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The movement of real estate ownership and its social repercussions In Algeria For the period between 1870/1900

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Abstract

The French Third Republic in Algeria adopted a real estate policy contrary to the previous policy of successive French governments and their representatives in Algeria, in light of the social and economic changes that accompanied the historical stage, a sensitive stage that knew the power of the colon and their control over the economic and social scene, which contributed to directing the agricultural policy in Algeria in favor of the new elements against the major interests of Algerian society and its civilizational systems.

Keywords. Third French Republic, Algeria, France, Algerian society, Immigration

Introduction:

Agricultural land in the French colonial concept in Algeria is considered a fundamental pillar and the base on which all settlement plans were built, so successive governments have established the French presence and imposed a fait accompli through systematic plans based on tightening control over agricultural real estate, activating the settlement policy and extending its influence to undermine the social and economic construction of the people.

On this basis, the French authorities began activating their program with an arsenal of laws, paving the way for each other to strip agricultural land of its owners and grant it to the new centenarians with legal and military coverage, aimed at changing the socio-economic pattern while dismantling existing patterns and replacing new patterns according to the requirements of

the historical stage and its circumstances, and in accordance with the programs and major prospects of successive governments.

Third French Republic

The research on the real estate policy of successive French governments and their representatives in Algeria would give us a perception of the importance of agricultural real estate in the calculations of political elites and capitalist classes, as it would shed light on the growing pearls of the colon in directing agricultural policy in Algeria, a direction that does not go along with the desire of the Paris authority in all cases, but rather is dictated by a capitalist desire that controlled the wheels of life in Algeria over time, and found a colonial nucleus that expanded its scope with the extension of military and economic influence, which indicates compatibility Capitalist discourse with political perspective.

1/Decrees of agricultural real estate before the establishment of the Third Republic

The French government has made dozens of laws and decrees, including the decree of June 16, 1851, which came in 23 articles[1] regulating the French policy frameworks in Algeria, where it approved the annexation of all movable and immovable property of the Beylik, to the French state[2], and it also annexed forest property to the property of the French state since the middle of the nineteenth century, a decision that had a serious reflection on the tribes stationed around the forests, which were heavily dependent on them in their economic systems, as the decision opened the door wide to collective deterrence, This law also recognized that property is a right inviolable to all without discrimination between people and Kelon and benefited from the measures of this decree, which strengthened the possibility of confiscating agricultural land under the pretext of public interest, allowing them to control 13.388 AH in the province of Algiers, 3080 in the province of Oran, and 3345 AH in the province of Constantine.[3]

This law paved the way for capitalist companies supporting settlement by expanding their properties and increasing their investments steadily, so that only 51 companies obtained 50.000 thousand e, to expand the process after that and witness the sweep of several capital companies in the field, such as the Swiss company Genevoise La Compagnie Genevoise, which obtained 20 thousand e in the areas of Setif for agricultural investment and the establishment of settlements[4], and both the companies Habra and Société l'habra et la macta obtained 24 thousand e, to strengthen the structures of agricultural settlement in the Algerian countryside[5] and the public company. Algerian La Compagnie Algérienne on 100.000 AH[6], the General Company for Migration on 25 thousand AH, and the Forestry Company on 160.000 AH, bringing the public area owned by the total of these companies to more than 600.000 AH[7], and about 500.000 AH of land and agricultural pastures in the hands of centenarians, while the state's share was 200.000 AH.

. These indicators reveal the growth of a capitalist aristocracy that will have a major role in directing French agricultural policy in Algeria, and influencing the decisions of political elites in Paris, and with time competition for forest property and surrounding areas has increased, in order to meet the trends of agricultural theorizing that is supported by technical and human structures, and the phenomenon knows a more dangerous curve with the shrinking of the natural space for the people in favor of the new centenarians.

The Presbyterian decision of Senatus Consulate 22/4/1863[8], which is also known as the Agricultural Land Decree of the most important French decrees on agricultural real estate because of the fundamental changes it will entail in the social and economic structure of the tribe strengthened the potential strength of Algerian society, as it redrew the geographical map of the tribes with a French perspective, promising the conclusion of another era and beginning, and a

pivotal stage characterized by the growing power of the colon and the decline of the influence of the military, a factor that will push the government to adopt firmer decisions towards real estate and the associated agricultural production to witness a revolution Agrarianism with European patterns and perceptions at the expense of the old systems of Algerian society, and the emergence of a bourgeois class will have a significant impact on the agricultural scene in Algeria.

