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The role of associations in preserving the local cultural heritage -Model study-
دور الجمعيات في الحفاظ على التراث الثقافي المحلي -دراسة نموذجية-

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Abstract:

Algeria boasts a rich and diverse cultural heritage, reflected in its archaeological sites, traditional arts, social customs, and both tangible and intangible legacies. This heritage forms an integral part of the national identity and collective memory of the Algerian people, making its preservation and promotion a cultural, economic, and human necessity.

The responsibility for safeguarding this heritage does not rest solely with the state. Rather, it requires the concerted efforts of various stakeholders, including governmental institutions, local communities, experts, and civil society. Since the early 1990s, a number of cultural and tourism associations have emerged, taking it upon themselves to contribute to heritage conservation through grassroots initiatives, awareness-raising events, research, and local or national partnerships.

These associations have become key players in the cultural sphere. They act as mediators between local communities and public authorities,

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working to revive collective memory, promote traditional practices, and enhance neglected historical sites. Moreover, they actively engage youth and children in heritage-related activities, ensuring its transmission across generations.

Among these dynamic associations, The Interstate Association for the Protection of Heritage and Preservation of the Local History of Western Algeria and: Souaghi Association, which operates across several provinces and is dedicated to documenting the historical and architectural legacy of the region. Likewise, the Souaghi Association focuses on preserving local heritage in the Boumerdes area through cultural events, educational tours, and volunteer campaigns for the restoration of historical landmarks.

Through this study, we aim to shed light on the activities of these two associations and examine their contributions to safeguarding and revitalizing local heritage, while also exploring the challenges they face and ways to support them

Keywords : associations; cultural heritage; protecting; Typical study; The Interstate Association for the Protection of Heritage and Preservation of the Local History of Western Algeria; Souaghi Association.

الملخص:

تزخر الجزائر بتراث ثقافي متنوّع وعريق، يتجلّى في معالمها الأثرية، وفنونها التقليدية، وعاداتها الاجتماعية، وموروثها الشفهي والمادي. ويُعد هذا التراث جزءًا لا يتجزأ من الهوية الوطنية والذاكرة الجماعية للشعب الجزائري، ما يفرض ضرورة الحفاظ عليه وتثمينه باعتباره موردًا ثقافيًا واقتصاديًا وإنسانيًا.

إن مهمة حماية هذا التراث ليست حكرًا على الدولة وحدها، بل تتطلب تضافر جهود جميع الفاعلين من مؤسسات رسمية، وجماعات محلية، وخبراء، ومجتمع مدني. وفي هذا الإطار، برز منذ بداية التسعينيات عدد من الجمعيات الثقافية والسياحية التي أخذت على عاتقها المساهمة في صون التراث، من خلال مبادرات ميدانية، وفعاليات توعوية، وأبحاث، وشراكات محلية ووطنية.

وقد أصبحت هذه الجمعيات فاعلًا حيويًا في الحقل الثقافي، إذ تلعب دور الوسيط بين المجتمع المحلي والسلطات، وتسعى إلى استرجاع الذاكرة الجماعية، وإحياء الممارسات التقليدية، وتثمين المواقع التاريخية المهملة. كما تعمل على إشراك الشباب والأطفال في أنشطة التراث، ما يضمن استمراريته ونقله عبر الأجيال.

ومن بين هذه الجمعيات النشطة نخصّ بالذكر الجمعية ما بين الولايات لحماية التراث والحفاظ على التاريخ المحلي للغرب الجزائري، التي تنشط في عدة ولايات بغرب البلاد وتسعى إلى توثيق الموروث التاريخي والأثري للمنطقة، إلى جانب جمعية السواقي، التي تُعنى بالحفاظ على التراث المحلي في منطقة بومرداس من خلال تنظيم تظاهرات ثقافية، وجولات سياحية تربوية، وحملات تطوعية لترميم المعالم التاريخية.

سنحاول من خلال هذه الدراسة تسليط الضوء على أنشطة هاتين الجمعيتين، وتحليل مساهمتهما في حماية وإحياء التراث المحلي، مع الوقوف عند التحديات التي تواجههما، وسبل دعمها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجمعيات؛ التراث الثقافي؛ الحماية؛ دراسة نموذجية، جمعية؛ السواقي.

