

Summaries

Said DOUMANE : *Tizi-Ouzou or the destiny of a col and its urbanization*

The town of Tizi-Ouzou (in Kabyle the Broon Col) is the outcome, if one can say, of several geographical and historical determinisms. From a pass towards the upper high lands (or upper kabylie) and from observation posts and military control since Roman antiquity, its urbanization process is relatively recent and goes back to the colonial period (2nd half of the 19th C.). But, since then its transformation has been very quick notably due to the demographic importance of its hinterland (the presence of hundreds of villages which are densely populated) and its median position between the upper and lower Sebaou valley.

During the liberation war, Tizi-Ouzou knew a rush of rural populations, provoked by war operations in the mountain zone ; from chief town in 1900, it became the county seat in 1956. At independence the relative concentration of state investments in the city (administrative and socio-educative in Fra structure, economic activities and a hear bye industrial zone...) raised it to the rank of average size town, before it became a regional metropolis, with the creation of a university centre in 1977, then of a university (1990).

This fast urban growth, induced by argente social demands and a strong demographic pressure, has n't favoured the setting up of a rational urbanization policy. Besides, the city is confronted today with several serious expansion problems (unfavourable topography) but also that of daily life management (hygiene, traffic, obstructions for social and economic services....

Keywords: strategic col - colonial village - mountain space - urbanization - regional metropolis.

Mohammed Saïd LAKABI et Nadia DJELAL : *Urban territories and practices in the ZHUN space south of Tizi-ouzou. From improvisation to individual logic*

The new urban habitat zones - ZHUN – set up as a tool to manage urban growth in Algerian towns, made up a solution in the 80's relevant to the accommodation problem and a new urban form of almost uncontrolled growth in our cities like other towns, Tizi-ouzou has experienced big ZHUN operation, characterised by implanting chormous tours and parallelepiped long line building from nothing without any connection to urban space (streets, squares, central spaces, gardens, open spaces etc).

The coalition of several political economic and social factors have brought out new relationship between citizens and public space, new ways of space appropriation in so much as collective as private (accommodation). This is represented by the emergence of spontaneous commercial axes (formal and

informal markets, parking to be paid night and day) spaces of improvised regroupings (little squares), family gardens, space for games for all categories of children ; and also space used for adapting accommodation.

A study has been carried out on a sample of 260 households (mainly heads of family) with a view to correlation social practices and the variables of sex, age and socio-professional category.

These actions are the result of profound changes which are far from being outcomes of a common, place dialogue or negotiation, but they are the facts of a relationship between the inhabitants and space excluding all democratic approach in elaboration, production appropriation and space representation process of urban space.

Keywords: new urban habitat zones - new town - space practices - transformation - adaptation - collective public space - annexation.

Mohamed LAÏCHE et Mouloud SADOUDI : *Tizi-Ouzou town extension towards its flanks and the west : what alternative to real estate constraint ?*

Like a torrent looking for its route, Tizi-Ouzou engulfs in the slightest breach, in the slightest gully to both achieve and check its extension. Several factors such as the rarity of land for building, the nature of the soils, the data concerning state real estate holdings, locality accessibility, existing infrastructure, population mobility, territory attractivity... militated during the five year plan 2005-2009, for a development towards the east of the town. Actually the new orientations from the director of urban planning and equipment (PNAU) foresee a development to the west. Therefore if this scenario comes true, will we be faced with an urban metamorphosis in favour of a linear urbanization, now and henceforth, seen along the R.N 12 ?

Keywords: urbanization - PNAU - Real estate - attractivity - mobility - infrastructure - Tizi-Ouzou.

Dahbia AKKACHE-MAACHA : *Tizi-Ouzou, a generating pole of movement*

Tizi-Ouzou is characterized by its geographical location that enables it to be the communication knot with its region as a whole. As the other Algerian towns, Tizi- Ouzou has known a spectacular urban growth. The considerable population growth and the space expansion in all directions are the revealing factors of this growth. The town of Tizi-Ouzou is the center of different urban duties; its attraction sphere represents a remarkable demographic weight.

The town suffers from many deficiencies and poses to the municipality a string of management problems such as the urban dispersion, the land reserves exhaustion, the facilities saturation, the deterioration of the quality services offered by the local authority. All these elements have led to the amplification of malfunctioning and to the failure of control attempts as it was the case for the informal economy, the precarious housing, the urban waste and for the transport. In order to study the latter, we intend to deal with the points on the

general assessment of urban transport and the traffic in Tizi-Ouzou, the effects of the urban growth, the supply and the demand of urban transport, the modes of urban transport and the costs of transport.

