

The sociological presentation of the issue of social housing in Algeria

A field study of the city of Oran

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Date de réception : 18/06/2021 **Date d'acceptation:** 08 /01/2022 **Date de publication:** 16/04/2022

Abstract:

The Algerian state has worked to improve the standard and lifestyle of the Algerian citizen, especially in the issue of housing. This issue is considered a necessity and an inevitability that is difficult to ignore in Algeria, and this is by focusing on the integration of the efforts of the state, the authorities and institutions as well as the citizen through the most popular formulas, which is social housing, which was given priority in the process of planning and expanding the city of Oran.

Key words: housing politics ; social housing ; protests.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algeria's policy, after independence, tended towards industrialization (Boumediene.Messaoud, Juillet 1996) mainly as a result of the socialist approach, which necessitated a financial envelope, no matter what the industrial side had more than others, in addition to the heavy industries that were focused on required huge expenditures, and the desire to see the results of this trend materialized. On the ground, and at any price, as an enhancement of the ideology adopted at that time, the state also required unlimited spending, which caused damage to the industry itself, and led to the absence of investment in aspects parallel to the industry, including the housing sector, which received the least share, not in terms of financial or Focus of attention compared to other sectors.

However, with the advent of the 1986 Charter, the housing problem became one of the major concerns of the political authorities, as the issue of housing was considered inevitable and difficult to ignore. This is what made the state strive to overcome this issue, by focusing on merging the efforts of the state, the authorities and institutions, as well as the citizen.

This is evidenced by considering the housing sector as a primary sector, starting with the first five-year plan (80/84) (1999), and this is through the development of the housing sector and the multiplicity of its forms.

Among the most popular formulas is social housing, where it was given priority in the process of planning and expanding the city of Oran, and the theories that were found were used for the development of the city at the level of engineering designs, which had the merit of expanding the urban fabric, through the allocation of urban housing complexes, which contributed to Create a new belt for the city of Oran. From that time on, social housing formed the dominant housing supply during the pre-nineties, directed to rent and the demand of the majority of the population, which the state considered a social rather than an economic product. It had a purely social approach. It was an important part of the social policy that the country followed since independence.

However, the process of suspending the lists of benefiting from social housing in the city of Oran, turned into a period of intense protest frenzy and growing popular congestion as a result of the aggravation of the social and economic crisis due to the local authorities' pursuit of unpopular policies aimed at impoverishment (Jalel, 2006), marginalization and exclusion, and the lack of positive engagement with the social housing file. The growth of protest movements in many regions of the city of Oran is a social phenomenon that deserves to be studied. In this paper, we try to show to what degree this type of housing can threaten the social peace of the country, in the absence of a rational policy in the distribution process?

2 . The concept of housing:

Housing is of great importance in the life of the individual as it is a necessary need that he cannot be dispensed with, as it is considered one of the basic human needs, (نورية، 2003). Besides it is a space in which a person can protect from natural factors, it in fact provides his residents with psychological and physical comfort, where the individual feels through it his humanity And his dignity.

The researcher argues that (Djounid, juin 2001) "the residential space does not only express a biological function, meaning protection, but it is a social expression."

The residential space is not only the exercise of an organic function, but it is also an essential element in the family and individual's association with the social milieu to which he belongs. The residential space is considered a pattern of communication, so a person's natural need necessitates

him to live within the social system, and he cannot live in isolation from others. Therefore, housing is a place for embracing family life among the most important of what it offers, in addition to its physical and tangible embrace through its spaces and its material components. And his furniture. He gathers family members by living inside him, where he is together while carrying out various daily life activities such as eating duties, (BONETTI, 1994) watching television, sleeping etc.

All this makes the home a place in which there is comfort after a period of work or study to meet with family members, with whom we act more freely, and from which we relate to it emotionally and the memories related to childhood and then other stages of life become the best evidence of that.