Introduction:

The right to establish associations is one of the basic freedoms of individuals with a global dimension, as most countries have recognized it in their constitutions.The Algerian gouvernement did not managed to encourage and help financially to create all types of associations.More than that the administration give all the facilities to the associations. Indeed,Associations gain great importance as they are a mechanism that contributes to the prosperity and advancement of society in its various aspects. This is evident through the possibility of reviewing the terms and procedures of their activities. However, Algerian legislator has adopted a preventive system in regulating the freedom of activity of these associations, which is based on prior oversight and restrictions imposed on their practice, but this did not prevent most associations from fulfilling their goals, especially those active in the cultural field .We try to show in this study the effective role of associations, especially in protection cultural property.

We try to answer the question of the purpose of establishing these associations and the extent of their contribution to preserving the local cultural heritage?

1. Definition of the association: Associations have received several definitions by specialists (the jurist) as well as in international and

conventions and national laws. The Algerian legislator also did not neglect these...and gave them their own definition because of their importance in civil society, and this is what we are trying to mention according to their spokespersons, starting with them the doctrinal, terminological and legal definition of the international, regional and national type (Rukaya Atan Saunah Zainon, January 2012, p. 119).

1-**1- Linguistic definition:** It is a group of natural individuals with a common goal, with a body that supervises them and implements decisions related to the conduct of their activity. It is the social process that is reflected in the interaction and communication that occurs between a group of individuals and groups for the purpose of achieving certain goals

1-2-doctrinal definition: There are many doctrinal definitions known to associations by jurists. It is defined as every group with continuous organization for a specific or indefinite period consisting of natural or legal persons for a purpose other than obtaining financial profit , while (Hassan Melhem) defines it as: "The agreement whereby more than two individuals permanently put their knowledge or activity in the service of a goal other than achieving benefit or financial profit ." (Albert Meister) defines it as "a social organization that reflects within it a type of social interaction with the aim of achieving certain goals ." The independent social unit, consisting of a group of individuals with its own laws, determines and governs the relationships and behaviors of its individuals and has a set of mutual goals . (Maan Khalil Al-Omar) defines it as a form of cooperative social interaction between people who gather in public places, and it exists between a group of individuals linked by a specific interest or a special goal, in addition to being an organized group formed in order to satisfy some public interests within its administrative structure. From the aforementioned we can see it as "a specialized and officially organized group, whose membership is based on the free choice of individuals in order to achieve a specific goal other than obtaining profit" (Reiser, Vol.86, Issue 1, 2011, p. 2)

1-3-Legal definition: Algeria's preoccupation with rebuilding the infrastructure in the wake of independence from the scourge of colonialism, resulted in the extension of French legislation that does not

conflict with national sovereignty, and among the laws related to the subject of our research is the law of July 1, 1901, which defined associations in the second article of the first article as: "It is an agreement according to which the two or more persons who continuously share their knowledge or activity to achieve a goal other than sharing profits among themselves" (Nicolas Delecourt, 2000, p. 13)

Algerian law initially defined associations in the contents of the instruction issued by the Minister of the Interior, which included associations, their organization, and how to carry out their work, as: "an agreement under which two or more persons permanently share their knowledge and activities to achieve a goal other than profit." This law continued to be implemented until the issuance of order No. 71. / 79 of December 3, 1971, relating to associations, this last which is defined as "an agreement whereby several persons permanently share their knowledge, activity, and material means to work for a specific purpose that does not generate profit for them, and this association is subject to the laws and regulations in force and the provisions of this order". As well as its basic law, unless it contravenes this order" (Journal Officiel de la république Algérienne, N° 105 du 24 Décembre 1971) ، and which is the same definition maintained by the order N° 72/21 of June 7th, 1972 (Ordonnance N° 72-21 du 7 juin 1972 modifiant l'ordonnance N° 71-70 du 3 Décembre 1971 relative à l'association, , N° 65, Mardi 15 Aout 1972) amending the aforementioned order.

Associations received a new definition in the contents of Article 2 of Law No. 87/15 of July 21, 1987 relating to associations as: "a gathering of persons who agree for a specific or indefinite period to share their knowledge, work and means among themselves for the purpose of a specific goal that does not generate profit(...)the association's purpose should be declared without ambiguity and its name should be consistent with it (Algérienne, , N° 31, mercredi 29 Juillet 1987.), and it should be noted that this law required announcing the purpose of forming the association on the condition that it be identical with its name, in order to facilitate its identification and distinction among other associations that have the same goals. In addition, this law also denied the element of permanence, contrary to order N° 71/79 by employing the phrase (for a

specific period or indefinite). The same conditions were maintained by the Algerian legislator in the contents of the associations law N° 90/31 of December 4th, 1990. In its second article, it defines associations as an agreement subject to the applicable laws, within which physical and moral persons gather on a contractual basis and for a non-profitable purpose, and they also participate in harnessing their knowledge for a specific period in order to promote activities of a professional, social, scientific, religious, educational and cultural nature in particular.

