



The impact of territorial governance on implementing New Public Management in the context of advanced regionalization in Morocco

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Abstract: Since its independence, Morocco has engaged in the process of decentralization, which has resulted in the creation of local public administrations known as territorial collectivity; This approach was founded on the new constitution and the ratification of the organic law in 2011. From this standpoint, and in light of the many dysfunctions, it was important to implement a new public management model that is action-oriented and prioritizes citizen happiness.

Keywords: new public management, governance, advanced regionalization.

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1. Introduction

In 2011, Morocco set up a new constitution. This initiative projected several reforms in different domains, among other groups territoriales¹ take a very important place in strategic direction. With the intention of accompanying his fields of modernization, it was necessary to accompany the different public policies by a citizen's governance based on new management public². All these actions provoked a valuation of actions undertaken to achieve this tournament of modernization; in this perspective, we arrest following problems: *How to link up efficiency and performance of the administration publique³ to sit governance territoriale⁴ responsible and citizen's just like the needs of the taxpayer and by bringing an element of answers to main concerns socio-economic?*

¹ Regions, prefectures, provinces, and villages have a measure of autonomy. They constitute Public-law legal entities manage their businesses democratically. Morocco's territory consists of 12 regions, 75 prefectures and provinces, and 1503 villages.

² The new public management (NMP) is also known as the new public management (NGP) or new public management.

³ The public administration indicates all entities recovering from the state and from the authorities, as well as services that they return to the citizens. For this reason, when we refer to the public administration, public organization, public sector, or public service, we understand them as entities, structures, and services provided within the framework of the state's relationship with its citizens

⁴ Territorial governance refers to the management of regional affairs, including any responsibilities, by representative administrators within a planned, participative, and united framework. This involves monitoring and optimizing the use of resources that are subject to mobilization, and reporting on the results.

Indeed, our aim is to identify potential correlations between variables such as new public management and territorial governance, and to underscore the significance of citizen participation in the establishment of regional governance systems. At the end of this interference, we will introduce variables and factors of influence on a citizen's participation in the success of a development policy applied to a territory, following the example of the improvement of the picture of cities by the integration of the citizens in the process of territorial governance.

For an extended period, the top-down approach to development guided the application of management. This organizational process favored the system of centralization of power and means of financing for the socioeconomic deployment of all development construction sites.

The consequences of these various public policies have created a ripple effect across different regions, affecting the adaptation of plans to local needs and the pace of their realization. This phenomenon is particularly evident in the urban margins and rural territories. In the epoch of globalization and globalization of markets, the competitiveness of territories got weaker by creating a social difference (poverty, precariousness). They say that the failure of these public policies was due to the adoption of a new paradigm⁵ based on participation, which is clear from the point of view of regional territorial strategy. To support this point of view, they point to the importance of this step in the new constitution of 2011, which emphasized the importance of making it easy for citizens to get information and include them in plans for socioeconomic development.

The implementation of organic law facilitated the consolidation of the participatory approach by granting new responsibilities and a degree of autonomy to the region. This last step necessitates the adoption of a new governance model that is based on constructive negotiation and incorporates all stakeholders⁶ involved in the territorial plan. On this occasion, where we are institutionalizing the step of territorial governance and integrating all stakeholders with different actors who have an interest in territorial development, the theory of stakeholders, also known as the stakeholder theory, proves to be the most appropriate for our themes. This is because territorial governance is based on meeting the needs of target groups to create collective plans, and every actor has been active since its conception. Additionally, each actor has shown interest throughout the installation process and the piloting of the marketing strategy applied to a territory (city or locality)

These changes and demands from all stakeholders compelled territorial systems to establish new relationships between the central government, the decentralized apparatus, local actors, the private sector, and society. To operationalize this territorial step, the state institutions and their case regions, with a measure of autonomy, have to actively involve groups of actors in the promotion of the intrinsic attributes of their territory. Legrand (1988) supports this approach, asserting that hierarchical normative planning becomes ineffective and a source of blockage. The top-level development's normative planning revealed its limitations, necessitating the involvement of other disciplines from sectors such as NPM to tackle the challenges of economic and social development, thereby ensuring a sustainable competitive advantage for each region.

