Peri-Urban Areas In Algeria Between Political Strategy And Urban Reality Case Of Sidi El Bachir, Oran/Algeria.

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Abstract: Algeria represents an example by which one the phenomenon of the urban sprawl can be observed and studied, in particular these last decades. His appearance of new urban extensions in the peripheries of our cities is only consolidating the old armatures which came out in the colonial period around the peripheral crowns. This spatial expansion generated by several factors quoted previously, gave birth to an urban phenomenon containing a multitude of troubles: urbanistic, economic as well as social. Released through the text which follows an analysis between the town planning and between the urban sociology to describe and study one of the oldest districts ring peripheral of Oran which is Sidi El Bachir recording a blatant deficit in various sectors. Placed in the outskirts of the city of Oran this district exists since the colonial period and knows for these last decades.

Keywords: district; periphery (outskirts); population; sociability; urban sprawl.

1. Introduction

Two indications raise the term "urbanization": the first one being the urban growth which indicates the progress of this fact which could be demographic as regards the evolution of the urban population, and the second spatial with regard to the spreading of a city [1]. The urbanization defines itself as being a concept including the exodus of the campaign towards the city, the abandonment of the work of the earth and the fixation in the city with the adoption of a different behavior [2]. Algeria remains a building example by which one the phenomenon of the urban sprawl can be observed and studied, in particular these last decades. The appearance of new urban extensions in the peripheries (outskirts) of our cities is only consolidating the old armatures which came out in the period. This spatial expansion generated by several factors quoted previously, gave birth to an urban phenomenon containing a multitude of troubles: urbanistic, economic as well as social, what Castells distinguishes in its definition of the urbanization " the urbanization is the spatial concentration of the population from certain limits of dimensions and densities, and the distribution of the value system, the attitudes and behavior were named urban culture [3].

The city of Oran, the second capital of Algeria is characterized by a radio concentric urban development around four peripheral crowns, integrating the multiple villages thinned out outside the city: Chiteibo, Belgaïd, Sidi El Bachir, El Hassi and Ain Beida (fig1). our study case is Sidi El Bachir'S suburb which represents the oldest suburb of Oran. We try through the analysis which follows to describe this district by wondering: what is the genesis of this district? And what is the urban reality of the population which lives there?

2. Methodology

In the absence of a base of poll, we opted for the elaboration, of a sample by quotas. The sample was determined by the factor "age". the administration of the questionnaire was made in a way attended on the sample understanding two hundred investigated. For the study of the mobility of the district, the trajectories and the forms of sociability we opted for an including qualitative approach five investigated.

3. SIDI EL BACHIR: IMAGE OF A FROM ORAN PERIPHERAL URBAN AREA

The urban area of Sidi el Bachir is situated in 10 kilometers of the city center of Oran, on the axis connecting(binding) the city of Oran with Arzew ( fig2 ). Formerly the first residents of sidi el Bachir was native of Lobiod Sidi Cheikh
wilaya of El Bayadh, who are collectively called El Bouachkha, where from the name of the first human establishment which settled at the level of Sidi El Bachir douar El Bouachkha. Par the continuation another tribe having the same origins as the Bouachkha came to settle down by generating another douar being situated a stone's throw away from the precedent, bearing as name douar El Megadid. Until 1987 Sidi El Bachir represented a secondary urban area (conglomeration) with a population counted to 8402 inhabitants [5]. Sidi El Bachir understands two fractions: Bendaoud one and Bendoud two, the naming Bendaoud sends back to colonel Bendoud who possessed in the colonial time the majority of the farmlands of the region. The urban area owes its name to the mausoleum of Saint Sidi El Bachir.