This decision was preceded by an important movement with Napoleon III's visit to Algeria at the end of 1860, a visit through which he wanted to see closely the agricultural and economic reality, and the effectiveness of the colonial project, and showed him the tragic reality of social and economic life and the magnitude of the suffering and misery of the people, and the extent of the contraction of the settlement project despite the efforts made, and the emperor was closely briefed on a crisis whose results he knew and could not find outlets to get out of it, and this was clearly expressed in his correspondence to Marshal Duke de Malakoff in what was published by Le Moniteur Universel Saturday, February 7, 1863. [9]

His message carried the title of the Arab Kingdom, and came in several chapters, in which the emperor presented a new method of adhering to the Arabs and stopping the methods of collapse and weakness in civil societies, in return he pointed out the existence of the consolidation of the monarchy in the hands of the colon by all means, this ambiguous formula in dealing with the events by making Algeria an Arab kingdom, a European settlement, and a French base, paved the way for a new law that will have a real impact on economic and social life in Algeria.

The French government controlled approximately 1.5 million hectares, a large number of which were not fully invested, despite the entry of several capital companies and financial institutions working side by side in the revival of the agricultural sector and the development of its structures, but the agricultural reality was moving at a slow pace, as one-sixth of the area and the estimated 225,000 was productive despite the magnitude of government support.[10]

This area does not at all reflect the size of the possibilities provided by the French authority in the agricultural field, and soon the colonial authorities realized that out of the 200,000 European settlers in Algeria, only about 50,000 are engaged in cultivating the land, these approaches were capable of drawing new and stricter directions, so the government expanded the properties of the centenarians and gave them the means and tools to develop them in support of the pillars of settlement, and thus the Presbyterian decision established the door to ownership in front of the colon wide, by approving the establishment of individual properties.

The decision increased the suffering of the people, although it carries in the phenomenon of French government assurances to recognize the lands in which the Arabs reside[11], the danger of this law lies in that it undermines tribal ownership and dismantles it into individual property, and thus established this to the centrality of the individual at the expense of the tribe, according to the Western capitalist view[12], but France was aiming at the most dangerous of that, this step will facilitate the transfer of tribal spaces to the colon in individual forms, as individual properties cannot withstand and soon This law also confirmed the place that the colon has become in directing agricultural policy in Algeria, and pressuring governments to adopt firmer decisions towards agricultural real estate. Among its undeclared goals was the fragmentation of tribes and the elimination of their social and economic unity, marking profound transformations that Algeria would witness at the end of the nineteenth century.

This added to the fragmentation of the lands of the throne and fragmentation and the limitation of spiritual authority and weakening their economic systems, and by virtue of the positioning and financial power of the colon enabled them to control most of the land resulting from the dispossession of agricultural land from the tribe to individuals, and thus Senatorus Consult was the most effective war machine conceivable against the old social system of the

people, and the implementation of items 6.8 million AH were counted within 7 years with different names in the northern regions followed 1.003.072 AH for state property, 1.336.492 AH property belonging to division, 2.840.531 AH property of the king, 1.523.013 AH Property of the throne, 180.043 public property.[13]

Accordingly, the French authorities under this law have counted the property of the tribes and the individual properties involved in almost the entire country, and the application of this law was accompanied by the confiscation of large agricultural areas in application of the provisions of the previous real estate laws on the possession of the property of the rebellious tribes or collaborating with the resistance, or lands that fall within the projects of public benefit, and the colonial authorities increased their domination of agricultural real estate in an unprecedented manner, and raised the values of financial burdens on the people, including the confiscation of 83.780 AH In the country of the tribes and fined them more than 10.2 million francs, and control of 22.829 e of the property of the Mokrani family, and approximately 502 e of the property of the Haddad family, to reach the confiscations ceiling of 400.000 e after the revolutions of 1871[14] .was also transferred equivalent to 70.8% of the isolation land for the new centenarians in the province of Constantine alone and under the decree lost some tribes half of their agricultural property for reasons related to the public benefit or their relationship with the parties of the popular resistance, before the law blew them from the inside and devolved to individual property in preparation for their transfer to the centenarians, thus counting Senators Council has a big crack that worked to dismantle tribalism and behind it a system Social, economic and civil society, and its features permanently obliterated.