And Ibn Khaldoun notes, "Know that cities are a decision that nations make at the desired end, ... and they tend to make homes for the decision, and since that is for the decision and the shelter, it is necessary to take into account in it the payment of the detriment to protection from the Tuaregs."

He considers it a shelter that protects individuals and families from the harshness of natural factors, just as housing is considered a place in which a person practices his private activities and feels comfortable, safe and secure within him.

G. Bachlard believes that the house is one of the most important factors that integrate thoughts, memories and daydreams (Bachlard.G, 1981). The past, present and future give different dynamics. The house is a body and a soul and it is the first human world.

He says (Ibid), "If we study the apparent beginnings of images, they will give us tangible evidence for the values of the haunted place, for the ego that protects the ego." The house protects the dreamer and the daydreaming, and allows a person to dream quietly. Thought and experience do not alone consecrate human values.

2. Social housing in urban politics:

The concept of urban social housing is considered to be a concept close to the concept of H.B.M Which low-cost housing, or housing for workers. In 1904, the year which is considered a milestone in the history of social housing at the level of France, in fact this period was the beginning of the launch of rich projects in terms of housing, on the topographical level, and also at the level of the size of the implementation of the operations. In decent housing complexes, as well as available on health and hygiene conditions.

The biggest event was the creation of the construction foundation "the Rothschild foundation" (Taibi, 2012) The difference between this institution and other institutions is the enormity of its structures. Where it is concerned with housing as the engine and the radical change in the process and formation of the city.

Also, social housing took on popularity and priority in the process of planning and expanding the city of Oran, and the theories that were found were used for the development of the city at the level of engineering designs, which were credited with expanding the urban fabric, and this by allocating urban housing complexes, which contributed to the formation of a new belt. For the city of Oran.

From that time on, social housing formed the dominant housing supply during the pre-independences, directed to rent and the demand of the majority of the population, which the state considered a social rather than an economic product. It had a purely social approach. It was an important part of the social policy that the country followed since independence. This is what was confirmed by J.P FLAMAND and B. BOUBLI, (Stebe, 1998) which is considered social housing,

It is the housing that benefits from direct or indirect aid for realization by local authorities and local groups, and which is allocated for housing low-income people at a rent consistent with their income.

Accordingly, one of his priorities was to eliminate the housing crisis, where the state paid him great attention, as his role went beyond responding to a social need to a pillar of a development policy based on industrialization until the eighties to a structural component of the field by the end of the eighties.

The state monopolized the production of social housing through the bureaus of promotion and real estate management starting in 1973, and took care of all aspects in terms of financing, delivery, "OPGI" distribution, and local groups monopolized real estate transactions in favor of the state.

Where the policy of social housing appeared in the period between 1962-1977 as a means to meet the necessary needs of the population at that time and it is financed by the state through the public treasury, according to a budget determined according to the size of the project, but it has become at the present time directed only to the category that inhabits the tin houses, or those whose houses were exposed. As a result of the occurrence of natural or other disasters, the income of the family benefiting from this formula of housing must not exceed the average national per capita income estimated at 24,000 dinars per month.

3. How to obtain social housing:

In a study conducted by the researcher "Hajij Al-Junaid" (Djounid, Opcit), especially for the city of Oran. Where to give a descriptive sociological analysis of how to obtain social housing in this city. It is mentioned that social injustice, in addition to the adopted uncoordinated housing policy, led in turn to a rational policy in distributing social housing

In addition to the concept of "Hogra", this concept with its heavy meaning that accompanied the destitute class of society waiting for a relief near the circle, considering that the department is carrying out this process according to Executive Decree 142/08.

On its basis, a committee from the department, headed by the head of the department, is assigned to select the beneficiaries, and it consists of the following members:

- The head of the department as head / head of the relevant municipal people's council / representative of the state director in charge of housing.
- Representative of the state director in charge of social affairs / representative of the Office of Promotion and Real Estate Management.

Representative of the National Housing Fund.

