

Summaries

Nadir BOUMAZA : *Change, its need and case of Algeria. How to reenter home?*

We outline in this paper an approach of change and the crisis posed to contemporary Algeria advocating knowledge and taking into account the real social and cultural Algeria in the institutional organization of the nation and of the State. The approach is the recognition of kinship, tribe, history and culture of the transmitters of organization of change also benchmarking of public action which is not mentioned.

Keywords : change - self - nation - State - Algeria.

Belakhdar MEZOUAR : *The social sciences in Algeria face of change*

How the issue of social change is tackled in the social sciences in Algeria? How duality modernity and tradition have taken place in this debate? This text attempts to account, not the ins and outs of debates on the issue of social change, but rather to make an inventory.

We distinguish between three theses, the one of traditionalism, modernity and cultural ambivalence. These three theses are developed in terms of mutations that go through the Algerian society since independence and political development and industrialization led by political power.

Keywords: change - modernity - tradition - culture - development - Algeria.

Omar BESSAOUD : *Thinking of change or how to interpret the "Arab revolutions" after a year?*

The article attempts to capture the elements for an understanding of the changes taking place in Northern African societies. It refers to the contradictions of society having undergone profound changes in recent decades. The revolts of the Arab and North African societies are the result of demographic, cultural and anthropological changes, but also contradictions generated by a model of economic liberal growth. This sample has increased in all countries of the social and territorial inequalities, favored the development of urban poverty and rural areas, unemployment and inflation. The last food crisis followed by the financial and economic crisis (2007-2008) revealed the vulnerability of this model annuitant economic growth, very similar structures under-industrialized and essentially turned on external markets. Tunisia, followed by Egypt, and to a lesser extent, Morocco, who had ensured the conditions for integration into the world capitalist system, were the countries with the most exposed to direct and indirect effects of the international crisis. Everywhere, political tension increases, it inaugurated a period of uncertainty made without ensuring the political, economic disruptions, and social relations with the legacy of the past.

Keywords : economic crisis - growth model - social change - modernity - social elites.

Madani SAFAR ZITOUN : *Urban violence and annuities : some critical reflections on today's Algerian town*

This contribution tries to interpret the real meaning and not to fantasize the urban riots recurrently observed in Algeria for more than twenty years. Through an analysis of some conceptual impasses developed by some authors, and a historical and sociological context of broader socio-political context in which these social movements unfold, it is shown how these later fit into the logic of capturing urban rents as derived from oil revenues distributed widely by the political power in its strategy to maintain the social pact heritage, guarantor of social peace, inherited forms of decolonization. There is also a wonder about a number of structural constants, such as maintaining a high level of non-recovery of housing rents distributed by the state for over fifty years. These structural constant challenges the ideological discourse on the change in distribution mechanisms largely developed, both, by the public authorities and the urban analysts. This leads to say that these riots and their recurrence merely express the situation of unachieved transition Algerian urban systems, which have proved enormous difficulty in getting out of the paradigm annuitant.

Keywords : urban riots - urban social movements - urban rent - oil revenues - heritage covenant - Algeria.

Belkacem BENZENINE : *Algerian women and change : role and performance of public policies*

We have tried through this article to surround the Algerian public policy that has followed since independence to the present day by focusing on the social aspect, without ignoring the economic and political once.

This article share a hypothesis which stipulates that the change which we aspire as to the participation of women in public life depends on the level of government performance and the willingness of political authorities. This article discusses, also, the interest of the Algerian authorities on the integration of women and this from a gender approach in the preparation of the government's plans for the participation of women in the socio-political and economic life countries. Our analysis is based on indicators of change such as demographic factors, education, and schooling.

Keywords : Integration of women - equality - public policy - gender - Algeria.