The Algerian legislator did not stop at keeping pace with the events and changes taking place in its civil society, so a new law was issued that is consistent with its changes in the contents of Law 12/06 of January 12, 2012 relating to associations, which aims to determine the conditions and methods for establishing associations, organizing them, managing them and the scope of their application. It defined associations as: "...a gathering of natural or legal persons on a contractual basis for a specified or indefinite period of time. These persons participate in harnessing their knowledge and means voluntarily and for a non-profitable purpose in order to promote activities, especially in the professional, social, scientific, religious, educational, cultural, sporting, environmental, charitable and humanitarian fields. The subject of the association must be precisely defined, and its name must express the relationship to this subject" (Journal Officiel de la république Algérienne, Article 2 de la Loi N°12-06 du 18 Safar 1433 correspondant au 12 Janvier 2012 relative aux associations, , N° 02 du 15 Janvier 2012.) . Article 13 of it stipulates that: "the association, by its purpose, name, and work, is distinguished from political parties, and it cannot have any relationship with them, whether organizational or structural. It also cannot receive subsidies, donations, or bequests from them, whatever their form, and it is also not permissible for it to contribute to its supply". As well as its refusal to obtain any funding from foreign non-governmental organizations or organizations in the contents of Article 30, which states the following: "It is prohibited for any association to obtain funds received from foreign organizations and foreign non-governmental organizations, except for those resulting from legally established cooperation relations. This financing is subject to the prior approval of the competent authority"

(Algérienne j. O., N° 02 du 15 Janvier 2012.) However, what is noted in this law is that the definition provided by the legislator expanded the scope of the association's activity to include charitable work, environmental preservation, and human rights protection in the scientific, educational, and cultural fields.

Accordingly, associations are based on the idea of volunteerism, which is considered a basis for participation and independence due to the lack of restrictions on its management, as well as the idea of the institution because it has an official structure with the aim of continuity and survival, in addition to the connection to a system of concepts embodied in its name and the goals that it seeks to achieve, in addition to the most important characteristic, which is non-profitability (David H. Smith and others, 2016, pp. 19-20).

2-History of the emergence of associations in Algeria At the end of the 19th century, under the presidency of Ali Cherif, the first cooperative association appeared in Algiers in 1897, but its board of directors led to its dissolution in 1908. It initially took the form of mixed civil associations between Algerians and colonists, as the Algerians wanted to benefit from the new law of 1 July 1901 in France, which regulated the creation of cultural and charitable associations.

According to Dr Abulkacem Saadallah, the first appearance of associations dates back to the beginning of the twentieth century, and this activity was initiated by the French sympathisers of the Algerian cause, or motivated by the civil administration in line with the policy of interest in Algeria introduced by Charles Joiner, as France granted permission to establish associations, headed by the Algerian elite such as Belkacem Ben Touhami, Mohamed Ben Sawaleh and Tayeb Mersli (الله، ج5، 1998، الصفحات 313-314)

In 1908, the Tawfiqiya Society, the Saleh Bey Club in Constantine, the Islamic Club in Mila, the Union Club, the Progressive Club in Blida, the Workers' Club in Skikda, and the Young Muslims' Club in Guelma were founded (ربيعة، 2024، الصفحات 8-9).

3-Types of associations: The associations are numerous and varied according to the criteria for their classification in terms of their field of regional activity to: Local associations that carry out their activities at the

le vel of a municipality, several municipalities, or a State, and this is stated in their basic law and their name. Regional associations, whose regional scope includes more than the jurisdiction of any part of the country, are specified in its basic law. The last type of national associations is those whose founding members agree during the Constituent General Assembly that their association should have a national character. This type is considered the most important of the types of associations because it carries out its activities through the entire national territory. This classification is from the administrative aspect, but from the implicit aspect of its activity, it is also diverse, and the activities it carries out differ according to the diversity and difference of the goals for which they are established. The field of work of associations in Algerian legislation is wide and unrestricted, and one who examines today's reality notices that there is no field without associations storming it, as it no longer exists. Its intervention is limited to traditional, well-known fields only, but rather includes new fields. We distinguish between those that are professional in nature, and others that are of a social nature, as well as the religious, educational, and scientific nature, in addition to the cultural nature, which is the subject of our research. Cultural associations play vital roles in advancing the cultural sector through the activities they carry out (Ghaouti Souad, Vol.60, N°01, Année 2023, pp. 18-23)