This direction will allow for the establishment of social stability as well as a long-term competitive advantage for a territory. Because of this, putting in place a territorial strategy that aims to improve the brand image of a territory and boost its attractiveness requires certain steps, since the needs of three groups of targets aren't always the same. This is especially true when it comes to the needs of the citizens, who are very subjective .

Territorial governance is another important factor to consider, as it's not enough to develop plans that meet the needs of the three target groups (firms, futuristic investors, and local citizens). Instead, we need to mobilize sufficient human resources who possess the necessary competence, involvement, and motivation to pilot the optimized actions outlined in the marketing steps. In this context, it's important to remember that public sector practices are typified by bureaucracy, tasks, and adherence to hierarchy. However, in this new phase, we need to adopt a new approach that incorporates the strategic and operational management tools used in the private sector, combines them with leadership roles, and mobilizes participatory politics to ensure the success of any territorial plan. In this context, we draw inspiration from the work of Marcou, Rangoon, and Thiebault (1997), who described

⁵ Le paradigm indicates a cadre which regroups group of beliefs, technical stocks shared by a scientific community in given period. This frame allows to define problems and legitimate methods and canalises investigations. He fixes a common language which would favour the broadcasting of jobs and allow one so more high efficiency of research (Raymond Alin Thietart and al, on 2014, P19)

⁶ We hear in lots absorbing: political actors, citizens and associations of the society, private sector and professional and union organizations, services decentralized and decentralized by Eat.

"these new interactive forms of government in which the private actors, the different public organizations, groups or citizens' communities, or other types of actors, take part in the formulation of politics."

In order to incorporate the participatory step into the theory of stakeholders and integrate it into a territory's development process, we will present a theoretical framework. This framework will mobilize the theory of stakeholders, highlighting its significance within our research framework and situating its theories within their historical context.

Without a doubt, the theory of stakeholders provided the financial year manager with a specific vision linked to different plans to come from the private sector, which identified the importance of the different actors. This differentiation between the six main stakeholders—clients, suppliers, wage earners, shareholders, the state, and the entire society (community in English)—made it possible to establish interactive relations with all these actors, ensuring their membership and delivering the primary services for the market. The public administration identified the manager deficit, which demanded the installation of new paradigms to improve governance systems (BLAIR, 1995; CHARREAUX, 1997, 1999; CHARREAUX and DESBRIERES, 1998; WIRTZ, 1999).

2. Synthesis of literature

To establish the theoretical foundation of the conceptual framework of our themes, we introduce a general definition of three key components of New Public Management (NPM): territorial governance and advanced regionalization. The concept of territory geographically delineates the scope of action, facilitating the management of socioeconomic challenges. In response to globalization, multinational corporations have adapted their strategies to optimize productivity and reduce costs, including by relocating production to areas with abundant resources or lower-cost labor.

Moreover, NPM finds its origin in the Anglo-Saxon literature, which materializes in 3 ES: Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness (Marty, 2011). The voluntarist principle of NPM tries to keep an eye on how well public money is spent. It changes how people act by focusing on both the types of jobs that are available and how well those jobs are done (Osborne, 1993; Osborne and Gaebler, 1993; Pollitt, 2003; Osborne, 2006).⁷ Recent work by Smith et al. (2018) and Johnson (2020) extends this discussion by examining the impact of NPM on the transformation of public services in the digital era, where resource performance and efficiency are paramount⁸.

The third pillar, advanced regionalization, is based on decentralization policies. Since its independence, Morocco has embraced this process, embodied by the 2011 Constitution which grants regions significant autonomy, essential for local governance and territorial affairs management (El Ghazi, 2017).⁹ These regions play a strategic role in local development and territorial governance, incorporating administrative and financial dimensions.