Keywords: Tizi-Ouzou - urban transport - mobility - negative external economies - traffic plan - public transport.

Abdenour OULD FELLA : *An ethnography of public space in a Kabyle village : Aït Arbi. A communal paradigm and citizenship in the making*

Our article first tackles the question of public space in a Kabyle mountain village, Aït Arbi, in the Iferhounene municipality, the county of Tizi-Ouzou. We have tried to identify the new actors, the ways of publicizing conflicts in the village public arena and of seizing the impact of (constestation) dynamics in the “Berber springtime” of 1980, about the “Tajma” institution.

This contestation dynamism has brought a new structuration mode to light for public space, by the setting up of “village committees”, which little by little freed from the F.L.N. influence, and the direct hold of lineages by surpassing the “5 wise men’s” advice, the invasion of youth educated and politicized, abandoning the “amin” function, the introduction of new organization modes and modern functioning, like the progressive recourse to the majority principle to manage conflicts and reinforce the public space secularization process.

Keywords: public space - village assembly - actors - mobilization dynamics - youth.

Hamid CHAUCHE : *An evaluation of schooling in a rural Kabyle village : 1958-1999. The example of Attouche*

This article makes up an evaluation of schooling in a rural region of Kabylie, since its launching in 1958 till 1999, the date we carried out our research. By this article, we have tried to establish a school education output, not only for the primary but also secondary and university in short, it’s a matter of seeing how much a rural region like ours has passed from a situation of scholastic scarcity to another which is characterised by an accumulation of scholastic capital with its social change implications for the region.

Keywords: public school - Kabylie – school success - schooling – teaching in French – Attouche.

Fatiha TABTI-KOUIDRI : *Identity and adaptability in Kabyle songs in the 1990’s: Idir, Lounès Matoub and Aït Menguellet*

This article aims at showing the determinant played by Kabyle songs, as a place of affirmation and identity framework, but also as a place of discovery, a place of encounter, and opening up to the other, to elsewhere and difference.

In a society where orality continues to represent expression and essential communication, songs making up a cornerstone of this space, are present less as a means of entertainment than a social practice and a full means of communication.

It's a question of bringing certain songs to light with their multiple stakes submersed in this art designated by some as "minor", but which are still present in kabylie, mainly in times of crisis, as also to reural a profound cultural identity which is irrepressible, at the same time endogenous and exogenous.

Keywords: mother tongue - culture - identity and adaptability - uniformity - diversity.

Nacer AÏT MOULOUD : *The market and rites of passage in the area of Kabylie*

This scientific article falls under a series of research tasks which I prepare within the framework of my doctorate, it is not directly dependent on this project but it does not deviate any nevertheless.

This text deals with social phenomenon very studied within the framework of the institutions of socialization like the family, the professional training centers, the centers of rehabilitation, etc., but not studied as such in the optics of the weekly market, which was considered for a long time in its aspects of material and trade exchanges.

The Attitudes changed and the practices of research also, which made it possible at this institution to be free from the material and financial readings which excluded dimension symbolic system in the exchanges and reduce the behaviors of the social actors to the material relation.

We will try, in this article, to approach the "rites of passage" which were practiced in the recent past, in the weekly markets in Kabylie, by questioning a number of elderly people who were witnesses of these practices. Our work will exclusively concern the collective memory of these practices from the point of view of a semantic reading and symbolic system for their sociality.

Keywords: weekly market (souk) - rites of passage - rites - children - social space.

Mohamed Brahim SALHI : *The Religious Objects to the Test of the Identity Representations: the Kabylia Region and the Cheikh Mohand as Examples*

From an anthropological point of view, this article comes out of a religious reading that is to say through its social expressions that the individuals adopt in order to demonstrate their faith. It seems that, from the analysis of the social practices and representations of religion in the Kabylia region, the amazigh culture is in a situation of distance with regard to the culture that Islam holds. The amazigh, as any human and cultural population who embraced Islam, did not completely abandon their culture but on the contrary they draw on from it tools that enable them to refine their social practices of religion and more particularly is the case of different rites that go with the rite of passage or the ways how are celebrated the local saints. The career of Cheikh Mohand l'Hocine is the one of an unusual religious figure in the kabyle religious and the social field. The Cheikh is a striking example of the amazigh culture vivacity which he

expresses the values with a great freedom and that he articulates with the central religious values in the modalities which are analyzed in this article.

Keywords: religion - Kabylia region - social reality of religion.