Ahmed MAHIOU : *The sequences of the juridical change in Algeria. Fifty years of law (1962-2012)*

The juridical change in Algeria fifty years after Independence is undeniably impressive, since it follows three successive sequences. In a first time (1960-1973), it seems that we devote the continuity in renewing the law of the colonial period. In the Second time, during the 1970s until the mid-1980s, opens a second

phase, which takes an opposite position in announcing the apparently complete break with the colonial juridical heritage and the advent of a specific socialist law. Finally, since the late 1980s, it was followed by a third stage which still exists and operates, in many ways. A return to the first phase allows us to say that the cycle of Algerian law has its complete revolution in the sense that it returned to the starting point. Naturally, it is not a return to colonial law, but rather unachieved attempt and sometimes contradictory juridical system liberalization and integration into the global effort. It is these times that should be presented, even if the estate between the three phases is not so clear, and there was overlap or tangles because the reality is more nuanced and complex when revealing the interaction between the periods and unexpected paradoxes, since the period of renewal of the law was also one of significant change, and the period of rupture, that of continuity.

Keywords : Decolonization of law - change or continuity - liberal law - socialist law - the uncertainties of the current developments - Algeria.

Ahmed BOUYACOUB : *Economic Growth and Development 1962-2012: what outcomes?*

The performance analysis of the Algerian economy over a long period, 1962-2012, reveals several important characteristics. On the one hand, the recorded economic growth during this period was relatively low in comparison to the international standards, despite the high levels of the realized investments. On the other hand, the poor performance did not prevent the human development index recording a very positive development. Several explanations to this paradox have been identified and are a real obstacle to the economic growth. However, the human development cannot be sustainable without an economic growth support and a real diversification of the economy that puts it away from hazards related to energy annuity.

Keywords : algerian economy - growth - human development - investment - pension - crises - Algeria.

Malik TAHAR-CHAOUCH : *So far, so close: for a comparative approach between Algeria and Mexico*

This article calls for a comparison between Algeria and Mexico, as well as their regional areas, by introducing and outlining some possible comparative axes. It focuses mainly on three areas: postcolonial identities and conflicts related to the problem of collective action, construction and development of national states, in full change, and the political systems and the changes they are experiencing, particularly around issues of democratization. Emphasizing what unites them (the colonial past, the welfare states model, the weight of the oil revenues in the economy, migration, violence, and attempts to change policy), and what make them distinguished, it tries to create opportunities that allow both to unify scientific analysis and learn from it for the understanding of respective realities and common issues in these regions of the world.

Keywords : Postcolonial contexts - national states - political change - violence - Mexico - Algeria.

Hocine KHELFAOUI : *From invention to innovation, the enigmatic mutation*

In this article, it is important to question why the technologies implemented in the formal system, do not exceed the point of use, the best according to the instructions, especially those that are practiced in addition to the formal requirements that are appropriate, adequate, seen "diverted" from their original purpose. Although they are always born outside the formal system, these inventions, however, remain at the experimental stage, barely exceeding the prototype stage.

We would like to show if the formal organizations prove to be sterile, the informal practices proved to be more inventive, without, however, succeeding in translating their inventions into innovations, that is to say, reproducible and marketable under Schumpeterian.

Keywords : Innovation - creativity - social practices - technology - industry.

Farid BENRAMDANE : *Algerianism and onomastics. Thinking about change: a question of proper names?*

Change cannot give a miss in the heritage aspect of onomastics (or proper names) in the largest country in Africa, the Arab world??? And the Mediterranean basin and a society whose "parentage is established from time immemorial" (Lacheraf.) The field of names and its management has not only a scientific or cultural interest; but also the highest importance for the functioning of a society. It notes, at once, «quantitative» stakes and issues and "qualitative" whether surnames, forenames, telecommunications, security, marital status, banks, mapping, international transport, as works of fiction, account names or passe words. The toponymic and anthroponymic worlds, the result of a long process of historical and linguistic multilingual sedimentation have been so much traumas and deregulation during the colonial and post-colonial period that is important to recall the anthropological springs local de/nominative traditions, the current size of the deficit in this area and the relevance of reading grid duality "civil modernity / repressed history" from the onomastic data.

Keywords : names - civil modernity - colonialism - marital status - parentage - Algeria.