Summaries

Claudine CHAULET
« Locality », origin and condition

A definition of changing locality is suggested, as a result of the interactions between 'that coming from outside' and internal actor strategies. An approach methodology is put forward for discussion, with an outline of present day Kabylie as example.

Key words : Local – National – Territory – Differentiation – Globalization.

Rachid Zouaimia
The local power question

Since the early 90's, the Algerian system has known several changes in the economic and political field, only this evolution hasn't touched the nature and content of organic and functional relations existing between central state institutions and local ones considered then in their dependence of a hierarchical and dictatorial character as refuting the decentralization principle sanctioned by the constitution.

This situation has led to a concentration of power at the central level of the system, and to a political elite marginalization. And faced with State incapacity to satisfy accumulated and increasing social needs, several regions of the country have known very serious disturbances, which have pushed certain personalities and some political parties to contrive to find adequate solutions for the distributive crisis which the State is experiencing. This revolves around the ratification of a certain number of mechanisms to redistribute power between the central State apparatus and local institutions .The promoters of these solutions rely on comparative law experience which has ended with the birth and development of a local political elite qualified to deal with citizens' problems including the federal system, a system of regional autonomy, and a regionalization referring to territorial partition in several regions.

Key words : Autonomy – Center – Decentralization – Integration – Peripherary – Power and regionalization.

Mohamed Brahim SALHI
Local under question Citizenship in the making

This article tries to determine the weight of local importance, from anti -establishment identities in the 80's, 90's and in 2000, the ways it is represented, as well as its insertion in actor practices, mainly in Kabylie. Starting from the principle of necessary epistemological vigilence for the movements observed, particularly in proximity and in certain cases instanteity, this analysis suggests attempting to unravel how, through the different contestatory local movements the citizens' impulses, are stated clearly by popular identity and community annoyance and also, annoyance at a higher level. These irritations, if they don't involve a remaking of belonging, and living together such as expressed by social dynamics nevertheless thwart its advancement.

Key words : Citizenship – Identity – Local – Kabylie – Arch – Community.

Hugh Roberts
Shaken Enlightment of Maraboutic Know-how in Kabylie (critique)

The author of this critique presents Kamel Chachoua's work here, (Kabyle Islam, Paris, Maisonneuve et Larose,2001), devoted to the early 20th century theologian, Ibnou Zakri's thought and to the role of religious institutions in Kabylie. Roberts shares here to a large extent the critique made by Chachoua of « the Kabyle myth » tending to present Kabylie as a superficially islamised region, as well as minimizing Ibnou Zakri's work often reduced to a simple springing up of the Nahda (Renaissance) in Algeria, and this before the emergence of the Ibn Badis movement.

 Both of them also tend to break from the concept of those inspired by Ernest Ghellner's thesis tending to analyze Kabylian society by relying essentially on a segmentary approach.

However Roberts also breaks away from Chachoua who tends to define the Djemaâ role in pre colonial and colonial Kabylie essentially through a subordination to religious institutions and to the Marabouts.

Key words : Ibnou Zakri – Kabyle myth – Islam – Islah (reform) – Brotherhood – Djemaâ (community assembly) – Salafiyaa tendency – Segmentary cleavage.

Khadidja ADEL and Nadia BELHOCINE – MESSACI
Migration and integration strategies in the town of Constantine.
Family trajectories from the Aures mountain area and from Kabylie

This work presents the first outline of an investigation about the Algerian migratory phenomenon. Interviews carried out at Constantine targeted the migratory trajectories of the Ah Frah clan (Aures) and the Ath Waglis (Kabylie) ; the objective having in view a knowledge of the two communities integration mechanisms in urban space, which their initial conditions (ignorance of the town language, of the townsman's way of life) handicap.

Today, we see that their integration has been carried out following group and individual strategies. However, this wasn't done by denying their origin culture. A symbiosis process of the two cultures, first placed in conflict, seems to have been achieved in the third generation.

Key words : Migrations – Stratégies – Integration – Constantine – Kabylie – Aures.

Mohand Ouamar OUSSALEM
« Private building contractors and local development : Elements for analysis from the county of Tizi-Ouzou »

The economic crisis which the Algerian economy has experienced since the mid 80's has induced a local development « model » stimulated and financed by the State. This raises the problem of alternative ways for local development. In this article we question the possibility of founding local development dynamics on private enterprises, from the Tizi-Ouzou county experience. The first part clearly analyze, the over-all development period, of different elements of the private enterprise system within the county. A second part which studies entrance strategies and development characterizes the building contractors and their enterprises. It concludes with an analysis of ways of inserting enterprises in the territory, it shows the limited and fragile nature of their effects on local development but also of recent emerging new tendencies, capable of stimulating development dynamics at a local level.

