

## Summaries

### **Daha Cherif BA: *Pirates, rebels and colonial order in French Indochina in the XIX<sup>th</sup> century***

*As wrote Hubert Deschamps, piracy is as old as vessels. If a human institution could seem indestructible, if not venerable, it is for sure this. Its power is asserted in all times and in all spaces. We have seen it devastating Mediterranean civilizations, starving the mighty Romans when the Republic was at its peak and ruled over the world. It moked on Charles-Quint, universal master of an empire on which the sun had never set. During the colonial wars of modern and contemporary times, the French conquest, yet qualified as "small war in Tonkin" by the metropolitan, gave way in Tonkin and Annam due to an almost insurmountable obstacle: piracy, a real quagmire. Destroying or eradicating piracy, seeking the roots which led the outbreak and then the spread of this scourge, the plague, in order to avoid a resurgence and the combat in its origins, such was the obsession that deeply shook France which did not wish at all to fail in its commitments, to preserve its national honor, to maintain its prestige integer, to prove the vitality of its imperialist and colonialist genius. Our contribution, revisiting the colonial wars called "wars of pacification" of the nineteenth century against the pirates and the royalist rebels and nationalists of Annam and Tonkin, discusses firstly the dimensions of piracy in time and space studied, then addresses, in a second step, the control strategies developed by France and the local authorities.*

**Keywords:** France - Annam - Tonkin - repression - pirates - colonial history.

### **Hassan REMAOUN: *Thinking the revolution in Tunisia and in the Arab world, what content for a historical compromise?***

*Since the appearance of what is agreed to be called the Arab Spring, several publications have been issued and several scientific events were held to analyze this new phenomenon in the Arab world. Within this framework, this article considers the search for a relation between the revolution having a bond with several variables and the historical process. Starting from the Tunisian revolution, which was the starting point for other revolutions in the Arab world today, the article focuses on the historical dimension of this revolutionary experience and other experiences (European, Turkish, Algerian) while insisting on the complex character and problematic nature of their approaches.*

**Keywords:** Tunisia - Arab Spring revolution - historic compromise citizenship.

**Tahar BAOUNI Mohamed BAKOUR, Rafika BERCHACHE: *Effects of multi-modality in Algiers on users' mobility***

*The fast development of the urban tissue of the agglomeration of Algiers has drawn more and more important displacement needs and a growing and as well as diverse mobility. However, the sustainable development of the agglomeration of Algiers requires to rationalize the displacements and to better channel the users' choices regarding the means of the mass transportation in use. Reconciling the flexibility offered by the car and the benefits of an efficient public transport imposes a change of culture among the users, the carriers and the businesses as well as the government.*

*This article discusses the multi-modality issue in Algiers, and its effects on the mobility of the users and the choices which they, from now, will have to make as for the strategy of displacement. These new behaviors are essential now vis-à-vis the emergence of new Collective modes of Transport in Clean Site (TCSP), namely the metro, the tramway and the modernized suburban train.*

**Keywords:** Algiers - sustainable - development - transport - multi-modal - mobility.

**Said HASSAINE, Abdallah FARHI: *Urban structures with unbalanced functional systems: case of the town of Ouled Djellal in Algeria***

*Spatial and functional segregation is deemed today among the most outstanding phenomena of the Algerian town in general and of its traditional historic core in particular. By an unbalanced quantitative and qualitative distribution of urban facilities and services, it results in terms of isolation and marginalization of its historic core and an urban spatial structure whose spatial centralities suffer from poor prioritization and location in the overall urban organism. This urban pathology persists despite the awareness of a systemic theoretical approach of the town and its urban practice. To demonstrate the effective existence of this phenomenon and recover these morphological entities constituting the memory of the town, this paper attempts, through the analysis of Ouled Djellal town, located in the south-east of Algeria, to highlight this reality by making use of multi-criteria model for systemic background.*

**Keywords:** frame - facilities - shops - segregation system.

**Chérif BENGUERGOURA: *The rural town in Mitidja, Central Algeria, and its evolution***

*The examining of the evolution of the rural housing in the Mitidja plain, presented in this article, has for object to exhibit the constituent elements of residential space adaptations against the paradoxes of modernity lived within the dependent countries. The country home reflects fairly well, by its subsequent modifications, the internal domestic mutation. A shift of "Our home", established around common parental values, is transferred to a "One's home" arranged around a family cohabitation. The "outside" which in the dynamics of*

*the recent rural territoriality incarnates no more the remote exterior, tends, therefore, to adjust the life of the intimate space.*