However, it should be noted that the Senatorus Law would not have achieved its goals, if Napoleon's political had, by allocating 100 m to support its structures, and developing plans in order to contain the Arab agricultural economic potential and preserve its components, in light of the ineffectiveness of government plans significantly, after nearly half a century of occupation, and to create an economic balance between the needs of France and the requirements of the colon. After it was confirmed to him that the subsidized settlement did not provide what was expected of it, despite the efforts of the state, and even the capitalist companies that were entrusted with the task of reclamation, building settlements, and establishing infrastructure did not accomplish what was required of them and rented agricultural areas to the centenarians and the people with them.

Which precipitated the French government to implement the policy of free settlement, starting from 1870, and was the beginning of a new era for the Third Republic, which went far with settlement, and introduced with it new variables characterized by the establishment of capitalist individual property on the largest scale and the strengthening of its structures with financial and technical rules, despite the opposition of the military authority to it, and thus released the hand of companies and financiers in directing the French agricultural policy in Algeria.

-Agricultural real estate decrees in Algeria during the era of the French Third Republic 1870-1940

The Third Republic was established in special historical circumstances known to Algeria, characterized by the bifurcation of revolutions resentful of the deterioration of the political situation, and France was able to employ these premises for dimensions that serve the agricultural economic policy in Algeria, taking advantage of the previous achievements of more than half a century and the various experiences that resulted in its butter and prepared for the historical circumstance to be launched with more dangerous dimensions and trends, and to this era and then the establishment of a capitalist colonial settler reality that will have a significant reflection on the

French agricultural policy in Algeria, this has The Republic opened the door to control agricultural real estate with a number of historical decisions, perhaps the most important of which are.

•Resolution of 21 June 1871

This decree approved the allocation of 100.000 AH for the benefit of new arrivals to Algeria from the Alsace and Lorraine region, while providing material and moral support to settle in Algeria with the provision of all settlement conditions, and the number of families brought about 1183 families cost the government more than 7.6 million F to settle them in 200 settlements, to continue the efforts of the Third Republic in bringing 4000 families from the inhabitants of eastern and southern France between 1870-1780,[15] provided them with agricultural land amounting to 347.286 AH. We wonder what is the point behind the government's abandonment of free settlement at this critical stage, given that arrivals from the regions of Alzeras and Lorraine are primarily industrialists rather than agriculturalists, and this will reflect negatively on the government's efforts in the near term, especially since this period witnessed the agricultural take-off in the field of vineyards in Algeria, which required an experienced technical hand.

•Law of July 26, 1873

Known as the law of Farnier - the warner law - or the law of settlers, stipulated the subjection of real estate ownership to the laws in force in France and called for the division of tribal property into individual property and accelerated documentation[16], and also called for the removal of legal obstacles that prevent its transfer to settlers in various forms. After requiring several years[17], it also facilitated the door for them to borrow from financial institutions.[18]

This law came in the midst of the great agricultural changes that Algeria has known and provided great incentives for major companies operating in the agricultural sector, represented in bank loans, and fertile areas, provided that they contribute to encouraging the settlement movement and activating it on the ground, and as an unprecedented step, the government rented large agricultural areas for centenarians for a period not exceeding 05 years, with administrative privileges, to turn after the end of the period into documented properties for tenants, and the aim behind this step was to ensure their survival in farmland and its service to her.

This law strengthened the establishment of individual property[19] as a base of the future agricultural rules, which according to the French perspective was the basis on which civilized societies are based[20], and therefore the April 1863 law was established for its features and the Warney laws reaped its fruits a decade after its adoption, and showed the state's policy in dismantling the tribal fabric, which was established by settlement theorists and works to create conditions for the colon in activating their plans, in light of the urgent need for agricultural land as their base in settlement. Sole proprietorship would not have been possible under the existing civil system, so the authorities had to adopt a new civil system establishing titles in Algeria.

The July 1873 law opened a new era in the field of free settlement, determining at the same time the influence and power of the new centenarians and the decline in the role of the military authority in Algeria, which will be reflected in the movement of agricultural land, as these policies contributed to increasing the property of the colon significantly during the era of the Third Republic and knew a qualitative leap from what it was in the past, and thus the properties of the centenarians will move from 565.000 AH in 1870, to 984.054 AH in 1876, equivalent to 5.31%[21], and the area of the colon rises to 1.245.000 AH year 1880, to reach 1,682,000 at the beginning of 1900, of which 1,513,841 e European ownership documented by bonds e, and this area jumps to 2,123,288 e around the year 1917, and thus confirm to us that there are several factors that contributed to the development of agricultural area, mainly centered on the activation of laws and

their application to the whole country, in light of the pressure of colon and viticulture on the government, which was obligated to keep pace with the economic stage.

