march by the Ministry of Solidarity and other ministries:** mostly concerned with social assistance for the unemployed and needy so confine ourselves to organs of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security.

1. **National Agency to support youth employment (ANSEJ):** Agency established in 1996 and is charged with encouraging and strengthening and accompany youth unemployment public institution who have the idea of the project to establish an organization. The young entrepreneur will benefit from the establishment and expansion of his institution From ¹⁰ :

- * Free assistance (Astkabbal- Aalam- Mravqh- formation).
- * Fiscal privileges (exemption from VAT and the reduction of customs rights at the stage of completion and exemption from taxes on gay exploitation).
- * Subsidies (interest-free loan - reduction of bank interest rates).

The agency was placed under the tutelage of the ministry in charge of work and operating and carry out liaison with the institutions and bodies concerned, the following key tasks:

- It supports and char provides anus of and accompany young people with projects in the framework of the application of investment projects.
- Going, in accordance with the applicable legislation and their organization, the National Fund allocations to support youth employment, especially including subsidies and reduced interest rates, within which unwrapped the minister in charge put to work and operating at their disposal.
- Of young people with projects in various subsidies granted by the National Fund to support youth employment and other privileges they receive.
- The follow-up investments being done by young people with projects while respecting the conditions that books bound together by proxy and help items, when needed, institutions and bodies concerned to complete investments.
- Establish ongoing relationships with banks and financial institutions in the framework of the financial structure of projects and implementation of the financing plan and the follow-up to the completion of projects and exploitation.

- **The organization of the National Agency for Youth Employment support:**
 - The National Agency has adopted to support youth employment organization method consistent with its specific mandate to accompany young entrepreneurs within their environment and economic and social .
 - Organization is based on the accompanying and encouraging local initiative.
 - Directorate-General seeks to develop activities with respect to geometry and pathways associated with curricula and training.
 - At the local level, holds the branches located at the level of each state and the implementation of the device, which includes extensions in some areas.
 - **Pre - operating contracts for the program:** the National Agency to support youth employment funding this device under Presidential Decree 234-96 , dated 02/07/1996, containing the support of youth employment through training programs, operating and Altoziv.adhavih to Executive Decree No. 295-96 , which specifies job agency (ANSEJ) , Except from providing the requisite facilities to finance youth projects unemployed. As for the expected objectives of the program can be summarized as the most important of the following:
 - a. **For youth unemployment: the** most important goal is to try to integrate university graduates short composition term (three - year High technical) or long - term (4 or 5 years for bachelor or engineer) in the labor market in line with their qualifications and scientific levels, enable this group to gain professional experience sufficient to enter the market work, with the possibility of increasing the provision of permanent employment after the expiry of the legal period of the program (CPE) .
 - b. **For institutions used or receiving:** Among the most desired objectives of the application of this operational policy for the institutions of the user of Najd:
 - Reduce the size of costs through group privileges such as reducing the tax burden and social value;
 - Improve the rate of supervision given the nature of labor is relatively eligible.
2. **National Insurance Fund for Unemployment (CNAC) :** The main activities of this device in maintaining proper is The most important Activities this is Hardware at Conservation On Positions the work or HelpReturn to me the work , Especially For Workers Laid-off For reasons Economic at Framework Operations Lay off workers And Centric this is the activities About Measures Next ¹¹ :
- Pay insurance From The unemployment And control Entrants to me box For Of 23 Months .
 - the support Assistance From Yup Return to me the work .
 - Contribute to the establishment of private institutions Balbtalin holders of certificates of vocational training or higher education or even those who have experience in a particular field can benefit from a subsidy ranging from 500,000 dinars and 1,000,000 dinars, with the contribution figure to 1 % or 2 % of the cost of an investment of up to 10 million dinars Algerian,
- Complete Provide for With this Functions From party Centers search About the work And Centers Supportthe work Free where he launched activities Centers search About the work And Centers Support the workFree year 1998 and a number Currently 49 .
3. **National Agency of operation (ANEM):** It established in September 1989 to replace the National Bureau of labor (ONAMO) , The agency to know the status of the labor market

(demand, supply and their determinants) to gain access to better integration between the two mechanisms, as they play an advisory role in terms of operation and rehabilitation at the intermediate level. Thus, they are sharing in the real process of job creation, in the sense of marketing in the field of employment. We note that it has been established and regional agencies all over the country in order to bring about integration and communication between the various States and the Directorate - General, in order to facilitate the circulation of information, which in turn form the raw material of the Agency for the planning and implementation of the objectives underlined the task of ¹².

Etc. maqams:

The conduct of the sector public at Algeria, adopted at Initially it On Policy Planning Central Which Pursued by the authorities to the public since independence, this Lost The most prominent failure at all Areas, thus I started Country at Thinking at Giving spirit And Vital to the will of Which It resulted at the time From In order to develop the capacities of And Qualified managers at Sector public, which It was It depends mainly large On Returns achieved From Petroleum . This is pursued state Policy Reforms From Yup the work On The application effective to strengthen the spirit of the will and initiative of the individuals, And Was this From During Re - structuring organic And Financial institutions of public economic Which Divided into institutions of sub From In order to mitigate From The burden of the state Which Changing role From The role of the state march to state control But This idea did not achieve success desired in it, which led the country to walk at Approach new is at Giving the institutions of public autonomy From Yup Support The capacities of individuals and promote their initiatives, but It Ended in failure, so that State did not work On Application Field For these Reforms, which form a barrier at Access to the goals desired .