The members of the committee are appointed by a decision of the competent wali of the land. With the exception of the president of the Municipal People's Council, the membership of the other members is fixed for a period of one year.

This committee, which carries a "time bomb" on its shoulders, is obliged to carry out a distribution process when asked to do so. It finds itself facing tens of thousands of housing requests in exchange for a housing program that does not exceed five hundred housing units. The studied files amounted to about 15.663, these files extended from 2001 to 2013. In front of 500 housing units, the decision to end the project was handed over in 2011.

And he remained prisoner of the office until the year 2013. And only the citizen pays the high price, as the housing crisis creates many and great social and psychological crises, such as: delay in marriage, divorce, family quarrels and this is a huge number for housing seekers in the city of The cities of Oran, is nothing but evidence of the existence of a "population explosion" as the city is experiencing rapid urban expansion, which is the result of a number of factors, including rural displacement.

And security displacement and other things against a weak economic development, this is what expanded the segment of the destitute class requesting this type of program.

In addition to what we noticed is the reluctance of the female element to place the housing files, and when we approached them, we found that social and economic conditions were measured against them. This is what made the woman search for independence and get out of parental authority after her divorce, or in many cases it was found to her husband that she is capable. To fight peaceful battles with the administration, which in many cases is unable, or rather bored, in the face of the routine of that confrontation.

Consequently, it included a ceiling that protects it from the cold of winter and the heat of summer, as it is said, "the house is the grave of the world," where the representation of housing in the grave does not seem to be a kind of metaphor based on the requirements of rhetoric, but rather reflects a deep anthropological connection between them, many of which resonate within imaginations of comfort and intimacy, as both are stable.

The application files are examined by the committee after a field investigation carried out by a team affiliated with the municipality, and a study of the files will start three months before the date of receiving the accommodations. And it is published for a period of 8 days so that citizens who see unfairness of their right can file appeals with the state committee, and the appeals committee headed by the president of the Wilaya People's Assembly must decide within a period not exceeding 15 days and the observed protests and demonstrations after the list of beneficiaries is issued

He denies the truth of what was stated in Executive Decree 08/142 and that these decrees hit the wall in the face of confrontation and favoritism.

4. Distribution of social housing and vigils:

The post-World War II era can be considered the starting point in the course of the cognitive lesson of social movements. The first years after the war witnessed a strong eruption of the sociological and political debate regarding the interpretation of the protest action practiced by these movements, and this according to H Blummer, (Etienne .J, 2002)The social movement in its protest dimension is also an old practice in human history, but its use as a theoretical concept remains recent. The readers of historical protest moments had to wait for the year 1842 for the German historian Lorenz von Stein to carve the term social movement to denote the forms and formulas of human protest aimed at change. And rebuilding

In this context, H Blummer points out that social movement is that collective effort aimed at changing the character of stable social relations in a particular society. In his view, social movements are collective projects aimed at establishing a new order of life, and are based on a sense of dissatisfaction with the prevailing pattern and the desire to establish a new pattern.

The founding condition of any social movement remains linked to the act of continuous change, as a change in time that is attached in a way that is not transient to the structure and process of the social system, to know what modifies or transforms the course of its history. Elements of meaning.

Also, the theory of group behavior in its interpretation of social movements owes some functionalists such as SMELSER and some researchers close to social psychology, such as GURR and is based on the conclusions of social psychology and the psychology of the masses. This theory links the birth of social movements with the occurrence of demonstrations and forms of collective hysteria, where by the collective contagion that makes the individual cursed with impulsive behavior is transmitted, meaning that social movements.

According to this understanding, it involves reactions that are not necessarily completely logical in the face of non-natural conditions of structural tension between the basic social institutions, and the proponents of this theory emphasize the deviant path that a social movement may follow.

The modern social movement (TOURAINÉ, 1984.), according to Alain Touraine, aims within the Literature of Marxism, and this is when the social movement is measured in relation to the class struggle. But it ignores the importance of the role of the actors and their cultural dimension.