This conceptual framework seeks to understand how these three elements interact to benefit citizens, who are at the heart of territorial public policies. The goal is to create a sustainable competitive advantage that enhances the region's attractiveness and yields long-term socioeconomic benefits (Moreno, 2019).¹⁰ Considering the diversity of regions, which have varying resources, the approach must be tailored. Traditional management is often inadequate to meet the specific needs of each region. Thoughtful local action, considering the regional particularities and the capacity of actors to develop customized strategies, is crucial for socioeconomic growth (Davis and Thompson, 2021).¹¹

On the 33rd anniversary of the Green March, the King reiterated his commitment to regionalization as a comprehensive structural reform, formally announced in January 2010 during the installation of the

⁷ Wojciechowski, Ł., Skrzypek-Ahmed, S., Ivashko, O., Sak-Skowron, M., Dziwulski, J. (2023) Public management as a concept for improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of public administration *Journal of Modern Science*

⁸ Li, B., Liu, Y. (2022) A Study on The Impact of Digital Transformation of Government Governance on The Efficiency of Public Services *Frontiers in Business, Economics and Management*

⁹ Idrissi, K., Elamraoui, L. (2019) Contribution of the territorial governance in the implementation of the new public management at the era of the advanced regionalization *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies* 28, 214-223

¹⁰ Galeeva, G., M., Ivanov, M., Vafin, A., M. (2016) Reasons and Benefits of Region Manufacturing Profile Specialization *Journal of Economics and Economic Education Research* 17, 27

¹¹ Griffiths, M., B. (2023) Citizens and Land: Socioeconomic Effects of Relocation and Resettlement by the Thilawa Special Economic Zone *Journal of Burma Studies* 27, 291-328

Regionalization Advisory Committee (CCR)¹². This approach requires a new model of public management focused on results and innovation, essential for improving productivity and performance of both the administration and local communities (Khan, 2022).¹³

2.1. The characteristics of territorial development

We can arrest the characteristics of territorial development at two levels: first, by mobilizing the main tools, and then by identifying the essential elements that enable us to implement a policy of both local and territorial development¹⁴.

- ✓ The town and country planning allows the main lines of the diagram to be defined.
- ✓ The manager of directions is responsible for delineating the boundaries of zones for development.
- ✓ The state's structures facilitate the implementation of decentralization politics.
- ✓ to support the politics of proximity and adaptability of plans in every zone to see every locality allow for the development of territorial agglomerations;
- ✓ The mobilization of territorial governance aims to define processes in turn of the installation of various plans and to optimize governance based on correlations between the different actors of the local community, we imply at this level that the public sector, the private actors, and the society must, in a homogeneous way, turn to the definition of a common and comprehensive plan with a mind that is collaborative and specific for every group;
- ✓ the encouragement of citizen participation, which manifests itself through the installation of local governance structures that, at first glance, require knowledge deepened by the geographical region and its socioeconomic needs;
- ✓ The choice of financing mode must consider local resources and the financial standing from national taxes to support various development plans specific to a territory or locality.

The specificity of this step lies principally in its transverse character, since she mobilizes several actors around a common objective to know the socioeconomic development of the territory and the ease of the citizen.

We judge territorial development as a multidimensional concept, combining several dimensions with a measure of autonomy to understand the economic, political, cultural, social, geographical, and administrative aspects of a region. Indeed, according to different literature (Benko Georges, 2001; Graft Xavier, 2002; André Joyal, 2002; Mario Polèse, 1999; Luce Proulx, 2002; and Bernard Vachon, 2003), the success of the installation of an efficient politics of territorial development requires a total vision that mobilizes all the actors and aims principally at plans initiated in comparison with actions that are customized and adapted in Region 11. Furthermore, the growth of this strategically located productive area directly contributes to the socioeconomic advancement of the individuals within the agglomeration that constitutes the geographical space.