Figure 2: Demographic evolution of the outer-urban pits and the location of SIDI EL BACHIR [6]

4. The population and the housing environment to Sidi El Bachir.

In 1998 Sidi El Bachir’s locality passed of the status of secondary urban area in that of urban area administrative center; given that the population density knew a meteoric rise reaching 36500 inhabitants. In thirty years, the population of Sidi El Bachir multiplied by fifteen [7]. This galloping evolution recorded essentially from 1990 is due to the episode of insecurity which crossed the hanging country The black decade : Algeria having crossed a phase of political instability engendered by the terrorism; what led to the exodus of a strong population of the neighboring cities towards Oran further to the threats of The strongest population living in SIDI EL BACHIR after that native of the wilaya of Oran is the one of three wilayas western Algerian: Relizane, Mascara and Tiaret. The fraction Bendaoud one is the most populated seen the existence of two township: Ramka and the castle (because the rent is there affordable). In 2008 the population of SIDI EL BACHIR account 50285 inhabitants [8], this expansion increased essentially at the beginning of the years eighty seen the very difficult crisis of accommodation which knew Algeria at that time. The inhabitants went in the margins of cities, as it is the case of the city of Oran being that they can find a "holiday cottage". Our investigation revealed that the inhabitants who settled down to SIDI EL BACHIR were attracted by the availability of the land tax and the fact that members of the same family settled down there previously. We also find that 22 % of our investigated became established within this urban area conglomeration at random (table 1) [9]; this slice corresponds to the families of the victims of the terrorism, who by avoiding these threats found refuge in SIDI EL BACHIR. 2000’s answer the same logic, with young couples’ ascendancy, because the rent remains cheaper in periphery compared with the city center.

**Table 1. Distribution of the people investigated according to the reasons of installation within the urban area and the year of house**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of house</th>
<th>Already installed family</th>
<th>Ground of available house</th>
<th>House district close the workplace</th>
<th>Outside district of the city</th>
<th>At random</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 1962</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 60</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 80</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 90</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years 2000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sidi El Bachir understands several types of constructions:

4.1 The township

This fragment of the urban area(conglomeration) is mainly inhabited by people recently installed to Sidi El Bachir and to low income monthly magazines and which were obliged to set up camps by way of housing devoid of any conveniences, there are two shanty towns to Sidi El Bachir the Castle and Ramka (fig3).

Figure 3: Sid El Bachir’s township.

4.2 The auto-construction

The type(chap) of houses occupied by those is who benefited from a state aid in the 1980s, this help consisted of a plot of land bordering 120 m² as well as a financial support, the card(map) 4 illustrates the types(chaps) of property deals in peripheries(outskirts) of Oran.

4.3 The strategic constructions

This type of construction represents one Promotion and the real estate management and which contains 595 housing of collective semi type amounting in ground floor+1(fig4).
4.4 The type "villa"
The constructions of this type occupy an important surface on which raise themselves houses exceeding the level of the road, the exaggerated land value. Following the example of other peripheral urban areas of Oran, Sidi El Bachir's urban area suffers from a blatant deficit regarding equipment; this lack affects all the types of school, sanitary and administrative equipment. The urban sprawl which knows the city of Oran is generative of long travel because 11 km separates the locality of the city center, consequently the inhabitants resort in multi- motorization, which is a very wide-spread phenomenon in spaces According to our survey(investigation), assets(active persons) are more numerous to work outside Sidi El Bachir's urban. Area and the average distances of the place of residence instead of the work are important. The peripheral urban areas present a deficit of jobs with regard to the assets (active persons) which live there. This increasing dissociation between the place of residence and the workplace is understandable by a fast relaxation of the housing environment to the detriment of equipments.

4.5 The rate of activity, equipments and migrations place of residence / work
The population of Sidi El Bachir suffers essentially from the unemployment, as we noted it above; the blatant lack which registers(records) the urban area regarding equipment influences directly the rate of activities of the population, as well as its academic level. Our survey revealed that a percentage of 58%de the population was not able to reach the cycle of the secondary sector (high school, Secondary) and the age of which varies between 25ans and 35ans. This slice was forced to abandon(to give up) the school, because the closest school was situated in more than four kilometers of the .Except urban area craftsmen and storekeepers, the majority of the working population work except the urban area in the city center or in an other one.