Typical study

Firstly:

جمعية ما بين الولايات لحماية التراث والمحـــافظة على التاريخ المحلي للـــغرب الـــجـــــزائـــري

Interstate Association for the Protection of Heritage and Preservation of the Local History of Western Algeria



Definition of the association: It was established on March 21, 2021, pursuant to Law No. 12-06 of January 12, 2012.
Its headquarters: Al-Smar Municipal Library in the municipality of Al-Qalaa - Relizane
President of the Association: Safi Majdoub
The association's tasks: Reviving and protecting the local heritage at the level of western Algeria and promoting it by organizing scientific forums and seminars on a regular basis with the participation of several specialized scientific institutions and university researchers, in addition to organizing awareness-raising days and field visits to various sites of western Algeria. It is active at the level of the following states: Chlef - Bashar - Tlemcen - Tiaret - Saida - Sidi Bel Abbes - Mostaganem - Camp El Bayadh - Naama - Ain Temouchent

Despite its modernity, it has effectively contributed to introducing and reviving the local heritage of western Algeria, and this is evident through the various activities that have taken place since its foundation. We point out that all activities are recorded on the official page of the General Assembly on the Facebook platform.

Association activities for the year 2021: YEAR OF ACCREDITATION:
During this year, the pandemic Covid-19 swept the world, but the association made effective contributions in the field of heritage and cultural activity, as it organized many seminars and forums in presence and remotely. We will limit ourselves to mentioning the most important ones
Seminars presented via remote lecture technology
• From heritage preservation to heritage education, edited by Professor: Habib Ghawali, professor at Relizane University.
Crimes of Infringement on Cultural Heritage, Law 04/98, presented by Professor: Majdoub Fawzia, official of the National Office for the Management and Exploitation of Protected Cultural Property of the State of Mascara.
Monuments of architecture and how to preserve them" presented by the President of the Tumiat Association for the Preservation of Antiquities

and Promotion of Heritage in the State of Camp, Professor: Ben Zaykh Miloud.

"Art's approach to historical events" presented by Professor: Mashawi Abdel Qader, member of the National Assembly's office.

• A reading of a manuscript: Sheikh Al-Mannai's story about the journey of the scholar Abu Ras Al-Nasser Al-Maskari to Tunisia. Submitted by Mr. Salah al-Din bin Naoum, head of the state office of the association for the state of Camp

Seminars and lectures :

• The National Forum, "From Protecting Heritage... to Establishing the Concept of Understanding," which was organized on 07/13/2021.

• The first national historical scientific symposium on the history of the Sidi M'hamed Ben Ali region on 07/16/2021

The association's activities during the year 2022:

Organizing a training course via Zoom technology entitled :Archaeological Heritage Protection and Valuation" presented by Professor Dr. Abdelkader Dahdouh, lecturer at the University Center of Tipaza

Presentation of the "Heritage Atlas Project of Western Algeria" to the Ministry of Culture in coordination with the Laboratory of Social, Psychological and Anthropological Studies, Relizane University

Organized a training seminar entitled "Protecting cultural property in Algerian legislation and international law" by Professor Dr. Zaadi Muhammad Djallul from Akli Mohand Oulhadj University in Bouira,

The national symposium tagged "Bani Rashid carpet, historical legacy, authenticity, development and investment" at ghelizane University.

A training seminar via Google meet , moderated by Professor Zaykh Miloud, President of the Tumiat Association for Tourism and Antiquities, entitled "The Monuments of Architecture in the Mascara province."

National Scientific Symposium "Intangible Cultural Heritage in Western Algeria, Symbol of National Identity - Reality and Aspirations"

Historical symposium on the application of the Santis Council Law in the Yelel area

The year's activities were concluded with a national forum entitled "The Citadel City and Its Neighboring Cities Throughout Historical Ages"

The association's activities during the year 2023:

Organizing a national forum on the city with the participation of Relizane University under the theme of city poetry and sustainable development in Algeria

A study day on "Readings on the Nasserite Manuscript Heritage"

Organizing the first academic day, titled "Open Dialogue," of Rebats, and arbitat in western Algeria Institution and roles"

الرباطات والأربطة والمرابطة في الغرب الجزائري" المؤسسة والادوار"

