

## **Societal & Economic Security in Algeria Multiple Approaches Review**



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### **Abstract:**

*This is a sociopolitical analysis of empirical data regarding nationalism and identity in contemporary Algeria from most of the authority reports and unofficial reports about several issues such Algerian society combination, Political participation, Immigration high average to abroad, the incoming illegal immigrants, Abstention from voting... etc.*

*With a focus on the leaders, society and elite responsibility alike, this paper adopts critical security approaches in international relations, beside the State-society relations, and Political Economic approaches, also using the Minority threat theory to explain all of these above-mentioned variables, and how they connect in the first part.*

**Keywords:** identity, Societal Structure, nationalism, ethnic, Algeria

### **Résumé :**

*Il s'agit d'une analyse sociopolitique de données empiriques concernant le nationalisme et l'identité dans l'Algérie contemporaine provenant de la plupart des rapports d'autorité et de rapports non officiels sur plusieurs questions telles que la combinaison de la société algérienne, la participation politique, l'immigration moyenne élevée à l'étranger, l'arrivée d'immigrants illégaux, l'abstention de vote. ... etc.*

*En mettant l'accent sur la responsabilité des dirigeants, de la société et des élites, cet article adopte des approches critiques de sécurité dans les relations internationales, outre les relations État-société, et des approches politiques et économiques, en utilisant également la théorie de la menace minoritaire pour expliquer toutes ces variables mentionnées ci-dessus, et comment ils se connectent dans la première partie.*

**Mots-clés :** identité, structure sociétale, nationalisme, ethnique, Algérie.

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## **Introduction:**

Delving into the analysis of social phenomena, especially those linked with issues of societal security, belonging, loyalty, and other moral ties of people with their homeland, are qualities that are undoubtedly reflected by indicators through which one can infer the extent and level of actual connection to them, and the largest indicator is the social/societal security factor. Under no circumstances can we ignore the situation that the people live in on a daily basis, as it is the source of building security and also the source of the emergence of threats and risks, which lead to confrontational endings resulting from ambiguity, which is often the result of the selfishness of leaders and their ignorance of the rulers and leaders. Social phenomena vary. The results of this matter move from one country to another, according to its economic situation, such as countries with a rentier economy, for example, which produced a political class called “kleptocracy.”, For this reason, the societies that intend to build their civilizational renaissance differ independently while others are still in egregious dependence. (Belmadi, 2020, p. 696)

Therefore, the paper aims to examining the direct and indirect effects of changes in racial and ethnic threat on the inner cohesion index, also to answer the following problematic:

**How social varieties influence societal security and how to strengthen or weaken the value of nationalism and loyalty among youth?**

In order to answer to this problematic, this analysis will be based on five main axes:

- **Overview on the sociopolitical situation**
- **The distrust toward the inner**
- **Lake of Social welfare assurance**
- **Anxieties of Identity threat**
- **Between Pluralism and Monism**

Due to the expansion of the field of security studies to include new actors and sectors, a set of intellectual trends emerged, to dismantle the emerging security phenomena; it can mention the most important of them below:

### **1. Copenhagen School for Security Studies:**

Because of the emergence of new causal levels, for the security phenomenon, re-conceptualizing security approaches, became very necessary, established in 1985, the Copenhagen Institute for Peace Research has a critical background that includes a group of researchers such as Barry Busan, Olivier OLE Weaver, Morten kelstrup, jaap de wilde, whose work covered a wide range of security issues.



These theorists developed a research program in security studies as an alternative to the prevailing intellectual frameworks in strategic studies, and put forward two theoretical approaches to reformulating the concept of security and related issues.

The first was a collective product of the project that was developed within the institute known as societal security, while the second program related to the idea presented by Olli Waver about the communicative act of security that has become known as securitization theory (Floyd, 2011, p. 427).

