مجلة المواقف للبحوث والدراسات في المجتمع والتاريخ
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic

Al Mawaqif Journal of Studies and Research in Society and History
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

The role of the political, social and economic environment in shaping the personality of the student of knowledge and the Quran in the metropolis of Camp during the Ottoman era, 1518-1830 AD.

Amar gueffaz[1]; kadour boudjellal[2]

1- Mustapha Stambouli University of Mascara, omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz .

2- Mustapha Stambouli University of Mascara, boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

Reçu le: 16 / 03 /2026 ; Accepter le: 22 / 05 /2026

Abstract: Research into Algeria's modern history in order to form a correct idea of its past is linked to drawing a clear picture of political life, administrative systems, and the socio-economic situation during the Ottoman era, as these aspects during that period had decisive effects and direct repercussion son cultural life.

For this reason, this study aims to highlight the environment, or rather the environment in which the students of knowledge and the Qur'an lived in the metropolis of Camp, and to discover the impact of these conditions on the formation of the personality of these scholars. It was necessary to present a summary of the most important political, social and economic scenes and circumstances that had a great impact on the psychology and thinking of the scholars of the metropolis, and even in shaping their perception of life and the path they should take in such dangerous developments.

Keywords: Scientists, present, Students of science, Mascara.

دور البيئة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية في صقل شخصية طالب العلم والقرآن بحاضرة معسكر خلال العهد العثماني 1518-1830م.

عمر قفاز [1]، قدور بوجلال[2]

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

مجلة المو اقف للبحوث والدراسات في المجتمع والتاريخ
Al Mawaqif Journal of Studies and Research in Society and History
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic

المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

الملخص: إنّ البحث في تاريخ الجزائر الحديث قصد تكوين فكرة صحيحة عن ماضيها، مرتبط برسم صورة واضحة للحياة السياسية والنظم الإدارية والحالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية أثناء العهد العثماني، لِكَون هذه الجوانب في تلك الفترة كان لها آثار حاسمة وانعكاسات مباشرة على الحياة الثقافيةولأجل هذا جاءت هذه الدراسة لإبراز المحيط أو بالأحرى البيئة التي عاش فيها طلبة العلم والقرآن بحاضرة معسكر، وليُستشف من خلال ذلك أيضا أثر تلك الظروف في تكوين شخصية هؤلاء العلماء.فكان لابد من عرض ملخّص لأهم المشاهد والظروف السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي كان لها تأثير كبير في نفسية علماء الحاضرة وفي تفكيرهم،بل وحتّى في رسم تصوّرهم للحياة، وفي المسار الذي ينبغي أن يسلكوه في تطورات خطيرة كهذه.
كلمات مفتاحية: البيئة، علماء، حاضرة، طلبة العلم، معسكر

1. Introduction:

Writing biographical accounts of a scholar or group of scholars cannot be complete without highlighting the scenes of the era in which they lived. This is based on the understanding that humans are inherently social beings who cannot live in isolation from the temporal and spatial circumstances of their environment. They are governed by the prevailing system of their era, which may support them when it is just and stable, or may hinder and embitter their lives when it is unjust and unstable. They are also governed by social realities where the path to excellence becomes easy if the conscience of society is alive to it, or they may be forced to struggle for what they aspire to if society is stagnant or helpless. Similarly, other life circumstances can either aid prominent figures, which they seize as opportunities, or present obstacles, which they must overcome.

Research into the modern history of Algeria, aimed at forming an accurate understanding of its past, is linked to drawing a clear picture of political life and administrative systems during

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

the Ottoman era. This is because these aspects during that period had decisive effects and direct reflections on cultural life.

Therefore, it was necessary to present a summary of the most important scenes and political circumstances, and even the cultural and scholarly ones, that highlight the environment in which students of knowledge and the Quran lived in the city of Mascara. This allows us to discern the impact of those circumstances on the formation of the personalities of these scholars.

