

Summaries

Omar BESSAOUD: *Agricultural and rural Algeria 60 years later: from decolonization to the concessionary model*

After recalling the colonial legacy and criticizing the myth of colonial prosperity, the study discusses the main transformations that took place during the first decades (1960-1970) under the effect of agrarian reform policies ('self-management' and 'agrarian revolution'), as well as the reasons behind the liberal options that were adopted during the decades that followed (1980-2000). This paper explains the reasons for the transition over the last 60 years, where the social figure of the fellah and the agricultural proletarian, the privileged social partner of the state, is giving way to a middle class of farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs. These new social actors from the cities and the countryside are prospering and are now competing with the peasantry for land, water, money and social capital. Following a historical retrospective describing the social transformations that have characterized the agricultural world, the study identifies the challenges of Algeria's agricultural future.

Keywords: Algeria - peasantry - agriculture - fellah - agricultural proletariat - social transformations.

Ahmed-Amine DELLAÏ: *An initial assessment of publications on popular poetry in Algeria from the origins*

We will attempt to make a provisional assessment of research on the melhoun, from the observation post that constitutes for us our "Poets of the melhoun of the Maghreb", It is a matter of questioning above all what makes this research visible, that is to say mainly the publications that we have identified and gathered in our general bibliography of the melhoun. The questioning will focus mainly on the conditions that make the constitution and transmission of this knowledge possible from the colonial period to the time of the country's independence.

Keywords: Melhoun - Algeria - popular poetry - bibliography - colonial period.

Ammara BEKKOUCHE: Algerian architects (1962-2022)

This contribution sketches the evolution chronology of the professional community of architects from independence to the present day. Its observation establishes a generational periodization of the mutations and issues that drive the transition phases. It sheds light on the current situation through the institutional changes in training and organization of the profession in relation to the evolution of society. In addition to the statutory divisions between practitioners and teachers, it highlights moments of decline and breaks in the course of the evolution of adopted modes of organization. In this sense, are retraced the passages from the Union of Algerian Architects to the Order of Architects; from the abrogation of the civil service to the introduction of the training course; from the civil service to the privatization of the profession and finally the reports to teaching and scientific research. Faced with the importance of the construction programmes, some of the works stand out, despite the inadequacies of the operating mechanisms including the components of training and architectural practice. They signal the existence of a potential for qualitative and quantitative creativity beyond the regulatory ambiguities and divisive debates.

Keywords: architecture - Algeria - teaching - profession - scientific research.

Saddek BENKADA: Some preliminary milestones concerning the Autonomous Zone of Oran (April-September 1962)

The two autonomous zones of Algiers and Oran, which existed during the transitional period (March-September 1962), were created outside of any legal authority of the Revolution. The reason given for their creation was the need to provide armed support to the FLN networks of the two cities in order to defend and channel the Algerian populations against the increasingly “audacious” incursions of the OAS against neighbourhoods with large Algerian populations.

In Algiers, the second Autonomous Zone (January-September 1962) was set up on the personal initiative of GPRA President Benyoucef Benkhedda, entrusting it to Commandant Azzedine; the one in Oran, was created in April 1962 by the EMG of Wilaya V in Oujda and its command entrusted to Captain Nemiche Djelloul (Bakhti).

Each was created 'off the field' and intended to serve, in due course, as a base for the race for power; and each was preparing for the day of independence to put on the flag the clan that would have managed to emerge victorious from the arm-wrestling match that had been going on since the spring of 1961 between the EMG/ALN and the GPRA.

Keywords: autonomous zones - Oran - 1962 - OAS - EMG - GPRA.

Houria DJILALI: Associations in Oranie and the political dynamic in Algeria, 1919-1945

This contribution looks back at a key period in Algeria's contemporary history, namely the National Movement. This period was characterized by a political, social and cultural effervescence, but also by an associative one. The objective of this work is to articulate this situation with the associative movement and its actors.

Also, the study deals with the monitoring of the activities of Algerian national associations, further to the promulgation of the 1901 law. The focus is on associations related to the Association des Oulémas Musulmans Algériens (AOMA) and the Scouts Musulmans Algériens (SMA), in the department of Oran between 1919 and 1945.

Keywords: Department of Oran - Algerian national associations - Algerian Muslim Scouts - Algerian People's Party - National Movement.

Karim KHALED: Paths, trajectories and migratory strategies of post-independence Algerian intelligentsia. The case of Mohamed Madoui (1962-2016)

This work is a comprehensive analysis of the migratory paths, trajectories and strategies of Algerian intelligentsias since independence. It is based on a case study of a university teacher-researcher, tracing, in the form of an interview, his migratory path from his native country to the host country where he settled. It is about Mohamed Madoui (1962 - 2016), whose migratory path is chosen to be an illustrative case of highlighting the great migratory moments of Algerian intelligentsia since independence. This choice is not fortuitous because it aims to capture this socializing migratory process characterized by processes of rupture, exile and return. This migratory triptych is lived as a sum of social experiences generating new representations and modes of identification, adjusted and combined to the different contexts by the diasporic intelligentsia during their migratory dynamics. To this effect, the content of the interview gives an illustration of this migratory triptych apprehended under the angle of the sociology of professional identities within the field of the sociology of intellectual migrations.

Keywords: Madoui - Algeria - interview - intelligentsia - migration - dynamics.

Nouria BENGHABRIT-REMAOUN: *Educational reform in Algeria: challenges of the present and the future*

Having the ambition to develop the abilities/attitudes regarded as desirable through a school programme implies finalizing a whole normative process of framework through texts. After the Law of Orientation (2008), the curriculum reference frameworks with its elaboration guide (2009), it was necessary to focus on the disciplinary reference frameworks (2019) putting at the centre, the competences in written comprehension.

Training, a central lever for improving the quality of learnings, responds to the expressed need for pedagogical support tools. Although these tools are prescriptive and normative, they also allow for the use of a free choice of pedagogical practices in the classroom.

Keywords: education - challenges - evaluation - referential - common base - Algeria.

Mohamed GHALEM: *History and historians in Algeria during the 18th century*

This contribution addresses the subject of historical writing and the reasons that led to an interest in the history of Algeria during the second half of the eighteenth century. Historians such as Abi Ras an-Nasseri al-Mo'askri, Ibn Sahnoun Ar-Rachidi, Ahmed Ben Hattal at-Tilimçani and Hussein al-Wartilani are given as examples.

This contribution makes the link between the revitalization of history as a science and the institution of the State, which still has a need for historians as producers of the legitimacy deemed necessary for the continuity of the State and the permanence of its influence. In consideration of their training, eighteenth-century historians used the fikh (Islamic law) as a starting point to justify the existence of the Ottoman institution, while at the same time trying to reconcile legal requirements with the political environment to which they belong. They thus succeeded in elaborating a legal-historical-judicial set-up based on three conditions: jihad, a strong president, and justice. This article defines history according to the historians of this period, which does not differ from that of Islam, as written in the fourteenth century. Thus, the interest shown in the past does not emanate from a desire to narrate and travel, recalling virtues and seeking the blessing of ancestors; rather, history achieves wisdom and is considered to be an interpretation for a profound knowledge and good mastery of the laws of the universe and human nature.

Keywords: Algeria - History - historian - Othoman state - 18th century.