What is included in the excellence and establishment of the Copenhagen school research program is the sub-concept of security among the five sectors of security (military, political, economic, societal and environmental). in relation to the traditional concept of security and in relation to the sub-field of security studies, as it departs from the material ontology that dominated the field of security studies. Which attributed the security to the military and economic capabilities and capabilities, and to penetrate this narrow view of the material ontology of the concept of security, Busan proposed the idea of expansion and presented the following main axes represented in the security sectors (McSweeney, 1996, p. 81):

**1.1** The political sector: The political sector can be divided into two dimensions, the international dimension (unity, interaction, structure) or the internal level (protecting individuals and ensuring their security), the international system dimension seems more important to talk about international security, because the boundaries of national security are linked and defined With the chaotic structure of the international system, a condition that enables us to speak with all credibility about national security, political units develop in this environment and are structured with this system in the form of a dual structure.

**1.2** The military sector: Military security concerns two levels, namely, the capabilities of offensive and defensive armament of states, as well as the perceptions of states around each other, in terms of their political and security intentions regarding the system and stability of states, as well as the systems of governance and ideologies that derive their legitimacy.

**1.3** Social sector: Societal security is classified as one of the most important security sectors of the state, within the framework of the expanded and in-depth view of security that the Copenhagen School brought, and societal security is mainly centered on the continuity of the life of society and the state, within the limits that allow the natural development of society in its language, culture, religion, customs. And its traditions and all the characteristics of its national identity. It is considered a threat that endangers the collective and cultural identity of the group. What is often referred to as a threat to societal security is immigration, and it may happen that people dissolves in another due to migration flows or the leakage of cultural and linguistic values.



**1.4** societal security: This concept came to break the traditional and arbitrary link between the concept of security and the state, and the need to consider other forms of security actors from non-state, sometimes the state may not be a protector of citizens but rather it is the source of the threat and is part of the problem rather than solving it, and in view of the context The historical context in which the approach coincided with the waves of violence and genocide between the ethnic groups in the Republic of the Soviet Union and Central Africa, in addition to the emergence of illegal immigration issues and the escalation of social problems, all of which led researchers at the Copenhagen School to place society as a subject A reference to security in the face of the state.

**1.5** The security theory: The security theory is among the most intellectual contributions of the Copenhagen School and the theory appeared for the first time in the works of Olli Wafer, the founder of the theory in which he touched on the impact of the discourse structure on the formation of the security act, and defining the security problem is considered the first founding step for the occurrence of security, and is determined by the state Elites and those with authority by expanding the range of issues that can be considered a subject of threat, in the sense of adding security to some problems but not others, This security, in spite of the role of decision-makers and the authority in determining it, but the community also has a role in that role that Wafer gives to the community stems from two considerations I adopt as community security as an alternative framework for national security and the second is a linguistic concept of security based on the rhetorical building of the security act (Buzan, 1998, p. 21).

## **2. Welsh School of Critical Security Studies:**

It is considered among the latest security studies projects and Welsh is a small city, the school considered the first department of international politics in the world that was established in 1919 and became in the early nineties a stronghold of the critical approach to security. Wells to the concept of security this last for them means emancipation only according to the view put forward by Ken Booth and Wayne Jones, the focus of security studies should not be as safe as Wafer claimed, but rather it is the emancipation of individuals.

They believe that critical security studies are trying to stand self-consciously outside the prevailing local or global system, where they are presented and discussed, and then explore the potential and driving forces of this system in order to provide ideas that may promote the emancipation of people from despotic situations and structures such as poverty and racial discrimination, etc., and critical security studies seek For Aberystwyth School with its philosophical background to develop what Ken Booth called a global ethics as an alternative to traditional security theory (Quijili, 2012)



## **2.1 Paris School of Security:**

The Paris School is opposed to the domination of International Relations on security studies; it questions understandings of security as survival and as a positive value, from the perspective of the Paris School, a securitization process as not necessarily a result of the decision or strategy of an actor but a result of field effect.