In addition to this, addressing the characteristics of cultural and civilizational development that the city of Mascara and the western region in general underwent suggests that there are two important fundamental factors that can be researched. The first is related to the lives of these scholars and the circumstances of their era, as they lived through a period full of events during the eighteenth century (18th CE) and the first half of the nineteenth century (19th CE). These events included the spread of corruption in the administrative apparatus and frequent disturbances, chaos, and assassinations among Ottoman rulers, all of which had negative repercussions on the Algerian Regency in general and the Western Beylik in particular. As for the second factor, it lies in the value of what these scholars wrote and its importance regarding the events they chronicled. Hence, the attempt was made not to deviate from this framework, as it constitutes the research focus on one hand, and considering that the study of the political, social, and economic environment, and even culture, is merely a reflection of the urban and scholarly heritage of this city.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

مجلة المو اقف للبحوث والدراسات في المجتمع والتاريخ
Al Mawaqif Journal of Studies and Research in Society and History
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

The scholarly value of this work is confirmed through its treatment of a very critical time period in Algerian history that coincided with the end of the Ottoman era and the beginning of French occupation. It forced the scholarly elite, including the scholars of Mascara, to travel internally and externally to exchange information, ideas, and various sciences and arts at a time when political borders did not control individual movements, and under circumstances characterized by political, social, and economic turmoil. The region was experiencing a period of cultural stagnation, except for some sheikhs of zawiyas and Sufi orders who worked to spread religious knowledge through various means. Was the mass migration movements to these countries, especially Morocco, a sufficient reason and justification for this? What were the most important consequences of that? How did these scholars contribute to establishing their presence domestically and abroad? Was there intellectual continuity that brought together the scholars of Mascara with their peers in the Arab East and West? And how was their scholarly output characterized at that time?

Therefore, this research came to answer this problematic which included several questions as follows:

What were the most important events that characterized the era of the scholars of Mascara and to what extent were they affected by them? How did the scholars grow and develop under the last period of Ottoman rule in Algeria? How did they influence their society and how were they influenced by it? And how were their social relations at that time? What are their most important legacies that they left behind? What is the benefit that can be historically obtained from this rich heritage? Did their historical writings reflect the Algerian reality in the Ottoman

era? Were they affected by those conditions? To what extent? Were they similar to what existed in other Maghreb countries? Or did they have specificity? What was it?

2. The Political Environment in the Era of the Scholars of Rashidiya and the Extent of Their Influence:

When a researcher wishes to speak about the era in which the scholars of Mascara lived, it appears that their lives coincided with a critical period experienced by the western part of the Regency in various fields: political, economic, social, and even cultural. These events, conditions, and circumstances had an impact on their writings and opinions on one hand, and on the environment that the region's scholars had to chronicle according to its situation on the other hand. Therefore, it is necessary for us to address the various events and conditions experienced by the scholars of Mascara, perhaps including:

2.1. The Political Situation in Their Era:

2.1.1. Transfer of the Bey's Headquarters to Mascara:

The transfer of the capital of the Western Beylik to Mascara caused a major change at the political level of the region, particularly for the city of Mascara. Additionally, it affected the level of work of the region's scholars, as most topics had a great impact on the political situation of that era. Furthermore, the headquarters of the western Regency capital after Mazouna fluctuated between Mascara and neighboring cities such as Oran, Mostaganem, and Tlemcen. After the first conquest of Oran in 1708, Bey Mustafa Bouchelaghem transferred it

to Oran, and when the latter fell again into Spanish hands, he transferred it to Mostaganem (Al-Agha bin Ouda al-Mazari, 1990: 270). During the reign of his successor Yusuf al-Misrati, Tlemcen was his seat of government, and the matter finally ended in Mascara, which became the political capital of the Western Beylik during the reign of Hajj Othman bin Ibrahim in 1737, where the situation continued thus until Bey Muhammad bin Othman al-Kabir transferred it to Oran after conquering it in 1792 (Al-Agha bin Ouda al-Mazari, 1990: 284).

In addition to this, Mascara became the capital of the Western Beylik until the second conquest of Oran in 1792. In this regard, the author of Tuhfat al-Za'ir says: "The Ottomans liked its location—meaning Mascara—so they began to build it with stones, expanded its layout, and excelled in constructing its houses similar to those in Algiers. They called it by its ancient name 'Umm al-'Asakir,' meaning the encampment of armies that had been known by that name before them, unlike its current name known as 'Mascara,' and they made it a center for the ruler of those regions, and they continued raids from it to all directions and conquered countries" (Muhammad bin Abd al-Qadir al-Jaza'iri, 1964: 10).

