

Summaries

Saïd BELGUIDOUM and Sidi Mohammed MOHAMMEDI: *Migration - views from the South*

Marginal in the 1960s, migration studies are taking a more important place in the social sciences. The migration phenomenon is not new, but as such, its topicality concerns us all. It falls within a new context, that of a globalisation the effects of which have not yet been measured. Transformations on a global scale are redefining migratory movements which themselves act on the stakes between States and within the same societies.

While migrations of the 20th century were due to uprooted peasants and met the needs of a growing capitalist economy, current migrations are multiform whether in chosen trajectories, the profiles in question or the intended objectives. To the purely economic reasons, are added or substituted societal reasons.

This article, while introducing the folder “migrations : views from the South” proposes to draw up a State of research on international migration, the emerging issues which affect them and their effects on societies, those of departure as much as those of settlement.

Keywords: Migration - globalisation - transnational traffic - citizenship - double absence - double presence.

Esther MIKUSZIES: *Dynamics of policy and citizenship rights: case of Ecuadorian and Moroccan migrants in Spain*

From the strong idea that each immigrant is an emigrant and based on an approach of multi-local ethnography of the type “follow the thing” and “follow the biography”, the proposed article studies the migrant as a subject in a paradoxical position, between a double absence and a double presence policy.

From debates on voting rights in Spain, in Ecuador and in Morocco, the article analyzes the way political elites think and justify the political citizenship of the migrant. These principles of citizenship at the official level were confronted with the experiences of six migrants who gained visibility in the political space. This “living citizenship” perspective shows that no hasty conclusions should be drawn on political citizenship based alone on the clues of democracy. Experiences show that there are many facets to the individual feelings about the power to influence politics.

From a methodological point of view, the article questions the place and the position of the researcher coming from a European country, in the face of the challenges of conducting interviews and multi-local investigation.

Keywords: Citizenship - migration - transnational - political participation - Spain - Morocco - Ecuador.

Ali BELAIDI: *Migration: from the imaginary to the imaginal - understanding emigration at its origin*

This article is about taking a critical look on emigration: A look at the origin of the act beginning from the source society. Therefore, this article emphasizes the imaginary migratory which develops in daily life in order to draw from the context and legitimate the departure. On the other hand, immigration acts on emigration by feeding the “imaginal” as an ideal imaginary and contributes to the emigration act. According to a diachronic and a synchronic study, an eclectic collection of registers of which the social imaginary and migratory institution joining the couple emigrant/immigrant, with a view to discuss the history of the Algerian emigration from its beginning until today. Experiences and testimonies narrate singular courses. Thus, other registers are called upon to bring together the imaginary as well as the “imaginal”. A pattern is suggested to explain the first steps of a phenomenon which extends over time.

Keywords: Migratory imagination - the imaginal - emigration - immigration - departure.

Saïd BELGUIDOUM and Olivier PLIEZ: *Transnational practices in a "Silk Road" counter: Algerians and Egyptians in Yiwu (China)*

Thousands of African, Arab and Asian traders hurry go to the world biggest wholesale market in small commodities located in Yiwu (China). This town is world famous to host well Moslem. We will analyze the development of this trading city, the way it is inserted in transnational trade networks and finally the so-called “arab restaurants” area as erection procedures market places of grassroots globalization.

Keywords: China - Muslim worlds - commercial Roads - transnational networks - grassroots globalization.

Abelkader KHELIFA: *Migrants from Sahel countries in Saharan cities in Algeria: from transit to installation (City of Ouargla)*

According to an anthropological approach, we have tried to follow and understand the migratory routes of the citizens of the countries of the Sahel, their daily life and their relationship with the local society in Algerian Saharan cities. This work is based on a field survey with these migrants in the town of Ouargla (Algeria). This approach focuses on the human dimension of a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, and its relation to the history of the great Sahara as space of itinerary and stability of successive waves of these social movements yesterday like today.

Far from the political, security or even media entries which adopt a scary speech in the analysis of this phenomenon, which is originally human, social, and historical; in this article, we defend the thesis that one cannot understand this only through the approach of these immigrants themselves and understand their position from the decision to choose the migration adventure until the details of the day-to-day course of migration or the country of destination.