2.2. The actors in local development

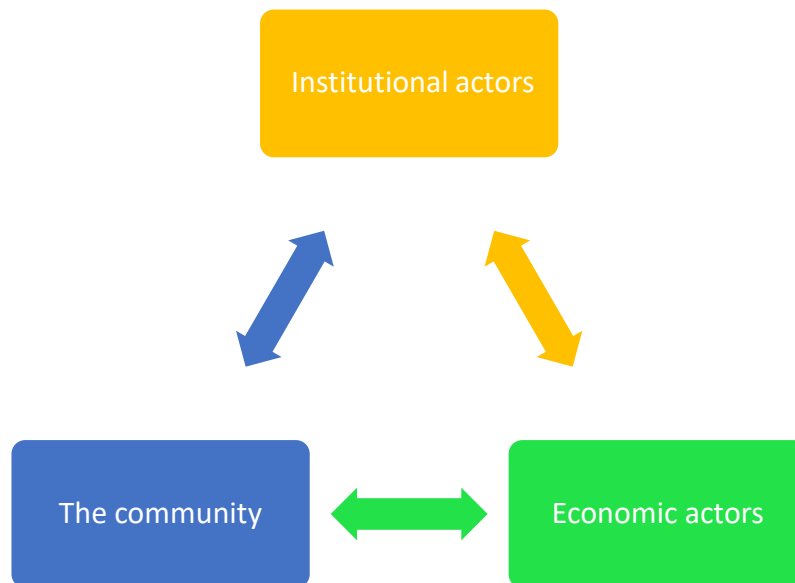
Territorial development¹⁵ is a process based on a group of correlations that come from three categories of actors in the same middle. Each of these actors has particular responsibilities, which can be supplementary:

¹²The topic of regionalization is recurrent in royal speeches since the speech of November 6th, 2008, pronounced on the occasion of the 33rd birthday of the green Walk in which the King asserted his will to hire the regionalization moved forward as structural thorough reform, but it will be solemnised only in the speech of January 3rd, 2010 pronounced by the King on the occasion of the installation of the advisory Committee of regionalization (CCR).

¹³ Sappa, A., M., Limbong, M., Kailola, L., G. (2023) Contribution Of Teacher Performance Commitment And Motivation On Teacher Work Productivity In SMPN Tana Toraja District International Journal of Educational Management and Innovation

¹⁴ The regional administration defines itself as a general administration, loaded first with the benefit of some services to the advantage of the citizens, invested then with some missions intimately linked to the classical prerogatives of the State, such the maintaining of public order and tutelage on local authorities and delegated finally to participate in the implementation of missions relating to economic and social development. 10G. Lazarev and Mr Arab, local Development and rural communities: approaches and instruments for a cooperation dynamics. Paris, France: Éd. Karthala, on 2002

¹⁵ We use the term "region" to refer to a geographical space that can be assimilated into a territory. There were 12 meetings, covering topics such as development places and initiatives, local development, and stimulants. Paris, France: Syros: ADELS, ON 1985



- ✓ The institutional actors consist of all institutions or regions that possess a certain level of autonomy, also known as public power. They represent all levels of administrative cutting-edge, the state and decentralized structures, local authorities and their technical services, as well as all public agencies and semipublic.
- ✓ The community refers to the entire population of a given territory, including their responsibilities and problems, as well as their shared relationships with the environment. They live and act by sharing resources such as geography, history, culture, administration, economics, and social pressures, as well as external influences. Paul Prévost¹⁶ posits that the community organizes itself on a territory that is naturally and historically defined. The community plays a fundamental and dynamic role in local development.
- ✓ Economic actors are all businessmen and operators who play a leading role in local economic dynamics, influenced by their production, investments, services, and consumption. However, they also represent all the banks and backers, as they play a crucial role in financing necessary investments, creating plans, and contributing to job creation and the promotion of local resources.

To develop an efficient strategy for territorial development, these three categories are essential. Actors must engage and unite around three essential practices:

- ✓ A partnership is a form of collaborative representation that unites various actors in a territory, fostering a shared desire to collaborate on a common plan. Since then, the partnership has implicated the existence of a plan whose realization cannot end without the participation of all the territorial actors.
- ✓ Participation accelerates population growth by involving the entire population in local development initiatives, including the creation and execution of local plans. Only by reducing the existing distance between citizens and their local elected representatives, particularly through the implementation of meetings and debates that focus on citizen writings and the understanding and evaluation of the perspectives of all actors, including the population, can we achieve this.
- ✓ The development of an environment that is conducive to action entails identifying elements that can be destructive or even paralyzing in the training process, while also establishing a climate that fosters collaboration and encourages community and civic action. Systems of stocks, cultural inheritances, and differences in training can serve as representative elements. In this scenario, individuals in positions of authority, those with competence or guidance, and even political leaders possess the expertise to simplify the understanding of stimulating strategies¹⁷.