"Men create their history, and innovate their culture as well as their social struggles, all of this produces social life and in the midst of this becomes the boiling point of the social movement," the social movement to self-liberation that represents the concept of the social actor.

That is, the concept that makes the social relationship an inherent dimension in the individual. Turin also stresses that the social movement is about the will and awareness of individuals themselves in need of forming a political union in order to defend their demands. Accordingly, Tourin says: "The new social movement" is not shaped by political action and clashes, but by its influence on public opinion This sociological concept of the protest movement gives us a general and comprehensive perception of what is happening in Algeria, especially since the annual report on human rights in Algeria (<http://www.djazairiss.com/echchaab/19612>).

Acknowledge that the numerous and repeated popular protests and demonstrations that took place in 2011 in many regions of the country, and this is due to the exacerbation of problems related to scarcity of housing, unemployment and deterioration of living. "It is one of the pests that burdened the Algerian citizen and pushed him to express his anger and anger by resorting to violence and riots. "About 974 protest movements related to housing demand were registered, and this was in the first trio of 2015, with about 710 protest movements corresponding to it for the year 2014.

This rise or rise of protest movements is part of many resettlement operations or housing distributions, and this is during the beginning of the year 2015. The protest movements have increased in a worrying way compared to 2014. These demonstrations took many forms and models, and this is an expression of mistreatment of the administration, as well as On the increase of bribery and favoritism in the list of beneficiaries

In spite of the program to build 2 million housing, as well as support mechanisms for the acquisition of new housing, it has pushed the housing claimants to go out into the street to denounce and to demand urgent solutions to reduce the fragile tin housing and old buildings that are liable to fall, as well as the demand for a fair distribution of social housing as well as the existence of other reasons, among which we mention. : "The scarcity of building materials that obstruct from time to time large housing projects, taking care of the flood victims to re-house them in a temporary manner that lasts in time, and the rise in real estate prices due to the market Parallel. "

In addition to the absence of the basic amenities of residential complexes and the wear and tear of the infrastructure of many of them, it clearly reflects the deteriorating living conditions of the residents of these neighborhoods, which made them a source of frustration and dens for

deviation, as well as the registration of 1500 protests and riots for the year 2011, which led to a disturbance of public order.

The sociologist Nasreddin Jabi believes that the stability of the security situation is a gateway to the discussion of social concerns. ")japi(2012 'These protest movements were expected for a simple reason, which is that Algeria has emerged from the stage of disruption of security conditions, so the citizen has caused a break between him and thinking about it. His preoccupations with social problems that were postponed in the past.

Jabi considered that "economic policies" are among the factors that have motivated strikes in several sectors and have resulted in social polarization, noting that "the current society has become stratified on the basis of the signs of great wealth registered with a particular class, while the working class is confused, which represents The majority are in economic and social problems, for which there are no solutions yet. " The social researcher emphasized that "workers did not benefit from the policies adopted at the government level regarding wages that were announced earlier." It is likely that the strikes will spread to many sectors during the current year and until the next, adding, "Algerians have become accustomed to constantly demanding the government. And raise its demands to it. "

The process of suspending the lists of benefiting from social housing in the city of Oran has turned into a period of intense protest ferment and growing popular congestion, as a result of the aggravation of the social and economic crisis, and this is according to the opinion of the research community due to the local authorities 'pursuit of unpopular policies aimed at impoverishment, marginalization and exclusion, and not positively engaging with the social housing file.

The growth of protest movements (2006 in many regions of the city of Oran is a social phenomenon that deserves to be studied and analyzed, with the need to link it to the general contexts that produced them. The vigils, strikes and sit-ins took many forms, including blocking roads by placing the wheels of cars in the middle of the road and burning them, or by gathering and a huge number of demonstrators gathered on the road for traffic, writing banners, and calling the private press to cover this form of protest and this is for the sake of Defaming him .