These data show that the French authority has already realized that its settlement project cannot be established without the disintegration of tribal systems whose strength has declined, its authority has faded, and the number of its tribes has shrunk from 372 in 1871 to 118 tribes by 1892 who were touched by the survey laws, but some studies confirm that these laws dismantled about 416 tribes and 754 roundabouts, and controlled vast areas estimated at 7,703,605 AH[22], the same area that Mercier Ernest went to regarding the application of the July 1873 on the territory of the throne and subject to 7 million hectares [23]

This shows that the French authorities are moving forward in removing any obstacle that would hinder the settlement project, which has become a historical imperative for the establishment of an agricultural and economic policy, and in this context, the movement of rural real estate ownership from the people towards the elderly has accelerated in a way that reflects the nature of the agricultural policy pursued and aimed at tightening control over the most fertile agricultural lands, and dismantling their old socio-economic systems in favor of modern European systems.

The strange thing is that the French administration is at that stage has established the private reserve companies, aimed at protecting the property of the people from the greed of the colon, but the data indicate a catastrophic failure of the company in its tasks due to the authority of the colon sweeping and directing the country's agricultural policy on the era of the Third Republic, as that policy enters into the maneuver adopted by the state in silencing some voices opposed to the third republican policy.

Which shows that the investment climate for the people knew a great rot in many areas and small farmers sold their farms to the centenarians after the state dismantled them from the tribal properties and divided them into small units, and divided them among the members of the throne to show the new owners the impossibility of serving them in the absence of financial and technical support and in front of the weight of increasing taxes, they were forced to sell 563.762 AH of documented land in the period between 1877 and 1898.[24]

It is noticeable that the movement of real estate during the era of the Third Republic was proceeding systematically, to move an area of 563.762 e from the civil to the colon in just two decades, which were properties that belonged to the tribes, the French decrees were able to dismantle them into private private properties and transfer them in different ways in the hands of the colon, and this indicates the effectiveness of colonial decrees, that most of these areas were in the central and western regions, to suit the new directions of agricultural policy that dominated the joints of the cultivation of the vine in the first place

As for the prices, the average prices of colon farms amounted to 237 f/h in the period between 1880 to 1889, while the prices of private farms reached 110 f/h[25] in the same period, due to the nature of farms, their fertility and the availability of basic facilities for advanced agriculture.

In application of the provisions of the previous decrees and until the approach of the nineteenth century, the French authorities had tightened their grip on a total of 3,850,051 AH, of which 849,987 AH of fertile land, 28,394 were confiscated under public utility, 1,457,829 forest areas and about 1,513,841 AH were colonial property.

The gap created by the policy of confiscation and the expansion of the field of the bourgeoisie, and the inability of the people to compete with it made the French authorities fear the political turmoil due to the spread of social and economic disparities as a result of the practices of the colon, and realized the size of the catastrophic situation experienced by the people due to the mechanisms of confiscation that reached its limits, and that some tribes lost more than 100.000 e,

and that the process is accelerating in order to strip the people of their property, with the complicity of the administration with the colon, and provided convincing evidence that the arbitrariness and grievance applied contributed to the sale of 3191 From the property of the people between 1890-1895, to the centenarians by administrative manipulation, and voices called for urgent intervention to reform the conditions of the people, where the Governor General - Jonnart - stated on February 7, 1893 "We have caused a terrible real estate issue, and disturbed the peace of life for many tribes" and acknowledged - Leroy Baulion - that it is dangerous to let the people turn into a working class.[26]

Therefore, we find it remedying the shortcomings of the law of February 16, 1897, which worked to alleviate the suffering of the people and maintain a vital space that enables them to survive, a survival that the authority may want to preserve this civil element for political and economic reasons, and also aimed to preserve civil ownership in a period in which the transfer of people's ownership to the colon increased in a way that reflected the government's fear, and these decrees were strengthened by the law of April 26, 1898 obliges notaries after registering any real estate transactions regarding the lands of the throne, and to activate these plans The law of June 28, 1898 was approved[27], which paved the way for the establishment of the People's Property Committee with the task of addressing the deteriorating situation due to administrative facilities in the transfer of private property, and encouraging the transfer of agricultural property between the people among themselves.[28]