The Paris School has an interdisciplinary perspective that brings together scholars from different disciplines such as political sociology, law, IR and criminology to analyze security, it believes that security is a socially constructed concept, argues that security is the result of what it refers to as an (in) securitization process. (SCHOOL, 2020)

## **2.2 Overview on the sociopolitical situation:**

Many researches try to explain why economic crises can and sometimes provoke nationalism and ethno-political conflict, and in particular the subject of identity, also the way all variables create what we call nationalism crisis.

At first glance, Algeria gives the impression that it is a country that has succeeded in overcoming the unrest of the popular movement in the Arab countries, which has shaken the Middle East region during the last decade. It also appears as if social tensions are largely under control.

Indeed, the government has been particularly adept at using oil revenues as an attractive means of weakening opposition persons who reject the miserable social conditions, in addition to some representatives of civil society, especially young people, Once thrust into the crucible of special privileges, and turning them into rich people without jobs, even if it is for a temporary period within the framework of what is known as the theory of buying social peace, and from it this group becomes supportive of corruption that would harm the interests of the country.

In this way, the political system will succeed in calming the situation, but this will not last, as it fluctuates according to the oil prices in the market. (Mitchell, 2008, p. 27)

**This paper focus on analysis of the expansionist approach:** the multilevel security paradigm, many researchers presented a set of conceptual formulations of security, outside the centrality model of the state, where they expanded the range of issues addressed by the topic of security beyond the traditional focus towards non-state security actors such as individuals, societies, and non-military security sectors such as the economy, the environment, etc. This shift was known as the process of expanding and deepening the concept.

So that it includes multiple levels and sectors of analysis, to indicate the meaning of this expansion to the presence of horizontal expansion from the traditional military sector to other sectors socio-economic societal, which is supposed to be the field for the study of security, while deepening refers to the vertical movement from the state down to society and then individuals as subjects of reference for security.



Economic crises have often been associated with nationalism average or identity strongest, on the one hand and with violence or legitimacy, satisfaction toward the political system on the other. The Great Depression exacerbated and was in turn exacerbated by economic nationalism for years, Algeria Africa’s largest country a heavyweight energy producer as well as a key regional player has been regarded by most analysts, Middle East politicians and foreign diplomats as a pillar of stability.

A good deal is known about what makes for strengthening the identity, but very little is known about how to get there - that entails an understanding of the process of promoting this topic.

Over the last two decades, Algeria as much of the developing countries have experienced a wave of social and economic changes for a long time, the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, despite all attempts by officials to improve the internal situation.

The revisits the dynamic interaction between political and economic change is important, is built on two ideas. The first idea concerns the economic effects of democracy. If democracy influences economic performance, to a large degree this must happen via investment decisions and hence through expectations. The prospects of future democracy are a crucial determinant of current economic performance. This means that, to correctly assess the economic consequences of democracy, we must look beyond the current regime. The stability of democracy and the expectations about stability, both are essential.

Cross-national evidence on the impact of democracy on economic growth, and of democracy on equity, is highly inconclusive. Whereas all democracies may share some political traits that are economically consequential, non-democracies do not. In the latter case, many countries have had highly development oriented authoritarian regimes. (Group, 2018)

Many factors, which include rates of investment, infrastructure, quality of human capital, level of research and production of knowledge, quality of organization and management, and balance of intersectoral investments, influence economic growth. Since it is even difficult to assign weights to these proximate determinants of growth, the cross-national quantitative studies, attempting to relate democracy systematically, are bound to remain highly inconclusive.

### **3. The distrust toward the inner:**

All thinkers gather on the idea that “Social insecurity” is a result of “Economic insecurity, and this is exactly what we are living in Algeria, this has created many complications.

The absence of trust between the ruler and ruled affected the levels of citizenship and a sense of belonging and loyalty, because of many reasons, especially the economic performance, if not in other words, the absence of economic security which led to the societal insecurity. And a chaos situation of sense of nationalism and trust towards the decision-maker, it calls for the necessity of understanding the meaning of economic security.