Thus, it does not remain at the local level. There is also another form, which is to bring petrol and pour it on a demonstrator to burn him self, and this calls for the rapid entry of the security forces and local authorities. In fact, these forms of protest are in fact nothing but a specific, relatively peaceful technique and means through which their organizers aim to achieve certain purposes and demands.

For example, but not limited to, hundreds of youths gathered, blocking all the roads and outlets leading to the 1st of November Square and paralyzing the movement, and the reasons for this protest differed from the one rejecting the Iskan area (Al-Shahayriya district - Qadeel district).

In this regard, the researcher sees arguments (Hadjidj D, 2014)about the riots and protests that take place in various regions of the homeland, which are spontaneous reactions as a result of the accumulation of daily frustration processes, where all channels of communication and dialogue are disrupted or absent.

Accordingly, every riot comes to confirm the desire of young people (the youth after the events of October 1988) for radical change, in light of an atmosphere dominated by confusion between anger, suspicion, humiliation and marginalization.

What increases the tension among the demonstrators is an increase in the number of requests in exchange for a low supply, as the provision of 1,333 social housing units compared to 80,000

requests for the type of housing forced the Wali of Oran to postpone the distribution process twice in a row, and this is due to the lack of the distribution share.

That in spite of the efforts made by the Ministry to raise the challenge with it, and the launch of a huge program in various housing programs, the crisis is continuous and the demand for housing is very high, and this is the result of previously mentioned reasons, including the demographic explosion, rural displacement, and fragile housing ... Etc.

In order to overcome the crisis, some reports indicate that between 20,000 and 25,000 housing units must be accomplished per year, and therefore years and years must be waited to remedy the delay in the pace of achievement.

Social housing is a strategy that Algeria has adopted in order to make a social policy successful, and according to the authorities, the Algerian state is the only country that distributes housing free of charge. The free housing provoked other factors that helped to increase or rather complicate the crisis itself.

The housing distribution process, which some consider a continuous farce, is met with constant protest by those rejected from the list.

- The process of rapid enrichment for some at the expense of impoverishing a large number, as a huge number of housing is given to people who do not deserve it, and those who are sold with exorbitant money or rent them out in an informal setting.

However, this type of housing encouraged the growth of this phenomenon. And it came out of the framework in which it was set, as it is considered a political project in order to reach a noble goal, which is to protect needy families, and not to use it as a pressure card by some local candidates in their election campaigns, so from here you start with what is called the formation of the relational network with the elected Local.

However, these popular protests against housing may be a pressure card in and of itself, and the list of beneficiaries of these housing is stopped, and the committee calls for reconsideration, such as what happened in the municipality of Sidi al-Shahmi - Sania district, April 2013.

Press fallacy, or what is also called rumor, has a negative effect in igniting the fuse of these protests. Especially if a press article appeared indicating that the nominal list of beneficiaries appeared in any municipality of the state of Oran, then we find that thousands of citizens poured out in front of the district headquarters, armed with anger.

In order to avoid these protests, which often result in material losses on the headquarters of the department as well as the headquarters of the municipality, the best place to post these lists, according to the opinion of one of the officials, is the walls of the entrance to the mosque, as well as in public squares, and this is given that the Algerian citizen respects the sanctity of The mosque, and he cannot offend this place.

That is why the United Nations envoy to Algeria, R. Ronlik, on decent housing in Algeria, acknowledged that the concept of housing as a fundamental right is a well-established (2011/12concept in Algerian society.

5. Conclusion:

Social housing is a political project in order to achieve lofty goals, among them the protection of needy and needy families. However, it has turned into a logic hostile to this policy, through the form of mentalities of local officials and administrative officials aimed at serving the interests of a particular group without much of the social position of the majority. Social housing left the social framework and human morals, and became the source of livelihood for the parasitic class of society.

It is this issue of unequal distribution of social housing that threatens peace and social security.

Also, the housing deficit is without a doubt one of the factors that had a major role in exploding the social crisis in Algeria, which cannot be separated from the political and security aspect of the black decade.

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