The objectives of the People's Property Committee revolved around curbing the transfer of agricultural property from the centenarians to the people, and preventing them from giving up their lands, and the authorities went further when they announced on May 25, 1899 a law plan aimed at establishing private family property that may not be transferred under any circumstances, but the rejectionist response from the colon to the government's intentions came quickly, with a statement that brought together representatives of the provinces and their agricultural and financial delegations, as this measure undermines previous efforts to fragment Ownership of tribes and enables the people to reclaim agricultural areas.[29]

The government tried, despite the breadth of rejection, to impose its new policy, which enabled the people to recover 8.448 AH in 1917 with a total value of 5,067,000 P, and rose to 20,316 in 1917 at 14,647,000 F, while the holdings of the colon decreased from 19.662 AH in 1917 to 16.840 AH in 1918, and this is a result of activating the recommendations of the People's Property Committee, but it is noticeable that the average price per hectare of agricultural land purchased by the people of the centenarians rose from 600 F in 1917 to 721 F in 1918 does not indicate Not only that the holdings were fertile agricultural lands reclaimed, with wells and irrigation canals, and close to civilized areas, but also indicate the real estate speculation used by the colon to raise the values of agricultural real estate significantly, while the price per hectare of colonial holdings decreased to 330 F in 1917, rising to 501 F in 1918 at best.

The research into the reasons that left the government going in this direction, and the opening of a new outlet for the civil economy, was due to the recommendations of the agricultural investigation committees - Lohoon and Randon - which were sent from Paris to Algeria previously, despite the lack of crystallization of their decisions due to the power of the colon and their political influence and forcing the French government to reverse its decisions, provided that the pressure provided by the ideologues of the People's Property Committee as a result of political readings carried with them Paris' fears of the incursion of the capitalist colonial class in Algeria, whose influence has become great. In various government departments, and the increase in the number of supporters of them from thinkers, workers, concessionaires and owners of companies

who wished to move forward with settlement as a comprehensive project for their strategic interests, and the idea of political independence from Paris began to ferment on the horizon, after they found out that the issue of financial independence is only a matter of time, which made the government reconsider the agricultural balances in Algeria between the colon and the people.

Law of April 22, 1887

This law contributed to the extension of the hand of the colon on both agricultural and forest areas and worked on a comprehensive survey of agricultural areas throughout the country and the inventory of its resources, and thus was able to survey between 1888-1934, the properties of 357 tribes out of 372, penetrating for the first time the property of the country of tribes and Euras, and large areas of the western and central region, and thus the French authorities were able to survey the properties of most of the tribes of the northern regions, hill and steppe, with a total area estimated at 19,352,131 e, of agricultural and pastoral lands Of which 682.989 are forest areas.

After the first century of occupation, the features of the agricultural map changed completely and became in the hands of the centenarians 2,317,447 e documented agricultural land has been controlled with various tools and means[30], which suggests the growing influence of a dominant bourgeois class, which dominated the political and economic life, and at the same time the state property rose to about 5 million e after it was 1,003,072 in 1870[31], an increase of nearly 4 million e in half a century in addition to the presence of 504,654 e public property, and in return the area shrank The people from 8,698,694 in 1883 to 6,161,150 AH in 1899, where the tribes lost 2,537,544 AH in less than 20 years, and only 15 tribes remained after 1935, most of which are in the depths of the desert owning a dilapidated pastoral space, and the colonial authorities did not have a clear interest in them.

The French administration was able to undermine the basic rules of the civil economy, which was based on tribal systems, which lost their balance and disrupted their components since the second half of the nineteenth century and marched to decay at the beginning of the new century, with the survival of a civil space in the hands of a bourgeois class in the period between 1900 to the end of 1930 rose from 543.310 AH to 630.732 AH, varying in areas between 11 to 6 hectares[32], while the state controls 8,200,000 Including forests, the colon won 2,916,000 AH for the decline of this area in 1940 to 2.8 m AH due to war conditions.

The French agricultural policy in Algeria, through a set of laws and successive decrees, worked on the increasing control of agricultural real estate and the dismantling of its systems and converting it to serve the settlement project, a project that required new approaches in order to transform hundreds of thousands of Europe to Algeria, and integrate them into the agricultural settlement theory, after the various governments realized that the success of colonialism is guaranteed by their ability to optimally manage the settlement project, otherwise there will be no point and effectiveness from their control over millions of fertile hectares that they confiscated in different ways and mechanisms from owners.