Economic security is composed of basic social security, defined by access to basic needs infrastructure pertaining to health, education, dwelling, information, and social protection, as well as work-related security. “Security” has become a very prominent issue in recent years. Faced with an array of potential hazards, from terrorism and computer viruses to fraud and organised crime, the world is perceived by many to be an increasingly dangerous place. As a result, the focus on security issues has sharpened and the demand for security-related goods and services has steadily grown, giving rise to a wide and varied range of economic activities in both the government domain and the business sector. This is the emerging security economy.

The term “economic security” is relatively new. It attempts to describe a kaleidoscope cluster of activities concerned with preventing or reducing risk of deliberate harm to life and property. At the broadest level, it could include all matters related to defence and intelligence, the public police force, army, and security technology providers. In a much narrower sense, it might comprise just private spending on personal and corporate security. Therefor the economic security is considered to comprise principally the security build, including its interfaces with security-related activities of governments and their agencies. (Barrie, 2004, p. 8)

Most Algerians have experienced a decline in the quality of basic social services, including education and healthcare. Unemployment is high as much as 12.5 per cent among young people aged fifteen to thirty. Most jobs created during the past decade are precarious, poorly paid, and offer no benefits.

Thus, economic security is the ability to protect or advance interests in the face of events, developments, or actions that may threaten or block this citizenship. These challenges or obstacles may be foreign or domestic in origin, intentional or accidental, and the consequences on Algerian’ ability to shape the factors that may threaten his national element environment for example, by sing many of incentives such as political socialization, re-formulating educational programs, Masjid, & all by the government intent & potential.

A feeling of belonging, loyalty and trust needs material motivation, in order to strengthen the national passion & this beside strong state with all dimensions, Economic security also requires possessing the material resources to fend off noneconomic challenges. Among other things, one must have the economic where withal which can give him chance to contribute to building a strong country socially, economically, politically and military. (C. R. Neu, 1994, p. 13)

Algeria's population today does not reflect that generation that fought Algeria's war of independence, and this younger, modern generation is being denied the economic opportunity to build an Algeria for themselves and future generations. Everyone under the age of 30 was born after independence. It's now just history for them rather than a memory as it is for those who lived and fought it. Independence was a moment of glory for the revolutionaries who fought for Algeria to govern itself as a state, and now it's time to extend the opportunity to Algeria's young people today to create their own glory.





There is no complete, generally agreed definition of the concept of "security" or even "economic security". (Alberto, 2003, p. 113) Often "security" is defined as the absence of threats or risks. Thus, attention is now shifting away from the state to focus on the concept of "national security" and the concept of "human security" that focuses on individuals. An example of this approach is the UNDP definition:

*"Human security aims at addressing today's security threats in an integrated multidimensional and comprehensive way. By focusing on individuals and communities' human security looks beyond the security of borders to the lives of the people and communities inside and across those borders, and provides the analytical framework for developing policies that not only shield people from critical threats but also empower them to take charge of their own lives." (United Nations, 2005)*

The number of illegal migrants trying to flee to France or other countries on the north Mediterranean coast has also been rising since the late 1990s.

As part of the country's talks and communications with European side on border control and visa facilitation, the Algerian parliament issued a law in 2009 that punishes any national or foreign resident leaving the country in a fraudulent or clandestine manner. The punishment ranges from two to six months of imprisonment and a fine of between \$250 and \$750. Despite these measures and the dangers illegal migration involves, many continue to take the chance rather than remain in the country. In 2010 alone, the Spanish authorities expelled more than 1,400 Algerians who had entered the country illegally.

#### **4. Lack of Social welfare assurance:**

Oil revenues enabled the government to buy the loyalty of different segments of the population and have largely constituted the basis of the regime's legitimacy.

Corruption is no less a factor in Algeria. On Transparency International's 2022 Corruption Perception Index, which ranks countries based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be, Algeria ranks 116 out of 183 countries worldwide and twelve out of seventeen countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The country ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2004 albeit with reservations—and adopted a corruption prevention law in 2006. In the same year, it established the National Commission for the Prevention and fight against Corruption.