**Keywords:** Mitidja - rural world - housing - family values.

**Abdellah BELABBES: *The phenomenon of migration in Abdelmalek Sayad, the historical context in sociological model***

*This article discusses the work of Abdelmalek Sayad on emigration and immigration, both phenomena are considered as inseparable and thus making a break with previous sociological analyzes. These studies and analyzes of Abdelmalek Sayad of the emigration of Algerians in France were linked to the historical context of Algeria and its relationship with the colonial situation, which makes it an exemplary emigration in its path. Several researchers in this field then rely on his studies as a model to analyze other migration while keeping the historical and cultural specificities of each migration.*

**Keywords:** Abdelmalek Sayad - emigration - immigration - journey - historical context.

**Rosa TITOUCHE-HADDADI: *Economic and social impacts of remittances from emigrants on their region of origin***

*The objective of our work is mainly in the study of the impact of remittances from emigrants on the development of countries of origin, more specifically, the economic and social development*

*Remittances are increasingly in magnitude, in particular to the developing countries, in which they take an important place in the lives of families of emigrants. In fact, the latter manage to survive and have access to services such as health and education. Of course, it is virtually impossible to quantify the exact magnitude of these transfers, and this because of overwhelmingly informal of its remittances. According to data from the World Bank, they would have exceeded € 317 billion in 2007, of which 240 were transferred to the developing countries.*

**Keywords:** migration - fund transfer - development - services - family.

**Keltouma AGUIS: *The ideal partner between reality and imagination: a study of representations of young people in the region of Oran***

*The choice of the partner is regarded as a fundamental experience of life and it is based, according to the convergence of several studies, on various factors, which developed after the retreat of the traditional pattern, which gave more weight to the family in the choice. Our subject of interest in this article relates to this choice through the study of the representations of the young people in the region of Oran while taking into account of the dimension of the kind.*

*It was revealed from this study that women depart from reality in the partner's choice and consider that the partner of the conjugal life or the husband should be the ideal one. But for men the image of the ideal partner is conceived from imagination while the choice of the wife is based on reality, with the confirmation of the impossibility that the wife is the ideal partner because the*

issue is related to the sexual stake, the stake used by the man to move between the norm (represented by reality and the spouse) and his foolishness (represented by the imaginary and ideal partner) assigning responsibility for this displacement, the norm excess and vice versa, the woman alone.

**Keywords:** sexuality - body - reality - fantasy - social representations.

**Yamina RAHOU: *The practice of hymenoplasty as a strategy for reintegration in the social norm***

*This article discusses the practice of hymenoplasty among the young girls. This hymen repairing surgery is a medical technique that allows the young girls to recover their virginity, a requirement for access to marriage. Through this strategy, they attempt to restore the status of virgin girls and reintegrate the social norm that is the realization of the marital project. Beyond the value judgment concerning the social hypocrisy and the culture of the ruse that some people advocate, it is a question of grasping the meaning of this practice, its perception by the young girls, then identifying the profiles of those who have recourse as well as that of their family environment, and of grasping the reasons that impel them to resort to these practices. Our analysis is based on the results of a qualitative survey of fifteen young girls and single mothers in Algeria.*

**Keywords:** Algeria - hymenoplasty - virginity - strategy - marriage - social norm.

**Mohamed HIRRECHE BAGHDAD: *Funerary inscriptions in the cemetery of Ain El-Beida, Oran: Inventory of fixtures***

*Tis paper resulted from an establishment project registered with the CRASC (2009-2013), and entitled: "Inscriptions on gravestones in western Algeria: perpetuity and evolution." The problematic of this project is as follows: what do Algerians inscribe on the tombs of their dead, and how to explain the epigraphic divergence or resemblance of the contents of the funerary headstones? The first part of the question is concerned with the inventory of fixtures of the epigraphy in the cemetery of Ain El-Beida, Oran. To tackle the matter, we have opted for a qualitative approach, by conducting direct and full observations on several funerary plots. We have subsequently carried out discussions with the marbriers, the deads' families and the cemetery visitors. As for the analysis of the contents, it was initially necessary to transcribe and classify the epitaphs, according to their contents. Regarding the second part of the question, it is in relation with the same sense of the practices. In addition, the constant "formular" and the funerary texts divergence open the field to philosophical reflection which quest for sense is paramount. Moreover, this way of thinking largely exceeds the local, i.e. Western Algerian, by the use of "méga-concepts".*

**Keywords:** Algeria - Aïn El-Beida (Oran) - epitaphs - steles - death - obituary.