The transfer of the capital of the Western Beylik to Mascara caused a major change in the political and doctrinal situation in the region and in the city in particular. What is observed is that the Beylik's capital was not settled in one place, as Mascara, Mazouna, and Oran formed the important capitals and bases of the Beylik. In the first phase—that is, before the eighteenth century (18th CE)—the city of Mazouna was the capital of the Beylik and Tlemcen was its important base. However, the situation did not remain as it was, but the political situation changed after that during the eighteenth century (18th CE), so Mascara became the

capital of the Beylik in 1701, then Oran in the first conquest in 1708, followed by Mostaganem in 1732, then the headquarters moved to Mascara again in 1737 to finally settle in Oran after the second conquest in 1792 (Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Zayani, 1978: 192, 193).

It appears from this that the choice of the city of Mascara as the capital of the Western Beylik province may primarily be attributed to several reasons, including: that the city of Mascara was in a location connecting the coastal areas and the interior regions, and it was an important center on the road between Qalaat Beni Rached and Tlemcen (Bourkaba Muhammad, 2003: 107), which made it a market for Sudanese products, a warehouse for Fez goods, and a meeting point for western Algerian trade. In addition to this, it was fortified by its location on the slopes of the Beni Chougrane mountains on one hand, and its location in an agricultural area represented by the Ghriss plain on the other hand (Adda bin Daha, 2005: 73).

But more important than all these factors is that Mascara was chosen to achieve military objectives represented in besieging Oran and eliminating the Spanish presence in it on one hand, and attempting to quell the fires of sedition and internal disturbances led by some tribal chiefs and men of Sufi orders against Ottoman policy in the Algerian Regency, such as the Darqawa revolt, which plunged the country, especially the city of Mascara, into great chaos, which in turn affected the writings and opinions of the Rashidiya scholars (Salah Abbad, 2005: 101).

2.1.2. The Darqawa Revolt:

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

مجلة المواقف للبحوث والدراسات في المجتمع والتاريخ
Al Mawaqif Journal of Studies and Research in Society and History
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

Numerous revolts appeared during the Ottoman era in the Algerian Regency, especially in the Western Beylik, taking different means and varied methods. Some had a religious character and some had a political character, in addition to those with economic motives. Among these revolts, some were short-term and limited in scope, while others were long-term and widespread. Additionally, these revolts were sometimes revolts of entire Sufi orders or complete tribal revolts, and sometimes they were revolts of specific social classes. Among these revolts was the Darqawa revolt (Abu al-Qasim Saad Allah, 1981: 218), which began its events in 1805 and whose repercussions affected the city of Mascara, which saw in that revolt nothing but a means of expressing the extent of weakness and turmoil that affected the Algerian Regency in general and the Western Beylik in particular (Bouneqab Mukhtar, 2002: 113, 115).

Among the reasons for this revolt, as Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Zayani sees: "The reason for the uprising of Sidi Abd al-Qadir bin al-Sharif was that when he went to Morocco to meet Sidi Muhammad bin Ahmad al-Darqawi and took the remembrance from him, he said to him: My master, in our homeland there are people called the Turks who have nothing of their claim to Islam, and they oppress the people and do not care about scholars and saints. I ask you that their destruction be at my hands so that the people may be relieved of them and the land may be purified of them. He said to him: You must fight and battle them, and God will support you against all of them. He thought that this saying was like support... which led him to contradict Sharia and logic, so he innovated things that nature rejects and Sharia denies, and many

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

people followed him and took from him in general, especially the people of the Sahara..." (Muhammad bin Yusuf al-Zayani, 1978: 208).

3. Social and Economic Life in the Era of Rashidiya Scholars and the Extent of Their Influence:

It is clear that political disturbances were merely a preliminary stage for the social and economic situation at that time, especially during the final phase of the Ottoman era. That phase was the most difficult in the history of the Algerian Regency in general and the Western Beylik in particular. The period extending between 1711-1830 was, from a social and economic standpoint, highly turbulent due to the instability of the political system, which led to poor social conditions and a decline in the living standards of Mascara society across its various classes, due to the spread of epidemics and deadly diseases such as the plague that claimed the lives of many residents of different categories. Among them was the class of scholars who were victims of this epidemic, along with the spread of poverty and famine, which had a great impact on increasing the suffering of society in Mascara (Muslim bin Abd al-Qadir al-Wahrani, 1974: 25), (Nasir al-Din Saidouni, 1984: 91).

3.1. Social Conditions:

The social classes and categories that formed the social composition of the city of Mascara were distinct, as the social and political circumstances of that era (1711-1830) had an impact on the emergence of class stratification in Mascara society, and disparities in their lifestyles

ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

according to their function in society. The image of Mascara society in that era is outlined in the urban aristocratic class, with political, economic, military, and urban functions, which parallels the rural aristocracy with military and martial tasks more than religious ones (Walish Fatiha, 1993: 112).