Yet, the president did not appoint the commission's seven members until 2010, and it has yet to achieve any results. Indeed, most of these anticorruption commitments have been substantively empty. Algeria suffers from "grand corruption," in which leaders at high levels of government, such as high-ranking public officials and top management of state-owned enterprises, abuse their power to benefit themselves at the public's expense. It also faces "petty corruption," or everyday abuse of power, by low- and mid-level bureaucrats among both the central administration and local authorities. Grand corruption manifests itself through crony awards of public-works contracts.





Accusations are rife in the Algerian media that foreign companies have been paying massive bribes to political figures and highly ranked bureaucrats to secure contracts. This has been the case with building the East-West Highway, a \$12 billion project to construct a six-lane highway spanning over 755 miles across the country. It is one of the biggest infrastructure projects Algeria has ever undertaken, and investigators have uncovered a system of kickbacks and illegal commissions involving the country's security services and senior officials in the Ministry of Public Works. (Cheref, 2016)

Another high-profile corruption scandal broke out in 2010 involving the state-owned oil company Sonatrach. The Algerian president ordered Sonatrach to freeze all 275 contracts signed by or awarded to the company between December 2009 and February 2010 due to suspected fraud. In May 2011, Sonatrach chief executive officer was sentenced to two years in prison for the corrupt use of public funds; he awarded oil and gas contracts to companies through direct agreements instead of a bidding process. Another Sonatrach scandal emerged in February 2013, when the head of Eni, state-owned Italian oil and Gas Company and the leading foreign energy operator in Algeria, came under investigation for his alleged involvement in a \$265 million bribery case to win contracts assigned by Sonatrach. Algeria's judicial system also shows evidence of grand corruption. According to a World Economic Forum survey on global competitiveness, this system is In order to avert serious domestic instability; Algeria's authorities need to conduct a managed but real political and economic transition before the country's energy resources run out. the Price of Stability in Algeria subject to interference and influence from members of the executive branch and powerful individuals and companies. The survey ranks Algeria 123 out of 144 countries on judicial independence, placing it behind all other countries in the Middle East and North Africa, except Lebanon.

This corruption has not gone unnoticed, and many state officials and public company directors have been prosecuted for their transgressions. In 2007, Algeria Telecom, the national telecommunications company, was prosecuted for squandering public funds. In 2009, the leaders of the Department of Fish and Fisheries came under fire for influence peddling and illegal fishing, the National Bank was accused of granting sweetheart loans without sufficient collateral, and the investigation of the Ministry of Public Works for procurement fraud during construction of the East-West Highway began.

But these sorts of prosecutions are rarely conducted in good faith. Often orchestrated from inside the regime, they usually reflect the struggle for power among different ruling elites or between individual members of the same elite. Algeria also receives poor marks when it comes to budget transparency. In the Open Budget Initiative's 2010 survey, which evaluates whether governments give their publics access to budget information, Algeria received a score of one out of 100. The average score for the Middle Eastern and North African region was 23. The constitution stipulates that the parliament controls the government's budget. In the last three decades, however, budget laws have been enacted without parliamentary scrutiny.



Whenever the parliament fails to adopt the budget within the seventy-five days mandated by the constitution, the president can issue it by decree. The Algerian Court of Audit is, in principle, in charge of auditing the government's budget and the financial accounts of state-owned enterprises and submitting a yearly report to the president. In practice, however, auditing is rarely completed and audit reports are rarely made public. The court does not inspect hydrocarbon taxes, and Sonatrach does not publish audited financial reports. The Revenue Watch Index, which assesses revenue transparency of 41 resource-rich countries, ranked Algeria 38 in its 2011 edition, placing it behind all other oil-rich countries in the region. (Achy, 2013).

