

Summaries

Philippe TANGUY : Irregular Urbanism at Nouakchott : 1960-2000. Establishing the standard Legal / Illegal.

A study of urban space production at Nouakchott, the Mauritanian capital, where a great number of nomads came to settle, notably in the impressive irregular districts, enables to bring to light a primary indifferentiation, as for land appropriation, from legal to illegal. During the first years of the town, the distinction legal town verses the illegal town has no meaning for the recently sedentarized nomads, and the authorities having practically no awareness of the extent of the urban overflow and its consequences, therefore couldn't refer to such a standard dichotomy, which was widely interiorized from this, the origin of irregular unplanned districts of Nouakchott are not only neither due to the transgressions from standard, nor to deviations – but from the fact of recurring evictions carried out by the authorities, from claims formulated by inhabitants to benefit from attributions or from actions to regularize situations. Thus, to the original indifference felt by the Mauritians with regards to property in general and the unplanned districts in particular, follows a quasi generalized arrangement. This article sets out to retrace this evolution, which explains itself by a process of institution and social constructing of norms and practices, determined by interests, strategies, ideologies, and methods legalizing the actors of the Nouakchott urban scene.

Key words : Space – Sedentariness – Real Estate – Urbanization – Illegality – Regularization.

Mohamed BEN ATTOU : Agadir, urban management, actors' strategies and civil society role : operational urbanism or matter of fact urbanity.

The Agadir urban heterogeneity is a result of a three fold dynamics, demographic – economic, socio-cultural and political – administrative dynamism, whose parameters end in a dual and poly nuclear agglomeration which necessitates strategic operational institutional restructuration.

Operational urbanism or spontaneous urbanity ? Such are the question raised in this article, which aims at analyzing the obsessions behind the logic of urbanism, in this town (Power, administrative doctrine or social pressure) through a critical approach.

Agadir which experienced an earthquake in 1960 has been rebuilt according to a planned classical schema which has proved to be vulnerable faced with the severe challenges related to town planning and urban management. The tremor left ineffaceable traces in its collective memory and on the method of urban organization and functioning, but the efforts to modernize the town have made it

a laboratory for urban planners, with its numerous negative influential disfunctioning for public transport management.

In spite of these handicaps, Agadir has been structured according to its own mechanisms to become a regional capital and economic metropolis. But since 1985 Agadir has become a victim of its own dynamics from whence the intervention of civil society through two methods of approach : action and pressure.

Key words : Urban heterogeneity – Threefold dynamics –Agglomeration – Poly nuclear – Urban planning – Governance – Urban Identity.

Abdelala BOOUNOUH : Planning stakes and major space revaluation in Tunis Town centre : the European Town.

The centre of Tunis which associates two distinct cores that are the Medina and the European town has known profound changes and peripheral prolongation in the course of the three last decades, at a commercial level with the rush of rural populations occupying the empty space left by the Tunis citizens who preferred to settle in the town outskirts. As for the European town, it experienced the same problems of deterioration and obsolescence, from whence the necessity for replanning and revaluation of this major space in the center of Tunis. Thus, the question of centrality is raised in terms of reinforcing functions and of influence in view of being integrated in a world economy context. The author of this article had to first make a historic of the European town, show its different architectural influences with an enormous variety of styles, to draw attention to the tertiary functions and the deterioration of Tunis Town center, before undertaking any action for revaluation.

In This sense, a reconquest of the town center, and an improvement in the public authorities' sudden awareness of the importance of this urban patrimony and its substantial field value.

Key words : Tunis Town Center – Medina – Reconquest centrality – Architectural Influences – Deterioration – Built-up Space.

Farida NACEUR and Abdellah FARHI : New urban habitat areas in Algeria : spatial Maladjustment and Social Unrest : the case of Batna.

On the contrary of individual- housing districts, the ZHUN (Town council housing estates with blocks of flats) areas tend to become a symbol of decay and trouble. Their occupants live under difficult daily conditions and permanent unrest.

This article tries to lift the mask on this unrest and to bring to surface the reasons which are insinuated by the biais of a comparative analysis between individual housing districts and ZHUN (Town council Habitat) areas, in the medium sized town of Batna, (Eastern Algeria).

This study leans on observation and survey technique, a sample of 250 inhabitants in the two districts of Bouakal and Chikhi, were given a

questionnaire aiming at identifying the factors governing the occupation mechanisms of traditional districts allowing a network of solidarity in the individual habitat quarter to be maintained. This enables us on a second level to ask about the causes of these mechanisms disappearance in the ZHUN and the influence on the way of life of the ZHUN inhabitants themselves.

Key words : Unrest – Deterioration – Maladjustment – Control – ZHUN – Individual housing Areas.

Abla ROUAG-DJENIDI : Women's space in urban territories.

In Algeria, female spaces were essentially traditional domestic home spaces, where women reigned over the activities and over the domestic group. The urban public spaces were male spaces. We are nowadays witnessing an evolution in a woman's condition but also in her relation to the urban space that is being more and more invested by the female population. Domestic space is more and more open to the male although remaining a woman's privileged territory and the segregation male /female spaces dominant for centuries in the urban milieu is progressively disappearing. This apparent shift however is relative, the relationship of women to space remains strongly delimited and regulated while the public spaces continue to be male territories in spite of a strong female presence which is purely functional.