Algeria has followed all these ways in order to alleviate unemployment but the problem lies in the accuracy and credibility of its implementation, and whether the funds allocated by the State for the purpose of this act in place? Is it that those who have the necessary training, experience and integrity to achieve this purpose? Are there monitoring devices monitor the implementation of these procedures? Is that the legal deterrent for each of the opposers enough to not be repeated in the future?

All these questions if you find her answers then it can be adopted to run a promising policy, it could intervene to regulate the expansion of the labor market tools and run it is allowed to approach in the case of balance as much as possible, such as exemptions from social contributions, rehabilitation contracts

After asking all these questions remain failure always is the dominant On These reforms, which necessitated On State re - look From new at Policy From To change And Make it more effectiveness And rational, And From This afternoon is known as the sector 's or Privatization Sector General This

perspective varied concepts and varied according to the nature of the All Activity and every institution public you want to apply this system .

Depending on the above, the operating prospects in Algeria is betting primarily on the private sector, which can open new job positions is expensive for the state, provided that this hand be the scientist qualified and trained and this is what is looking for the private sector, in return, the state is working on the guidelines and help him to perform his duties through the granting of loans and tax concessions and facilities etc

- **Results suggestions and recommendations:**

- **Results:** Through this research and our paper we have reached some of the results of the operating policy made known by the Algerian government, which can be summarized as follows:

- The failure of policies and strategies applied at The conduct of sector public economic due to the deterioration of the situation in the public economic institutions because they have the means , considering the development of its projects was necessary to find the causes of this deterioration and there is work on the rehabilitation of the public sector through the establishment of mechanisms and strategies that contribute to the strengthening of the growth of public institutions and develop them.

- Legislation and by virtue of the political systems experienced by the Algerian organization, characterized by a sense of stability in terms of investment and also because of the deterioration of the security situation, it was Algeria last Maghreb countries in 1995 , but with the support and (APSI) Opened the doors of investment has been established and Investment Promotion Agency reforms have started these laws are moving towards stability and began to think about the foreign partnership.

- Institutions bear huge social burdens on the development and expansion account , such as:

- Free services - employment surplus ... etc., in addition to the existence of difficulties in the ways of routing back to the ideology of managers and their culture and lack of expertise and competencies.

- Reforms passed by the economic public institutions, and all its stages is always witnessing the collision with the bureaucratic concept, also we saw the lack of actual application of these laws in the practical field .

- **Suggestions and recommendations:** After We treat For this Subject And reach On that Policy Devices Job Contributed In a manner Big In reducing Rate The unemployment , That By Construction Intensive Positions Job During the years Few Last in shade Planned Support Revival Economic development Which It was based on Principally to me Return to me Alimony General With a view to Revive the economy, Can Say that The unemployment at Algeria she at status Retreat and this is Thing positive, But With So activities NonOfficial she at status increase . For this Must From the focus On Points next

- Which Include it In the form of Recommendations next :

- The authorities responsible to provide natural ground in order to reach consensus on major economic problems that belong to the Algerian society as a whole, and this consensus stems from the friction of ideas and competition in various forms and forms.

- The need for transparency of the Algerian statistical system for the rational expectation of economic variables.

- The need to link the university as a center of intellectual enlightenment and innovative public and private economic institutions.

References:

[Http://www.algerie360.com/algerie/le-fmi-conforte-lalgerie-le-taux-de-chomage-atteindrait-moins-de-10-en-2011/](http://www.algerie360.com/algerie/le-fmi-conforte-lalgerie-le-taux-de-chomage-atteindrait-moins-de-10-en-2011/) (Le Consulté 24/05/2011) .

Khaled Zawawi, unemployment in the Arab world: the problem ... and the solution, Arab Nile, Cairo, 2008, p: 15 Group.

- Mohamed Nabil Mosque, unemployment: a ticking time bomb, decoded, and talk with young people, the modern university office, Alexandria, 2008, p: 35.
- Salah Abbas, globalization and its impact on unemployment and poverty , technological Third World, Young University Foundation Publishing, Alexandria, 2006, p . P : 120 - 125 .
- Nasser Dadi Odwan and Abd al - Rahman al - Ayeb, unemployment and the problem of operating under the structural adjustment programs of the economy: through the case of Algeria, the Office of University Publications, Ben Aknoun, 2010, p p: 79-98
- Nasser Dadi Odwan and Abd al - Rahman al - Ayeb, op . Cit . , Pp: 212-220.
http://www.indexmundi.com/fr/algerie/taux_de_chomage.html (consult é le 24/05/2011).
[Http://www.indexmundi.com/fr/algerie/taux_de_chomage.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/fr/algerie/taux_de_chomage.html) (Le Consulté 24/05/2011).
- Benchellali Knight, the role of employment policy in tackling the problem of unemployment in Algeria during the period 2001-2004, the University of Algiers: Faculty of Economic Sciences and Science management, memo , unpublished Master, 2005, p:
[Http://www.ansej.org.dz/](http://www.ansej.org.dz/) (Le Consulté 24/05/2011).
[Http://www.cnac.dz/](http://www.cnac.dz/) (Le Consulté 24/05/2011).
[Http://www.anem.dz/](http://www.anem.dz/) (Le Consulté 19/07/2011).