¹⁶ PREVOST Paul, 2002, Local Development: Context and Definition (IRECUS), University of Sherbrooke Research Notebooks IREC 01-03 (Institute of Research and Education for Cooperatives).

¹⁷ Lecomte, local Development and management of lands: the case of basins VersantsImamba-Ivakaka in the lake

3. The positioning of problems and interest in themes

We can infer that territorial governance necessitates a mindset that fully utilizes the resources of the new public management, mobilizing all the actors and stakeholders involved in the territorial system. At this level, we insinuate the private sector, the citizen, and the state institutions.

In order to successfully execute this tournament and unite all stakeholders around a collective plan that extends beyond the physical boundaries of a territory and incorporates socioeconomic aspects, it is crucial to establish a transverse organization and a multidimensional approach. In this context, we present the following challenges:

In what measure does new public management enable the establishment of efficient territorial governance in the era of advanced regionalization?

To address these problems, we put forward three parameters that new public management, territorial governance, and advanced regionalization constitute. The homogenization of this trilogy is a tributary of the taking into consideration of citizens in every territorial step. Indeed, the objective allocated to territorial governance as well as new public management and to sit in a nice environment which allows the ease of the citizens as well as the putting forward of attributes of the territory to augment its attractivité; in this perspective relating us the notion of a citizen's participation as being the accelerator of this step since the purpose of any public policy and to achieve a development by the bottom allows to put the citizen in the centre of any preoccupation via the research of its satisfaction as well as the development socio-economic which exceeds the self-defining frame and that allows to tie an emotional relation between the citizen and his territory.

4. Methodology

The methodological approach is based on the theoretical foundation of the literature magazine, and the system of territorial governance at the epoch of advanced regionalization allows us to relate indicators, allowing us to assess, by emphasizing the central role of the regional administration in the realization of this new public management to sit near to the citizens who prove to be more informed of their rights and demanding in relation to their satisfaction in terms of effectiveness and efficiency.

To be practical with our themes and to be able to assert or confirm the problems that stipulate the existence of a correlation between territorial governance and NPM, we were led to mobilize the theory of stakeholders. In this sense, we must justify our choice of this theory over others by presenting a well-grounded version of it and demonstrating its adequacy in comparison to other epistemological positions such as hypothético-deductive positivism and constructivism. The theoretical genesis motivates this methodological choice, emphasizing the crucial role of stakeholders in the establishment of a collective plan. With this effect, steps that are based on a citizen's participation require the presence of several actors who intervene in the conception and piloting of a societal plan. All stakeholders, including the private sector, state institutions, and society, are involved in territorial governance. Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate each actor's level of influence and align their interests to tailor the territorial system to meet the needs of various target groups.

The sector mobilized several theories to arrest the dimension managers should take into account the productivity and rationality of resources. Theoretical research and scientific writings confirmed the importance of the theory of stakeholders in the installation of an optimized mode of governance: who allows the firm to maintain a lasting competitive advantage and a permanent positioning since it leans on a participative approach during the management of the territorial system? In this case, the practices of state administrations favored the transposition of these tools to take advantage of the private sector's experience. Economic shifts and the emergence of new information and communication technologies empowered citizens to understand their rights and demand high-quality services that addressed their socioeconomic needs with ease.

In addition, the theory of stakeholders and how it is used in our research lets us put the territorial system in its full context and not just think of territory as being connected to the city in terms of its location and the facilities that

are connected to it. It involves a mindset that views the city as a vital asset, requiring collaborative management from all stakeholders. This approach aims to unite all energies around a shared strategy, enabling the city to maintain a sustainable competitive edge, with each stakeholder securing their own unique interest to ensure their involvement. According to literature, the evolution of the city notion developed as a vector of promotion, which created socioeconomic dynamics for all the partners in this societal plan.