Key Words : Enterprise management – Kabylie – Public policy – Territories – Productive web.

Ahmed BOUGUERMOUH
Local areas, Milieu and Development in Greater Kabylie

Greater Kabylie is generally considered as a poor region getting most of its livelihood from emigration and transfers from Algiers. However natural , economic, financial and human resources exist and could have generated dynamics for development, as is the case in numerous world regions where wealth and remarkable employment were created from local potentiality.

Why has the local area of Greater Kabylie not produced such a development, in spite of the presence of noteworthy competitive advantages ? Strictly economic analyses don't bring a satisfactory answer to this question, which concerns, of course the ensemble of regions in countries, which experience the same situation. Current research privileges a more global approach, as, for example, the GREMI work (European Group Research on Innovating Milieu), which, after P. Aydalot, has shown the importance of milieu in matter of local development. Territorial constituent and governmental forms, organization and interaction logics, apprenticeship dynamics would explain, more particularly the inaptitude of milieu to produce development in Greater Kabylie. The stake of such approaches determines, beyond their theoretical aspect, a reorganization of State practice in local development.

Key words : Local territories – Milieu – Local development – Resources – Greater Kabylie.

Abed BENDJELID.
The emergence of small private carriers in collective transport in Algerian rural areas

Globally, university research is more interested by industry and towns than local development and this despite the enormous financial effort made by the State in favour of the rural world. After the state crisis symbolized by a relative disengagement in some fields, the opening towards a liberal economy has produced numerous texts which have greatly opened up several branches to the private sector. Among these, collective transport has brought notable changes in rural areas since alongside public transport small new carriers of collective transport have been created by private operators and by young people helped by the national plan for backing youth employment.

These new actors on the local scene certainly contribute to local development, by facilitating the population's geographical mobility, but

this activity would seem unstable, there where it is assured only by small carriers having no relationship with the transport profession.

Key words : Collective transport – Rural areas – Small carriers – Local development – Public service.

Mohamed Harbi
 Common people's nationalism in Skikda

This study is not an urban history monograph but a study of a subordinate class political movement in a colonial context.

This relates to the appearance of an intellectual and bourgeoise elite in a socially disadvantaged moslem milieu.

Very late popular class politicization gives rise to the PPA being implanted in Skikda which knows a swift hegomonic growth before disintegrating in the early 50's.The author puts this political movement evolution in evidence with its different actors, as well as the different stages that it knew in a peripheral urban milieu in the town of Skikda. The political tensions between the different social categories in the moslem milieu will be indicated to better outline these historical facts.

Key words : Subordinate classes – Intellectual elite – P.P.A. Skikda (Algerian People's Party) – Lumpen proletariat – Trade union – M.T.L.D. (Democratic Liberty Triumph Movement) – Crisis.

Hosni BOUKERZAZA and Abdelhamid BOUGHABA
A monographical approach for the Tellien mountain local space

Local space pertaining to a place, is the basic element of geographical space. It undoubtedly forms the elementary link in a structured hierarchy.

 In Algeria, local is explained by different scales in terms of altitude and latitude. In northern zones, local space is made up of well-knit links while in southern zones, it changes scale and fits into a less rigid network.

The Tellien mountain space is an extremely hilly space, densely populated since antiquity. Habitat is the axis around which local life is organized, it establishes close relationships with a number of exogenous factors which organize space. This local community attachment to the land and to a secular system of production has made agriculture an essential activity, despite the modest position that it occupies in employment. It is this which shapes the countryside and organizes its inhabitants' lives.

Characterized by the slackness of its connection to a network, this local mountain space is rich in its diversity of local micro-spaces which it is made up of. Whether there is a crisis, or a period of stagnation, change or progressive transformation it accumulates paradoxes. Forgotten by the authorities it depends on the organization of inter-dependent local communities, which put mechanisms and substitution actions in place, enabling them to adapt to the country's multiple development.

An understanding of local space can allow us to orientated territorial organization towards putting a desired network and not inflicted one into place, to install a real territorial democracy and to set going a relocalization of power for the benefit of local communities.

Key words : Mountain – Network – Micro-space – Local – Community.

Hadj MILIANI
From local nostalgy to exile mythology : singers and songs in Algerian emigration in France (from 1920's to 1980's)

It's in the emigration song that a local region is seen , expressed and represented best. Between 1930 and 1980, songs and singers of Algerian emigration translated different dimensions of the universe referring to their compatriots whatever circumstances and history in the making. Little by little this universe connecting toponyms and more familiar names to values which form links between people takes on a more generic meaning and expresses itself in a more and more legendary theme.

Key words : Songs – Emigration – Algeria – Kabylie – Local.