

## Summaries

### **Ali REBHI: *Illegal urban dynamics and local government at Kairouan***

*In Tunisia, as in other countries south of the Mediterranean, there are a number of urban development projects started by international organisms (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, French Development Agency, NGO's). Within the frame of a doctoral research bearing on the place of local power in urban policies in Tunisia, applying to the case of Kairouan, this contribution examines the way, these projects interfere with local power systems and contribute in elaborating new ways of urban policy regulation, in Tunisia a Maghreb country.*

**Keywords:** Local power - Kairouan - government - urban dynamics - political regulation.

### **Tayeb OTMANE: *Stock farming and agriculture due to irrigation in the Chott Chergui Steppe zone (Algeria)***

*Agricultural practices due to irrigation in the last decade complementarily to stock breeding in the extreme north east of the High steppe plains south of Oran has revealed changes in a rural society stemming from former now sedentary nomads. This society has experienced crises and has been confronted with several hardships. These mutations appeared not due to politics, but owing to the agricultural shepherds' initiative, influenced by what was happening in the neighbouring Tell milieu. Agriculture without irrigation based on cereal culture (a system of culture usually associated with breeding) became non profitable because of insufficient rainfall and small output. This situation has led them to adopt another agricultural system based on irrigation, dominated by market gardening products and to find complementary measures with stock breeding.*

*This change brought about profound agro-pastoral technical changes: introducing new cultures, finding and controlling water, mastery of irrigation techniques, adapting to demands of new cultures and social changes forming new links with an outside market. On the economic level; the family revenue has greatly improved over the years with the gains from this new complementary activity which was put into financing and increasing the number of stock. At the same time the agricultural campaign has been financed by the incomes from stock sales when necessary.*

**Keywords:** stock - breeding - agriculture - irrigation - culture system - Chott Chergui.

**Mohamed MADOU: *Work organization and social relations in small and average Algerian firms. A socio anthropological approach***

*Based on field research and a monograph of a firm in Bejaia, assembling, commercializing, and installing cold storage, this article aims at analyzing the question of work organization and social relations in small and middle sized firms in Algeria, at a time when the country starts its transition from a directed economy where the public enterprise is the dominant industrial norm to a market economy which seems from now on to rehabilitate small firms. It's a matter among other things of questioning the specific or dominant way of managing the employees and seeing if one is not witnessing an emerging process going towards rationalized management and modernization of human resources in small firms?*

**Keywords:** work - social relations - small and middle sized firms - contractors - collective action - rationalization.

**Adama OUEDRAOGO: *Ouagadougou (Burkina-Faso) mosques: their organization and functioning***

*The mosque, a place of worship for Muslims, started in Medina, Saudi Arabia. Then it became widespread around the world: Asia, Africa, Europe and America.....Its architecture was influenced by the different cultures, organization and religions of the people who adopted it. In Burkina Faso as well as in other countries, the mosque came with Islam. As far as Moogo is concerned Islam was introduced by the Yarce, Silmi – Moose (Fulani- Moose) and Fulani. The building of a mosque was thus related to several aspects: landowner and traditional chief's authorization as well as colonial and / or national administration permission. In Ouagadougou, several types of mosque exist, the architectural style is determined by the means the Muslims have when they decide to build. The mosque is managed by several persons: The Imam, the Muezzin, the caretakers and the treasurer, etc. Initially, the mosque was made for religious practice, but now it plays an educational, social and economic role in society.*

**Keywords:** Islam - Mosque - Imam - Muezzin - Minarets.

**Abdelkader ABDELALI: *The religious laic rift. Political conflict in Israel***

*The cleavage notion according to Stein Rokkan, makes up the Israelian model represented by a permanent conflict between religious and laic. This article defines the characteristics of the religious cleavage and its effects on the Jewish society in Israel beginning with a conflict between religious Jews and laic ones.*

*This conflict is motivated by the mixed composition of society, namely that of Jews coming from northern and eastern European countries (Ashkenazes) and those coming from Mediterranean lands (Sefarades). These two social segments*

give rise to political and ideological orientations motivating elective choices between the extreme right wing religious society and the laic left wing. The author tries to bring some light on this socio-political and cultural rift by analysing the ethnic constituents of this entity.

**Keywords:** Social rift - religious - laic - Israel - Zionism - Judaism - orthodoxy.

**Tahar ROUAINIA: *Space and meaning. Symbolism in the town of Constantine in Tahar Ouettar's novel "Az-Zilzel" (the Earthquake)***

*This study is in keeping with the outline which analyses the link between space and meaning in Tahar Ouettar's novel "Az-Zilzel". He chose the town of Constantine and made it the theatre of events where urban space determines itself in the romantic text as an architecture and set of spatial signs which symbolise space. From these urban spaces a conflict comes to light in so far as an interior psychological conflict in Boullarouah's character representing a social class, that of big landowners whose property was nationalised by the agricultural revolution. Thus the conflict which hasn't taken a direct confrontation dimension, directs itself towards the town which has changed so much, from Boullarouah's point of view. The novel takes on an architectural form in accordance with the lay out of the seven town bridges, and each chapter title has a bridge name.*

*The author of this article has found that there is a relationship between meaning, textual space as well as urban topography in the novel.*

**Keywords:** Tahar Ouettar - Constantine - bridges - urban topography - psychological conflict - significance.

**Leila-Dounia MIMOUNI: *Amine Malouf's novel "The first century after Beatrice" is it science fiction novel?***

*This article aims at studying the generic adherence of Amine Malouf's novel "The first century after Beatrice". This tells the story of a world which preferred boys to girls and thus finished by leading humanity to destruction. The narrator Professor G., witnesses the events which humanity knew during a period, including the 21<sup>st</sup> century, during which women started disappearing because of a substance allowing only boys to be born. However this process once started is irreversible. The substance, at first considered as a medicine, changes following the public opinion, to a weapon capable of wiping out an enemy tribe or even another country, by simply limiting the number of women, thus that of births, and as a result people could disappear. Violence and hate increase incessantly over the years, and the world was only a vast field in which fear was alive everywhere like a tenacious weed, the fear of having your daughter carried off, of being alone or of disappearing.*

*This novel because of this scientific possibility which it develops, by its setting in the future, joins several novels belonging to a certain type namely science fiction. Therefore Amine Malouf's novel will be analysed, broken down, each time trying to bring out science fiction characteristics which he retakes and*

*adapts to defend female existence without which the world would risk chaos.*

**Keywords:** Science fiction - reader - future - women - temporality.

**Ridha ABDMOULEH: *Social structure of an illness and its relation to medicines. A dynamic integrated approach***

*For a sociologist, dealing with the social construction of an illness means analyzing the various social aspects surrounding man. Indeed, health and illness are very pertinent social facts for a sociologist revealing the social and cultural web since they are intricate with all aspects of our lives. So, in order to define and emphasize these dynamics a sociological analysis must include the different parameters involved in the procedure. Thus, socio- cultural, local and secular models, norms and categories must be taken into account in the process .And it is actually through this open and dynamic approach, that a sociological analysis relevant to health and illness can claim an autonomous and pertinent theoretical field of investigation and take part together with all the other social sciences to achieve a unitary and integrative vision.*

**Keywords:** medical anthropology - medicine - health behaviour - social integration.