/2**European settlement in Algeria 1870-1900**

The study of the settlement phenomenon from the point of view of colonial thought was a historical inevitability, and the basis on which all the plans of successive governments to establish their project in Algeria were based, but the conflicting opinions and mechanisms in the modalities of implementing and activating the project, and transferring it from theory to practice, collided with an economic and social reality different from what Western regimes have known, and even the French experiences in their settlements, and from the beginning it has been confirmed to those in charge of the settlement project that it is impossible to apply it in Algeria, unless the social

fabric is changed by a European system Compatibility Outlines and supports Algeria's agricultural and settlement policy.

Therefore, the settlement machine has enacted for the sake of its goals an arsenal of laws that complement each other in order to convert millions of fertile agricultural hectares from their owners and give them to newcomers from all over Europe, and this is in order to keep pace with the pace of immigration and enhance its influence. Due to the size of the material and human resources harnessed in the field, and thus the settlement and occupation movement was moving at the same pace throughout the country. Therefore, the study of the reality of settlement in Algeria goes through different stages, according to the stages that the ruling regimes in France went through, but the different experiences in Algeria were not isolated from the political, social, economic and geographical reality.

Algeria has become a destination for European and French elements in particular. The numbers doubled in the first few years clearly political visions and economic spoils, and extended to all European categories of: Germans, Spaniards, Maltese Italians, and they had a major role in pushing the movement of agricultural take-off and installing settlement structures, and it is noted that the French authorities were resorting to these categories according to the nature of the historical stage, given the challenges that faced settlement and successive governments had to remove them.

On the other hand, European immigration was a form of agricultural dominance, as its expansion in the countryside was offset by the gradual decline of traditional social and economic construction, in favor of a European system with traditions, foundations and perceptions completely different from the existing civil system.

The observer of the settlement movement realizes that there are various factors that controlled it and contributed to accelerating its movement at different stages, and also led to its curbing in other stations, and this project has been largely linked to the programs of successive governments in France. and the political and economic influences of Algeria and France.

Since the period of the government of the monarchy, which is considered one of the most difficult stages known by settlement, as the immigrants of that era formed the real nucleus of the main structure of European settlement in Algeria, which was characterized by two basic stages, free and official settlement, and the subsequent movement of European immigration during the era of the French Empire Third 1870-1900, whose policy was based on encouraging the settlement movement significantly, and its program was based on granting large areas of fertile land to build settlements and support the centenarians, in order to enable a strong agricultural economy alternative About the traditional economy, its policy has also been to bring an agricultural hand that contributes to the development of the agricultural sector, and to establish a new economic thought that differs from the trends of tropical agriculture, which experiments have proven impossible to be effective as planned.[33]

Since the middle of the century, the migration movement has witnessed a clear fluctuation, as 8,241 settlers left Algeria, this policy contributed to a significant fluctuation of the migration movement, due to the absence of a future vision for the settlement movement, in light of the changing major trends of agriculture and the absence of financial institutions supporting the sector.

This great confusion precipitated Napoleon to visit Algeria on November 24, 1860 to establish a new thought based on the consolidation of settlement taxes in a way that ensures the continuous flow of European waves of immigration to Algeria and worked to move the wheels of the economy by allocating a budget of 100 million F, to support and encourage the movement of settlement, land reclamation and support for the structures of capitalism.

Napoleon devoted to a project that makes Algeria an Arab kingdom, a European settlement, and a French base, in a clear reference from Napoleon to his civilian and military leaders of the need for consensus on the broad lines of settlement, which is a pivotal issue in France's relationship with Algeria, but the backgrounds of the Kingdom of Arabia will be devoted to unequal relations and to the gradual destruction of the economic and social civil construction, and devoted to selected justice not only with the local element and the European element only, but even between the European elements among themselves, and this policy led to new directions And the emergence of capitalist colonial companies, and financial institutions such as the Bank of Algeria on August 4, 1851[34], which increased its capital from 10 m f in 1860 to 200 m in 1870[35], and rises to 352 m in early 1880, and jumps to 526 m in 1885, taking advantage of the major trends of agricultural policy, and thus the branches of the bank rose from one branch in 1851 to 4 private branches in the western regions of Oran, Mostaganem, Bel Abbes, areas swept by viticulture and plains. Broad.