Key words : Urban spaces – Housing – Territories – Women – Algeria.

Marc LAVERGNE : Social fracture and spatial fragmentation in the metropolitic process : the example of Amman.

The great importance of the Jordanian capital places it in the development of a metropolitan region assembling more than half the urban population of the country.

This entirety, which monopolizes the internet control functions is the theatre of a metropolitan process generated by the state, but which confers on it only a minor role at a transnational level.

However it has the effect of worsening social and spatial cleavages which characterize the capital urban growth since the start. Amman is divided into two parts, East and West, more and more alien to each other, the brutal dichotomy which is found in the Amman-Roussef-Zarqa conurbation, is neither taken into account in urban planning nor in administrative limits. The pread of its hold and urban functions on a vast peripheral area, the "Amman metropolitan region" is represented by establishing enclaves ana urban blocks in a rural milieu, without so much reducing the gap between a Jordania turned towards an imported modernity and a native Jordania, autochthon or transplanted from neighbouring Palestine.

In the context of regional political crisis, and persistent economic difficulties which ensue, the official politics leading to more pronounced cleavages carry the seeds of future instability.

Key words : Metropolization – Urban fragmentation – Middle-East – Jordania – Amman.

Abdellah KHIARI : Rural transformations in the meridional Aures.

The changes in the saharien piedmont have been plentiful and swift, but somewhat late because individual initiative, the spirit of all peasant dynamics, was for a long time obstructed in Algeria, by collective land appropriation. The breaking up of joint possession from 1970 on, made complete by the 1980 law inciting A.P.F.A installment (Accession à la Propriétés Foncière Agricole) "Accession to Agricultural Real Estate) helped by a favorable environment (available land, presence of abundant underground water, use of drilling techniques) set the presents initiative free and caused profound changes.

The M'Zirâa municipality above the united Auressia piedmont is a small scale model of these changes, more than a thousand of gardens have superseded the former Saharan circuit, producing a wide range of market-gardening produce, which have attracted hundreds of middle-men coming from all parts of Algeria.

The geographical and socio-economic changes are complete : the removal of habitat from the mountains to the plains, abandon of the former agro-pastoral system for a modern intensive agriculture (green house culture), rapid increase in population within the municipality due to migration rush caused by the number of jobs created by this new production system. The first signs of prosperity a among the M'Zirâa population have been seen already through the increase of houses in concrete or stone in open country ; and an increase of tractors, open trucks, parked near agricultural buildings.

The real success of the M'Zirâa people is seen essentially in their daily dynamism, which lasts from December to July and which draws between 500 to 800 lorries each day coming from every corner of Algeria in search of market gardening produce. However this movement even so intensive, has its drawbacks – the anarchical use of its underground water, which risks jeopardizing all the investments agreed on till this day, the extent of the decrease of the underground water level is alarming, every where we notice a decline of drilled water level from 10 to 20 meters in summer and the winter levels only rise from 2 to five meters : this disequilibrium is getting worse from year to year only a policy based on a rational use of water can save this activity from an almost certain end, if the conditions of exploiting the underground water reserves don't change.

Key words : Aures – Piedmond – Rural change – Dynamism – Green house culture – Drilling – Pole of attractor – Intensive system.

Gilles FERREOL : Globalization and cultural dynamics.

The author of this article suggests at first to do a critical reading of a collective work placed under Mr Daniel Mercure's direction, entitled : A world society ? Une société – Monde ?

At first, he questions the dual process of uniformazation and diversification which engender several complex relationships of opposition or complicity, hegemony or cooperation.

To meet this new world situation, three main concepts can be put forward : either to be situated in the hold of universality, or to be situated in the relativist current, or the third approach strives to overcome these difficulties by being interested in "concrete and conspicuous interaction systems".

A second work whose topic deals with identities is also analyzed by the author. Several interveners have created the multiple questions relating to ethnicity, religion Creole culture, minorities, languages,... which are submitted to a dialectics of particular binary / universal, not failing to raise discord, which supposes, for the author, a permanent dialogue between cultures.

Key words : Globalization – uniformity – Diversity – Ethnicity – Religion – Minority – Dialogue of Cultures

Salem LABIADH : Enterprise culture and Globalization Impact on the Maghreb. The Tunisian Example.

This article studies the type of relationship between globalization in so much as a system of values and symbols presented as universal, and of enterprise culture concretized in a creation number of organization values.

The author presents several definitions of culture from occupational culture to enterprise culture considering that cultural action concretizes individual integration in a group and organizes relationships in society, he puts forward the notion of enterprise culture which is related to integration policy and workers motivation in the search for a sense of meaning for human action.

This being done, the searcher tackles the central problem which relates to the local effects of globalization through the Tunisian experience while giving the globalization definition in its French and English concept.

Globalization is determined by four principal operations, competitiveness between world powers, new technology acquisition, world productivity expansion, and the barter of modernization.

Then he does a historical account of the Tunisian economic experience, which has gone for nationalization to private enterprise. Subject to serious complex problems the public authorities were obliged to sign several agreements with I.M.F and the world Bank, and to back up the privatization process of the public sector, which supposes a reorganization of enterprise culture.

Key words : Enterprise culture – Globalization – Organizational values – Culture – New technologies.