In summary, we can deduce that the representation of an organization takes the form of a knot of emergent contract around a complex network of relations, arranging groups of targets according to their interests, which can occasionally be divergent (Penrose, 1959; Cyer and March, 1963; Freeman, 1984; Harrison and Freeman, 1999). With this effect, the imitative vision of strategy can limit itself to the confrontation of the organization with its shareholders (theory of the agency) or even that of the only rivals developed by Michael Édouard Porter (theory of competitive advantage). The public administration demands the mobilization of dynamic, fluid, and relational theories. The theory of stakeholders enables the public administration to conceptualize the city as a model that constitutes stakes and relations. In this context, we conclude that existing literature could provide valuable insights for applying the theory of stakeholders in urban studies and territorial studies. Additionally, Andersen S. E. Nielsen A. E. (2009) demonstrated the validity of the stakeholder theory in managing and organizing public, local, and territorial administrations, positioning the city as a crucial dimension for promoting socioeconomic and human development.

5. Discounted results

While a citizen's participation is crucial for the success of a territorial step, the factors that determine this participation vary depending on each territory. It is necessary to take into consideration as well the intrinsic factors (attributes of the territory, key success factors, comparative advantages, agglomeration, and development of areas) as well as the extrinsic factors (positioning of the territory in the space and geographical frame, offer of the city in life facilities, and to be well ¼). These two types of factors—intrinsic and extrinsic—are linked to the type of citizen, his level of attachment to the city, the presence of a territorial identity, and his level of satisfaction with public service. This gives marketing steps credibility and proof of the promise made as part of a communication that aims to highlight the importance of the city as a capital material and insubstantial as well as an environment and ease of living.

Objectives allocated to the territorial step do not limit themselves to putting attributes forward positive of this territory but rather to link to this physical space and construct a social, human, cultural, economic, and environmental dimension. As a result, it is about one total plan in which every actor plays his role entirely and in any responsibility, knowing that the citizen represents the driving force and unifier of initiatives of every actor who allows to sit this step in an operational way to create an emotion in relation to the mark of the city and an attachment durable¹⁸.

5.1. Attachment to the city

The cognitive dimension refers to attachment to the city. For this reason, it is necessary for citizens to develop feelings about the environment in which they live (territory or city) over time (Canter, 1991). It is about an environmental experience that goes beyond the physical dimension and focuses on the psychological aspects to create an emotional attachment to the city.

5.2. Variable satisfaction and claim

This aspect fosters a sense of attachment to the city, enabling citizens to compare their experiences with the public amenities the city provides, thereby enhancing their quality of life. It's important to note that individuals who have lived for a longer period of time tend to exhibit higher indicators of recent developments in the area, prompting us to consider the duration of their residence. This variable is associated with the citizen's origin or sense of belonging

¹⁸ SEMAL N. (2006), «What puts for the citizen in the processes of environmental skills of firms?», Sustainable development and territories URL: <http://developpementdurable.revues.org/1656>

in a city where they have resided for a longer period of time (KASARDA and JANOWITZ, 1974; ROLES, 1990; GOUDY, 1990a; SAMPSON, 1988). Moreover, we can associate the quality associated with attachment, rather than life, with nearness, daily management, and the identification of potentialities and deficiencies in the environment, using two distinct approaches:

- ✓ The analysis of ease adopts a subjective approach.
- ✓ The objective approach concentrates on the living conditions.

5.3. The citizen's level of involvement in the decision-making process

State institutions around the world dominated public policies devoted to territory development, disregarding the interests of citizens. At this level, the development of territories was assimilated with the physical and constructed space, which remains linked to agglomeration and the development of the space; geographical dimensions and the installation of the facilities necessary to the territorial system were the only ones taken into consideration. The border of this approach was one of the reasons for the difference between territories and development defects at the top; the new order in the development of the territory projects the cultural and environmental, socioeconomic character of ease, of life quality, and of dimensions. In this perspective, the participation of the citizen as a central element in the conception of the device allowing the development of a territory demanded its participation throughout the process of conception, of the installation, and of the piloting of plans devoted to a territory. As a result, territorial actions must consider citizen involvement and participation (FERNANDEZ-BALLESTEROS, 2001).