.In addition, the financial and agricultural loan to Algeria was established .- LAND CREDIT OF ALGERIA AND TUNISIA - On October 30, 1880, the offer of its establishment was clear from the beginning for the development of the settlement and the activity of centenarians[36], the revival of the agricultural project and the consolidation of its structures, and the provision of grants and facilities to the farmers of vineyards, tobacco and cotton [37] in particular. This opens up great questions about the nature for which it came, and the parties behind it, but the most likely of them is after checking the archive documents،[38] and other financial institutions that promoted the development of the European migration movement to Algeria.

Settlement in the French Third Republic (1870-1900)

The period of rule of the French Third Republic is an essential station given the momentum of political events and socio-economic transformations, as it is a pivotal and essential stage in the settlement movement, which witnessed unprecedented activity, taking advantage of the real estate ground that it inherited from previous regimes and from the developments that affected the economy and agriculture sector in particular, so the pace of European immigration to Algeria increased continuously, exceeding all the results achieved above.

The Third Republic tended to a policy of free settlement, instead of subsidized settlement, starting in 1870, and moved it forward, and introduced with it new variables called capitalist individual ownership, which was devoted to reality, and will work to direct the direction of agricultural politics and establish a colonial class by freeing the hand of companies and large capitalists in directing the French agricultural policy in Algeria and controlling its resources.

The Third French Republic opened its reign in Algeria with the revolutions of 1871, which were renewed in one circumstance and branched out in a wide geography, united not by leaders or methods as much as by the settler yoke, and the French policy pursued in the agricultural field, which turned the general people into poor, miserable and serfs, and stripped them of the necessities of life.

A field reality exploited by the French authorities in pushing their settlement curricula forward, and expanded the mechanisms of confiscation and methods and use as a paper of settlement, but the intensity of confiscations increased significantly after the revolutions of 1871 and included large agricultural areas of the colon, amounted to 234.375 in addition to the previous confiscations amounting to 87.291 AH, which enabled the settlement of nearly half a million centenarians on the outskirts of the nineteenth century, and the provision of new farms to about 13.301 families between 1871-1895.[39]

On this basis, European immigration rose between 1870 and 1900 according to the following:[40]

The movement of real estate ownership and its social repercussions in Algeria For the period between 1870/1900

year	Number	year	Number
1870	272522	1874	322406
1871	281848	1875	338022
1872	291173	1876	353639
1873	306.790	1896	536000

It is noticeable from the data received, that the migration movement doubled in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, moving from 272,522 in 1870 to about 600,000 by about 1900.

This great rise was contributed by internal and external factors, perhaps the most important of which is the great openness to viticulture, which has become the orientation of the colonial project as a whole.

The massive immigration of the inhabitants of Elsas and Lorraine following the political conflict between France and Germany also had a major role in strengthening the settlement policy, as the government accelerated the development of urgent plans to contain them in Algeria represented in the decree of June 21, 1871 to allocate 100.000 ha [41]fertile land throughout the northern regions and culminated in its efforts to bring 1183 families, nearly 5000 people, allocated to them a budget of 7.6 million F, in order to house them in 200 settlements, specially built, and because the plans of the French government seek to bring two million immigrants from The reality confirms the impossibility of settling this number in those circumstances that the country knows, but statistics confirm the arrival of 125.000 Alsace who were provided with great facilities for settlement.

In parallel with these efforts, the government worked to facilitate the migration of about 4,000 families from the farmers of the southeast of France affected by the Flexera crisis in the period between 1870-1780, and distributed to them fertile agricultural areas exceeding 347.286 AH[42].

Factors that facilitated the European incursion into the Algerian countryside by about 118.747 settlers at the end of 1871, representing 42.13% to dominate the features of the agricultural countryside on the outskirts of the nineteenth century, a high percentage, reflecting fundamental changes in the economic and social features during the era of the Third Republic, which gave a new breath to the waves of European immigration towards Algeria, and thus their numbers rose steadily[43], and with time they became a great economic weight in light of their control over the country's resources, and they increased Pressure the government to direct the political and economic decision of the settlement.

