

Therefore, the shape of social circles in the Algerian rural areas was different across the tribes with distinguishable rural traditions and those with military traditions. Conversely, other tribes, which had been freed from the control of the centrality of the authority, had broken the authority traditions, and lived as free entities, capitalizing on the policy of the “narrow occupation”, which had been adopted by the Beylik government. Based on this human-land reality, the big urban areas turned into regional capitals surrounded by several rural areas and, thus, the thesis that considers that tribal domains are anarchist that gather dispersed immigrants and nomads who are linked with the regions they used to visit every season.

ABSTRACT:

The historical economy of rural communities in Algeria indicates the tyranny of the agricultural traditions, which strengthened the relation between the land and people, a powerful connection that paved the way for the emergence and development of the tendency for affiliation with the economy of space. The aforementioned conditions resulted in the development of new Algerian rural concepts, most notably “Douar”, “el watan”, “El-Bled”, and “El haouch”. The latter notions, it must be noted, have been reorganized to represent productive units with varying degrees in terms of space, and played a major supply to many communities inside and, to a less extent, outside the country.

The relationship between the land and people turned into a typical lifestyle ingrained in the group identity of rural people and their traditions. Therefore, the Beylik authority changed the shape of rural domains from being characteristically anarchist geographical areas fueled with conflicts, into well-organized domains amenable to geo-economical and security measures.

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

University of Oum El Bouaghi

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Departement of Humanities



National colloquium on :
Migration and Construction mechanisms of the Algerian Countryside during the 18th Century

14 december 2022

The conference crisscrosses with the framework of the PRFU project: Emigration and settlements in Algeria during the 18th and 19th centuries.

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The supervising commission of the Conference:

Honorary Chairs:

Prof. **Zohir DiBi**, **Rector of the University of Oum El Bouaghi**

Prof. **Zaghdoud DJERLOUL**, **Dean of College of Humanities and Social Sciences**

President of the Conference:

Dr. **Toufik BENZERDA**

President the organizing committee:

Billal Boulaam.

Steering committee:

Dr. Sdira Khemar

Dr. Houchet Sami

Dr. Naili Houcine

Dr. Mohamed Ghazeli

Dr. Djeleme Abdelouhed

Dr. Ibrahime Benabdelmoumen

Chahra Bouazize

Ahmed Harket

Condition for participation

-The subject should be original and not subject to another scientific event.

-The communication should be accompanied by CV, including the specialty of the researcher and his scientific interests.

-Each submitted project should contain 04 or 05 keywords

-Paper, which are written in Arabic, should be written with 18-point Traditional Arabic font (Margin size is 13).

-Paper, which are written in French or English, should be written with 13-point Time new Roman font (Margin size is 12).

Paper can be sent in English, Arabic or French

- Articles must be sent via the following email:

benmhidi.2022@univ-oeb.dz

- Last date for submitting articles

05 december 2022.

-Date of announcement of accepted articles:

06 december 2022

- Participation fee:

Teachers: **1500. DA** / Students: **1000. DA**

- Rural power: Sheikhs vs. Caid.

- Tribal ideology: land, dignity and fanaticism.

- The role of countryside in the construction of social relationships.

Axis 2: The tribe: Anarchy consciousness in rural areas

- The role of the Beylik's power in the delimitation of the profile of rural society.

- Population growth through the agro-pastoral axes.

- Tribal mechanisms: expulsion and attraction.

- Nomadism and Achabas movements.

- The tribe and the territorial scale.

- Historical conglomerates, the tribal confederacy and its role in the constitution of spaces.

President of the scientific committee:

Dr. Laib Kaouther.

Members of the scientific committee:

Prof. Hammache Khelifa, university of Amir Abd E lkader Constantine

Prof. Ahmed Sarri, university of Oum El Bouaghi.

Prof. Fares Kaouene, university of Setif2

Dr. Hamza Bougadoume, university of Oum El Bouaghi.

Dr. Youcef Benhida, university of Oum El Bouaghi

Dr. Belkacem Kerbbache, university of Oum El Bouaghi

Dr. Noudjoud Boukhenoufa, university of Oum El Bouaghi

Dr. Ikram Aya Bentounsi, university of Oum El Bouaghi

Objectives of the conference:

This conference seeks to:

- cast light over the role of tribal domains in the rebirth of local identities

- move away from the traditional perspective which considers tribal spaces as the product of anarchic movements

- Delimit the features of human geography in the Algerian countryside during the 18th century

- Determine the relationship that existed between the central authority and the countryside.

- Probe down the structures of Caid and sheikhs.

- Address the concept of Rural society, foregrounding the interplay between awareness of the field and unconsciousness, between migration and adaptation.

- Define and delimit the tribal conflicts over agro-pastoral fields, be their agricultural or pastoral.

Tracks of the conference:

Axis 1: Conceptualization of the Algerian rural: space and the tribe

- Rural Toponymy: Douar, Outane, Bled, Haouch.

- Structure of rural society and the existence of the tribe.