

المعهد: الدراسات الإقليمية

عمادة الدراسات العليا

الجزائر - دور الجيش والحزب في تشكيل الدولة

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الرقم الجامعي: ٢٠١١٠٧٨٢

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نوقشت هذه الرسالة وأجيزت بتاريخ ٢٠٠٥/٦/٢
من لجنة المناقشة المدرجة أسمائهم وتواقيعهم:

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{٢٠٠٥/٢٠٤}

Abstract

The Algerian experience constitute a highly interesting subject to be dealt with by arab universities and research centers. What have been written in this regard by foreigners, especially in France has demonstrate being aligned to one party or another. This happened because of the historical background in one hand and due to cultural and religious motives in another. The Algerian process witnessed furious conflicts with the French colonial hegemony which lasted for more than 130 years. After that arduous struggle, the Algerians gained independence which in turn reviled domestic contradictions.

The exclusive control of the militaries upon the revolutionnary process and on the state, at the same time that National Liberation Front "FLN" was the unique party, represented the curtain under which the army was hidden.

This study is not aiming to charge no party on what has been occurring in Algeria post independence, but it is an essay to highlight the particularity of the Algerian experience and the intereference between the army and the party processes, from historical, analytical aspects, and the developpements undergone during and post the Liberation, taking into consideration the balance of power and their effects in the general scene, which conduce to the abortion of legislative elections. The Islamic salvation Front (FIS) won those elections, but the last word was said by the army. As a result, the President Chadli Ben Jedid was forced fo abandon his post, and consequently, Algeria entered in a bloody and tragic conflict.

The first chapter of this study, which include four chapters, introduction and conclusion, deals with a historical background about Algeria since the beginning of the islamic Period, the Ottoman Empire Period, the french colonialism and the resistance against the later.

The Second Chapter deliberates the foundation of FLN, the revolution stage, independence and Bioumediens governing period.

The Third Chapter studies reform stage of President Chadli where FLN's Party lost power as a result of October 1988 occurrences.

The Forth Chapter deals with post chadli's stage (High Council of State), the explosion of violence between the regime and FIS, the stage of President Ziroual and the stage of President Bouteflika.

The conclusion emphasizes cultural and ethnic aspects and their role in social and economic transformations.

There are some illustrative tables that reflect municipal, legislative, and presidential elections and the regime structure based on ethnic and regional roots.