However, the analyst of colonial expansion in the Algerian countryside witnessed a significant development between 1875 and 1877. Where the expansion of the European element in the space of the people has been devoted to a lived reality and to a strategy that has its curricula since the adoption of Senatorus Consulate, which contributed to injecting a new breath into the spirit of settlement, precipitated the displacement of dozens of tribes from their rackets, in favor of the European element incoming, according to the political plans of the agricultural government, so the general census in 1875 rose to 338.022 immigrants, of which 118.852 settled in the countryside, increasing the number of the first year by 15.617 new immigrants within one year, bringing the total number to 353.639, of which 123.304 settlers[44]. Stable in rural areas, and this movement would not have existed without the unprecedented prosperity of viticulture in Algeria and led to a significant increase in its agricultural area and economic contribution, accompanied

by a continuous incursion of the European element in the Algerian countryside, where the Spanish element was distributed in the western region more than others for their specialization in viticulture, with a general census of 36.795 in 1872 against 48.734 French elements, rising to 55.877 in 1876 compared to 55.296 French, but their percentage declined in the province of Algiers and Constantine to reach 30.356 in 1872 and 34.660 in 1876, and ranged at 3.079 in 1872 to drop to 3.501 in 1876.

These social changes were at the expense of the private agricultural area, which has been constantly shrinking, as it reached in 1876 about 175.927 km2, for a population of 2,136,4254, with a density of 12 n / square km, to shrink the population area in 1877 to 158.235 square kilometers, for a total year estimated at 2,277,016 n, a density of 14 n / square kilometer 2, which is a very high density given the specificity of the historical stage, which indicates the success of the policy of cramming followed by the French authorities towards the tribes, a political that sometimes tended to remove[45], One of the features of this is the similarity of the population density of the people and the European elements are almost similar, but the European element represented at that time only 12% of the total population and therefore the share of the European individual from the biosphere is equivalent to the share of 12 people from the people, which gives us a bleak picture of the settlement policy that was moving at an accelerated pace, according to the theories of foresight founded by the poles of colonial thought.

The French element is the most important element among the elements of the settlement due to the nature of the political relationship, and these came from the most important poor southern regions and from the regions of Provence, and the region of Alsace and Lorraine, especially after the Nakba of 1870, and settled in the capital, Oran, and Constantine and participated in a great movement of economic life in its various agricultural and economic aspects. and service.[46]

The expatriate elements were able to control large areas of the vine fields, in addition to their extensive experience in the field of winery, which required special skills and various equipment monopolized by the Spanish elements, and the next trend shows indicators of the migration of European elements to Algeria from the occupation until 1900.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, the number of European immigrants reached this great increase, offset by a continuous transformation of large agricultural areas of the finest agricultural land in the Algerian countryside for the elderly, a picture that reflects the accumulation of French laws in the field of real estate, as well as the profound transformations in the colonial agricultural policy in Algeria.

By the end of the century, the 504 rural [47] settlements were populated by European elements, suggesting that colonial society at the beginning of the ninth century was primarily rural. He was able to position himself in a way that ensures optimal control over the country's agricultural resources, and with it the vital space of the tribes and their natural potentials, thus increasing the flow of European elements into the Algerian countryside to completely change its features after seven decades of occupation.

Since the beginning of the new century, there have been major changes in the economic and political relations between Algeria and France, according to the law of December 19, 1900, which granted financial independence to centenarians from the motherland, a factor that will have great repercussions on the future of settlement, thus increasing the pace of European immigration to Algeria significantly to settle at 583.844 settlers in 1901[48] who control 1,682,000 AH of the finest agricultural land[49].

4. CONCLUSION

The policy of controlling agricultural real estate opened another era, characterized by great prosperity in favor of the centenarians, as it touched all aspects of agricultural life, especially the vineyard, grain, tobacco, forest and animal wealth, and the associated high number of agricultural and financial institutions, and the crystallization of the brown greeting, to solid bases that move the agricultural economic machine in Algeria, which has become a European kiss and a settlement of wealth, and this is what invades the hypothesis that it was mainly a colony for housing and investment, especially after 1870, and the colon controlled the elements of agricultural life, if it became The settlement is a French agricultural icon par excellence and one of its most important laboratories in the field, and a strong engine of French economic life and what is associated with it, and Algeria has become a beacon of the Mediterranean and a destination for European capitalism since the end of the nineteenth century to strengthen its injustice more in subsequent decades, but the reality of the people at this stage was summarized by Nochi, stressing that the spectrum of famine and drought has overshadowed the scene.

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