5.4. Confidence, alienation, and information

Confidence is an essential element in the participative approach of the citizens; this implicates limitations and the availability of information, which concern the development of plans devoted to the city. Throughout history, citizens' mistrust of the public administration has hindered its implementation, as top-down politics have consistently marginalized the citizenry. So it is necessary to assess, according to tangible indicators, the access of the citizens to the information of the administration as a factor allowing for the establishment of confidence and fostering their participation.

5.5. Frame associative and local actions that receive citizen support.

By uniting around an association, citizens can support their vision and ensure their participation in city marketing. This final step facilitates a debate among all citizens within a territory, aiming to prioritize their interests and solidify their position in the territorial arena.

6. Recommendations and perspectives

In spite of the reliability of the theory of stakeholders, improving a stakeholder-based strategic step depends on the participative approach of all the actors. This theory has provoked several critics who define its boundaries, which we can synthesize as follows, and who represent key areas for improvement:

- ✓ The positioning of the actors who form equal, separate stakeholders is crucial. provided, preferably homogeneous, represent problems. Stakeholders' differing or even contradictory needs prevent the organization from assimilating all their powers at the same level (WOLFE and PUTLER, 2002). DAMAK AYADI and PESQUEUX (2005)
- ✓ The theory of stakeholders lacks flexibility and fails to incorporate the dynamic dimension effectively. Indeed, the constitution of stakeholders can change according to time and exogenous factors that represent a firm environment; therefore, the constitution of stakeholders can change. Therefore, it is possible to identify new actors, just as it is possible to move away from previously identified and considered actors (BEAULIEU and PASQUERO, 2002).
- ✓ the lack of ethical character in the approach of the theory of stakeholders, and in this case, in relation to the actors who position themselves in the second rank. This population has the potential to pose a threat, even if they are not in close proximity to the organization. At this level, we refer to associations and non-governmental organizations, particularly in the context of sustainable development, environmental

protection, and biodiversity. It is a question of assessing the degree of legitimacy before acting in relation to these populations. CAYROL (2006).

These borders represent improvement and adaptation opportunities in relation to research problems that demand the suppleness of integration of the actors who form stakeholders, as well as devotion in relation to ethical and moral character.

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can deduct only the territorial governance, which remains perplexing. Given stakeholders' divergent objectives and varying degrees of interest in public administration, the setup remains perplexing. The idea of territory, as a federal part of innovation and the adoption of a new paradigm based on participation and distribution, is relatively new and brings together several fields, such as economic geography, sociology, and public management. It is important to consider how all of these fields relate to the idea of a territorial step in order to set up the right people, the right way to organize things, and the money to make this tournament happen.

During the era of advanced regionalization, Morocco actively participated in localized development to establish plans that would provide tangible added value to its citizens. This initiative served to solidify the kingdom's highest authority's direction towards human development and the establishment of a state that was right for its citizens. Due to the significance of new public management, we can equip this sphere of influence with the necessary technical tools and personnel to effectively pilot its territorial plans. The goal is to lead the participatory politics of all actors involved in the creation, implementation, and piloting of territorial plans.

Not with standing, the state of mind that must accompany territorial governance and the establishment once again of public management, it is indisputable to sensitize the citizen in relation to this new step so that he is an active actor in his participation throughout the process of development of his territory. His ability to interact in the form of proposals or claims enables the piloting team to follow his degree of satisfaction and answer his writing in an optimal way. It is necessary to take character into consideration in terms of the subjective needs of the citizens, and it is for this reason that it is essential to acquire an objective step that sets priorities and allocates means, both human and financial, to achieve any plan devoted to a territory. All in all, the acquisition of indicators allowing to assess the state of progress of the plan as well as performance degree will be of a consequent utility in the permanence of good territorial governance.

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