A study day Via Google Meet with the theme of ''Landmarks shape Algerian national identity and memory through the ages, contexts and connotations''

A national forum on the occasion of Heritage Month entitled "Algerian Cultural Heritage and its African Extensions"

A national forum entitled "The reality of manuscripts in western Algeria -reality and hopes" With the participation of 60 professors and researchers, representatives of 20 Algerian universities

A national collective submission entitled (Flags and Landmarks of the State of ghelizane, Humanity, History, Heritage, Tourism)

The year's activities concluded with the National Salon of Traditional Rugs and Weaving, which included an exhibition of various Types of carpets and a scientific forum titled carpets: steadfastness and challenge

Picture N1 : the National Rugs Forum and the exhibition organised on the occasion



Source: by the researcher

Secondly:

جمعية السواقي

Assawagui Association



Definition of the association

it was Founded in 2002, the association was a local association working to value the heritage of the municipality of Zemmouri only, and since 2012 it has become a state association operating at the level of the state of Boumerdes.

Its headquarters: Haj Ahmed, Zemmouri municipality

President of the Association: Previously Rabah Bel Abbas, after which the duties were handed over to Mr. Moh Sghir Sahel.

The most important activities of the association:

This association is considered one of the most active national associations, due to its effective contributions to introducing and reviving the heritage of the Boumerdes region, as it contributed to the classification of several landmarks at the state level, while organizing several seminars and forums for the purpose of sensitizing local residents to the extent of the importance of the cultural properties that the region abounds in, and thus It is necessary to value and preserve it, and it also had an effective role in highlighting the archaeological site of Marsa dajaj in Zemmouri al-Bahri

The association's role and its most important contributions to the local community:

The association has effectively contributed to the revival of the local heritage of the region, contributing to several activities including:

-In 2003, the association received the archaeological finds attributed to the site of Lagata from a group of citizens, where the members of the association handed them over to the Directorate of Culture of the State of Boumerdès.

-In 2007, the association contributed to the salvage excavation of the archaeological site of Marsa dajaj at Zemmouri el Bahri, which was registered in the additional inventory of the cultural property of the state of Boumerdès, along with the mausoleum of Bey Mohamed Ben Ali in Tidjelabine, the Zawiya of Ouled Boumerdès, the Saflaniya and the Foukaniya in Tidjelabine, and the Zawiya of Sidi Ahmed Bel Abbas in the municipality of Zemmouri, in addition to the Zawiya of Sidi Ahmed Bel Abbas in Zemmouri.

-In 2008, members of the association discovered a treasure in lagata dating back to the Fatimid period, which was handed over to the National Gendarmerie

-In late 2011, manuscripts were discovered by a family in the Marzouga neighbourhood in Boudouaou and handed over to the Directorate of Culture in 2012

During 2017, the association contributed to the classification of some landmarks, such as the site of the Qur'anic school in Sidi Ammar, the mausoleum of Sidi Harfi al-Kabir ;and the arm of Zoukak al-Tair.

In addition to several cultural demonstrations at the level of Boumerdes state.

The most important contributions of the association in highlighting the importance of the archaeological site Marsa Al Dajajaj:

This association is credited with the rescue and rehabilitation of the archaeological site of Marsa El Dajjaj, which was divided into building plots. In March 2007, during the levelling of the site, many archaeological finds and the foundations of monuments were uncovered. Rabah Belabbas and Farid Gana, as members of the association, intervened and stopped the construction work and informed the Directorate of Culture of the Boumerdès governorate.

They then wrote to the Ministry of Culture, which sent a research team to carry out salvage excavations that lasted three days in September of the same year.

Members of the association also participated in the excavations, which yielded archaeological finds reflecting the archaeological importance of the site. Consequently, construction work on the site was halted until

2017, when a scientific excavation was opened by the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Algiers 2.

Picture N2 :
Zemouri el Bahri
Excavation

urce: by theSo researcher



CONCLUSION: From the above, the effective role of national associations in preserving and protecting the national heritage is clearly evident, through their intensive activities such as scientific, national and regional seminars, lectures, organizing periodic exhibitions related to the heritage of the region, involving the local community and sensitizing them to the importance of this local heritage and the need to preserve it, as well as involving intellectuals such as professors and researchers interested in heritage in their activities to document this heritage and protect it from disappearance by publishing academic research and scientific articles

And we can say that National associations have played an important role in preserving and promoting local heritage through research, documentation, education, cultural and tourism promotion, and cooperation with local authorities.

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