4. Conclusion:

This study addressed the topic of knowledge and scholars in Mascara during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century CE in a very critical phase marked by wars, seditions, unrest, and successive disturbances, which had a great impact on the psychology of the city's scholars and their thinking, and even in shaping their perception of life and the path they should follow in dangerous developments like these.

Under these circumstances, the scholars of Mascara were between two categories: a category of scholars who sought the safety of themselves, whose goal was to avoid anything that could lead them to be affected by any of those seditions that loomed in their era. And a second category of scholars with determination and burning conscience who were saddened by what their city and their regency in particular suffered, so they worked hard to reform what they could and with what opportunities became available to them. This category managed under those circumstances to seek knowledge without caring about the effects of those seditions and disturbances, undertaking to spread it among their students.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

مجلة المواقف للبحوث والدراسات في المجتمع والتاريخ
Al Mawaqif Journal of Studies and Research in Society and History
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

By virtue of this, it becomes clear that the city's scholars had high determination in engaging in knowledge. The turbulent political conditions of their era did not distract them from acquiring it and dedicating time to it until their status in it rose and the leadership of jurisprudence ended up with them. They managed to acquire much of its arts and author valuable works. They were helped in this by their strong will, which in turn enabled them to excel in knowledge under circumstances in which few can succeed.

The social spirit among the city's inhabitants also helped in glorifying scholars and students of knowledge, by extending a helping hand to them, as well as the political factor encouraging the spread of knowledge and the allocation of endowments that became ongoing charity for their owner, especially for the sake of seeking knowledge. These were a support for them, especially during the reign of Bey Muhammad bin Othman al-Kabir, who worked hard to activate the cultural and scholarly movement in the Western Beylik. Therefore, such circumstances and factors that stood prevented knowledge and its people from being affected by the crises that followed severely on the two cities at that time.

What is noteworthy is that the category of scholars was the first category of the urban bourgeoisie that formed the administrative and educational apparatus. They were assigned the task of the linking relationship in the administrative field between the ruling category and the rest of the population, as those positions granted them important privileges.

In addition to the mediation role, the category of scholars in the city of Mascara represented, through their practice of religious and educational functions, the role of mediator between the

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

ruling category and the urban aristocracy that held power and the rest of the city's inhabitants. Some scholars of Mascara's dealings with the Ottoman category, which was a close dealing especially for those loyal to them, granted some of them high positions in the Regency, such as the position of judiciary and fatwa. The treatment of scholars with the categories of Mascara society appears through their mediation in some different issues and their confrontation with some disputes that are difficult to resolve. Perhaps this is what the scholars of Mascara addressed in their writings, especially the jurisprudential ones, considering that the scholars of Rashidiya were one of the members of Mascara society who continued to feel what their society feels and were affected by what their environment was affected by. Their treatment towards the population was very close, characterized most of the time by good treatment and nothing more.

5. References:

Bouaziz, Y. (1980). Algeria's foreign relations with European states and kingdoms 1500-1830. Algeria: Office of University Publications.

Bouaziz, Y. (1999). Concise history of Algeria. Algeria: Office of University Publications.

Bouaziz, Y. (1995). Luminaries of thought and culture in protected Algeria (Vols. 1-2). Beirut: Dar al-Gharb al-Islami.

Al-Bouabdelli, M. (1973). Ribat and redemption in Oran and the Great Kabylia. Al-Asala, 13, 19-37.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

Balhamisi, M. (1998). Studies on the era of Abi Ras al-Nasiri. Lecture presented at the Abu Ras al-Nasir Symposium in Mascara, October 27-28, 01-08.

Bin Daha, A. (2005). Mascara through history. Algeria: Dar al-Khalduniya.

Bin Omar, H. (2002). Abu Ras al-Nasir al-Maskari and his historical writings 1155-1238 AH/1737-1823 CE [Master's thesis, University of Oran]. Oran.

Bin Atou, B. (2001). Bey Muhammad al-Kabir and his civilizational project (1779-1797) [Master's thesis, University of Oran]. Oran.

Al-Jaza'iri, M. bin A. (1964). Tuhfat al-za'ir on the history of Algeria and Emir Abd al-Qadir (M. Haqqi, Ed.). Beirut: Dar al-Yaqzah al-Arabiya.