## **5. Anxieties of Identity threat:**

This part of paper will explore the ethnic and mixed marriage (Alberto B. a., 2000, p. 975) as well minority subject danger to the country and their implications, so ethnically differentiated societies are often regarded as dysfunctional, with poor economic performance and a high risk of violent civil conflict, I argue Who believe that pluralism does not constitute a threat to nationalism. The question that we may ask is: How does ethnicity – throw the above variables- sometimes could to be the basis for social and political identity unrest? (Alberto A. R., 1999, p. 1255)

Let gives a first example which is *Mixed marriage*, in case we have a community of 100 Algerian, 25 of them they get married with foreigners and especially inside Algeria, and those foreigners they could be Chinese labour in Algeria well-known in the public construction sector, or Kurds, who they are famous of hydraulics business, Spanish, French..., 25 couple of 50 persons, every couple will have kids in average of 02 kids for each one of them.

Which mean the mixed party get large making 150 persons with ability of tendencies to foreign loyalties, total members of the Algerian mixed society 250 person but the problem here is let's assume if there were political parties, how will the results be.

Moreover, it self-makes a big anxiety political, social, sovereignty if not a real coming up danger, posing a threat to national security.

## **6. Between Pluralism and Monism:**

Pluralism and monism, philosophical theories that answer “many” and “one,” respectively, to the distinct questions: how many kinds of things are there? and how many things are there? Different answers to each question are compatible, and the possible combination of views provides a popular way of viewing the history of philosophy. (Britannica, 2016).

However, in the Algerian case we are heading towards pluralism, towards chaos identities, we cannot blame people, because in the absence upgrade the lives, they try to escape form their reality by using foreign alternatives, but to remedy the situation is not difficult, requires only true political will, besides a series of reforms.



## **7. Economic and Social Reforms:**

As part of an aggressive program to encourage Algeria's economic diversification, the government should focus on simplifying the complex administrative procedures that deter startup businesses and improving infrastructure.

The government also needs to reform state-owned banks, which account for 90 percent of banking-sector assets. The lack of a reliable credit reporting system in Algeria, compared with its neighbours, leads to higher levels of nonperforming loans, makes banks hesitant to loan money, and restricts firms' access to finance. Algerian authorities must revisit the judicial and administrative system for enforcing business contracts so as to make it efficient and safe from political interventions.

Meanwhile, public spending to support domestic consumption of basic food items should be targeted to the poor to ensure that these programs benefit those Algerians who need them most. The current system of universal food subsidies is costly and ineffective, and most benefits go to those who do not really need the help.

The authorities should rebalance government spending toward high-priority sectors such as education and healthcare. Both sectors are underfunded and ill equipped to meet the demands of Algeria's families. Policymakers need to ensure universal access to primary education in rural areas and among the poor in urban slums, endow public schools and universities with modern equipment, and rebalance spending on education, which is currently almost exclusively on wages and operational costs, toward infrastructure.

All of these changes need to be protected by oversight systems that ensure more stability of social, political and economic sectors that is way we make sure no one give his hand to a foreign.

### **Conclusion:**

The street is demanding more from the government-including an immediate and fundamental review of policies. It is also calling for increased power for legislative and judicial authorities, and for a development strategy that trickles down to various social groups and regions. If these demands are not met, authorities may be forced, these demands would be a safety valve in the face of all the challenges that would threaten the unity and national identity, reinforcing the sense of belonging as well.

The most important conclusions of this research study are the following:

- The state should plan a strong program to encourage economic diversification and improve the infrastructure in Algeria
- The state must reconsider the judicial system and control services.
- The authorities should rebalance government spending towards high-priority sectors, especially the education and health sectors.



- It is necessary to work to protect and defend the national culture, in order to preserve societal cohesion and protect it from any potential threat.
- The importance of working on reforming the administrative system as a whole, especially the administrative system for the public service sector, as it is entrusted with achieving fair management of work.
- Necessity to strengthen the creative and productive thinking of young people to raise the value of work

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