Keywords: Ouargla - Saharan cities - migration - Sahel.

Titem BESSAH: *Community organizations, emigration and development in a region of Kabylia, Ath Idjer (Tizi Ouzou)*

This contribution wants to explain how today village management bodies participate fully in local development and how emigration (especially in France) contributes. Our approach refers to a conception of local development linked to community dynamics which main actors are the villagers. Cette dynamique s'appuie également sur les rapports qui s'établissent entre ces acteurs villageois et entre ceux-ci et les émigrés du village. This dynamics is also based on reports which are established between these village actors and between them and immigrants from the village.

Keywords: Emigration - community organization - Tajmaat - local development - solidarity - tradition and modernity.

Nesrine Amina BENCHADDAD and Nacer-Eddine HAMMOUDA: *Contribution of migrants back to the development of their countries of origin. Comparative study between the countries of the Maghreb, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco*

The movement of return to the country of origin was for a long time neglected by the statistical points of view, which has made its study difficult and researches about it less abundant especially in the case of the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco). Return migration is a complex problem that has several segments for analysis. Its strong link with the economic and social development of countries of origin raises a very lively and more marked interest around the world. It depends on the profiles of the migrants, state of preparation of their return and the mobilization of resources: financial capital and the human and social capital. How does the contribution of returnees in the countries of the Maghreb manifest itself? That is the question that arises in this article.

Keywords: Return migration - development - origin country - Maghreb - knowledge transfers - remittances.

Lila MEDJAHED: *Thinking about Algerianness in the literature “here and there”*: a comparative reading

The singleness of Algeria is based on identity paradigms that make reference to sociocultural, linguistic realities and common policies, even if they take disparate forms. Young people from migrant backgrounds maintain links between the diaspora and the country of origin of their parents. Algerianness is basically the inevitable component of their identity.

In this article, a comparative reading of two fictional works that describe this look from the South on immigration enlightens us better to set this Algerianness. Two writers, Mustapha Benfodil, Algerian and Sabri Louateh, French of kabyle origin, show that the diasporas is attached to Algeria by a long history, lineage and collective cultural forms. The migratory movement and the political conjecture contribute to think Algerianness in a singular way, to respond to the relentless questioning "Who are we?" to this malaise in all its complexity by this new generation of literary creators.

Keywords: immigration - South - Algerianness - literature - interculturality - Onomastic.

Mohamed AHMIANE: *The maritime route of migration from the Moroccan Rif to Algeria - late 19th early 20th century*

This article sheds light on the phenomenon of seasonal migration of the Rifains (North of Morocco) towards Algeria westward during the second half of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century and this from the port of occupied Mlilia. Several factors have produced this migratory flow as it has aroused different positions on the part of the imperialist powers (France, Spain) according to their interests in the region.

Indeed, the opening of the Rif on the Mediterranean has facilitated the movement of groups of Rifains westward, and the importance of this movement has grown after the arrival of the international shipping companies to occupied ports in northern Morocco, given the huge profits they realized. And because the port of Mlilia is the door of the Rif to the outside, it is the tribes closest to this port who took the most this maritime route for the seasonal migration to Algeria. But the number of these migrants was not stable, and it is difficult to count them exactly because a single migrant can make more than one trip per year.

Keywords: Migration - Rif - Algeria - Mediterranean - Mlilia.

Rim OTMANI: *Social invisibility and community integration - illegal migration experience of young Algerians*

While the terms of secrecy and integration challenge the reader in a paradoxical way, the aim here is to demonstrate, from a field of inquiry conducted in the District of “Barbès” in Paris of Algerian illegal migrants, that these marginalized individuals can integrate into the host society and face cumulative exclusion.

Although the integration of migrants seems impossible from a logical point of view, migration networks are considered as structuring entities of human smuggling and play the role of regulator and integrator. It is clear that in the illegal migratory context, the possibility of logic of integration can take place but only from interpersonal relationships that unfold in one space limited and in dialectic of the close-knit community. It is a new form of integration, is the community integration.

Keywords: Migration - hiding - integration - close-knit - community.