Al-Wahrani, M. bin A. (1974). History of the later beys of Oran: Or epilogue of Anis al-Gharib and the traveler (R. Bounar, Ed.). Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Al-Zayani, M. bin Y. (1978). Guide for the perplexed and companion for the wakeful on the news of the city of Oran (M. Al-Bouabdelli, Ed.). Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Al-Zubayri, M. (1981). Memoirs of Ahmad Bey, Hamdan Khoja and Bouderba. Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Al-Tayibi, M. (1998). Abu Ras al-Nasir al-Maskari. Lecture presented at the Abu Ras al-Nasir Symposium in Mascara, October 27-28, 08-19.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

Al-Madani, A. T. (1976). The three hundred year war between Algeria and Spain 1492-1792. Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Al-Mazari, A. bin O. (1990). Rising of fortunes in the news of Oran, Algeria, Spain and France until the end of the nineteenth century (Vols. 1-2) (Y. Bouaziz, Ed.). Beirut: Dar al-Gharb al-Islami.

Al-Mushrifi, A. (1972). Delight of the observer in the news of those who entered under Spanish rule in Oran from the Arabs such as Beni Amer (M. bin A. al-Karim, Ed.). Beirut: Dar Maktabat al-Hayat Publications.

Muhammad, B. (2003). Aspects of the manuscript of Qalaat Beni Rached by Sheikh Abu Umar bin Othman al-Qal'i. Algerian Journal of Manuscripts, 1, 102-118.

Muhammad, G. (1995). The sheikh and the French Revolution: The view of an Algerian scholar contemporary to the 1789 revolution. Oran: Publications of the Research Center in Social and Cultural Anthropology.

Mukhtar, B. (2002). History of the Darqawa order in Algeria [Master's thesis, University of Oran]. Oran.

Al-Nasir, A. R. (n.d.). Wonders of travels and anecdotes of news [Manuscript]. Algerian National Library (Hamma), No. 1632.

Al-Nasir, A. R. (n.d.). Arabized news on the Maghreb matter occurring in Andalusia and the ports of the Maghreb [Manuscript]. Algerian National Library, No. 3182.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

Saidouni, N. (1984). Al-Bouabdelli al-Mahdi: Algeria in history: The Ottoman era. Algeria: National Book Institution.

Saidouni, N. (2003). Andalusian studies: Manifestations of Iberian influence and Andalusian presence in Algeria. Beirut: Dar al-Gharb al-Islami.

Saidouni, N. (1979). The financial system of Algeria in the Ottoman period (1800-1830). Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Saad Allah, A. (1981). Cultural history of Algeria: From the tenth to the fourteenth century AH (16-20 CE) (Vols. 1-2). Algeria: National Company for Publishing and Distribution.

Si Youssef, M. (1986). Study of the manuscript wonders of travels and anecdotes of news. Journal of Historical Studies of the History Institute, University of Algeria, 2, 100-134.

Al-Asali, B. (1986). Algeria and the crusades (1547-1791). Beirut: Dar al-Nafa'is.

Atta Allah, T. (1980). Relations of Turkish rulers with religious men and scholars in Algeria: 1656-1830 [Research]. Algeria: Institute of Social Sciences - Department of Historical Studies.

Abbad, S. (2005). Algeria during Turkish rule: 1514-1830. Algeria: Dar Huma for Printing and Publishing.

Farkous, S. (2002). Concise history of Algeria: From the Phoenician era to the departure of the French (814 BC-1962). Algeria: Dar al-Ulum for Publishing and Distribution.

Fatiha, W. (1993). Urban life in the western Beylik of Algeria during the eighteenth century [Master's thesis]. University of Algeria, Algeria.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz

المجلد: 21 العدد: 02 شهر:جوان السنة: 2026
ISSN: 1112- 7872 E-ISSN: 2600-6162
ص ص: من 297 إلى 312
العنوان: The role of the political, social and economic
المؤلف: . عمار قفاز
قدور بوجلال

Al-Rashidi, A. I. S. (1973). The pearl border in the smile of the Oran border (M. Al-Bouabdelli, Ed.). Algeria: Al-Ba'th Press.

Benachenhou, A. (1978). Formation du sous développement en Algérie. Alger: S.N.E.D.

Boudia, M. (1981). La formation sociale algérienne pre-colonial. Alger: O.P.U.

غمار قفاز، قدور بوجلال
omargueffaz@univ-mascara.dz
boudjellal.kadour@univ-mascara.dz