4.6 Environmental Quality and pathologies
The multiple deficiencies which knows Sidi El Bachir's urban area regarding equipments, regarding hygiene, regarding infrastructures allocate to the first degree the population. This deficit in direct repercussions on the health of the population. As indicates it the survey, the population suffers several pathologies: les pathologies which affect the youngest resident are the asthma, the allergies and the dermic diseases. These diseases are due to the state of precariousness of houses, pathetic state of roads, and the non-existence of voieries and diverse networks in certain arteries of the district .The population of more than forty years old suffers largely from depression, from arterial high blood pressure and from diabetes (Fig3).

Figure 4: 595 housing OPGI

These diseases increase because of several factors among which: the evil-life, the social constraints bound to the unemployment and to the accommodation the settled way of life and the lack of activities. The increase of the needs for transport, led by the urban sprawl, provokes a significant increase of the atmospheric pollution and a greenhouse gas emission. In it is added the state degraded by the roads which clear a lot of dust, what explains inhabitants' important rate which suffer from pollution. Initially, Sidi el Bachir was a rural area including fertile lands, who became urbanized over the years. This peripheral urban area exercises certain attraction for more than thirty years of a significant number of population; coming to find a roof for some and of there their daily lives.

5. Sociability and neighborhood
The city of Oran, like other Algerian cities, is experiencing an important urban expansion at the expense of its peripheries. Sidi El Bachir is one of the largest peripheral cities Oran because of its size and number of inhabitants. This peripheral agglomeration has been attractive for more than 30 years of a large population; coming to find a "roof" for some and security for others. The urban sprawl that characterizes this agglomeration is defined by a dilatation materialized particularly by a "tide of constructions" deprived of equipment and infrastructure appropriate to the needs of the population. This sprawl has a direct impact on people's lives causing them various inconvenience in their daily lives. Despite the "precariousness" of the environment in which the agglomeration of Sidi El Bachir, the inhabitants try to take up the challenge of their "daily life". Through the following analysis, we will try to evaluate the "urban culture" of inhabitants of the agglomeration, as well as their aptitude to assume "a life in community in order to bring out" an urbanity ". The sociability has effects on the way the individuals and the groups envisage their own safety. R.D. McKenzie notes that " The desires of safety and gratitude find especially satisfaction in the solidity and the intimacy of small groups, while the desires to be able to and of new experiences come true only in a wider social background " [11] and he adds: " in the origin, the solidarity of the group of neighborhood was indubitably, and to a large extent, a reaction to an environment considered hostile more than the result of spontaneous human impulses " [12]. The neighborhood offers some safety, in the point where sometimes the individuals also ethnic origins, of the same
social position or the same culture try to group together for better Of the same social position or the same culture try to group together to protect itself better against the foreigners or to weaken (to pay off) a certain anxiety [13], as it is the case of our investigated Hamza, and of a rather important number of foreigners living within the district. These inhabitants get organized in seen clan that they are bound by the blood relationships either by the same origins But generally the neighborhood is lived well by the majority of the inhabitants. The neighborhood keeps all its importance because it is perceived as a protective shelter as underlined it Marwane, Fatima and Zineb, because the individual and attentive to the safety offered by the neighborhood. To Sidi El Bachir, the neighborhood is marked by the solidarity, the user-friendliness which characterizes all the popular districts, so the spatial closeness is livened up by the solidarity of the inhabitants. The importance granted to the respect for the rights of civility and for good behaviors, wants most of the daily relations of the sociability are respected. The respect for the rules of politeness and for courtesy is the essential condition in the normal progress of the relations. The minimal civility passes by the employment of greetings between people who mix and recognize themselves of agreement and actions in common which liven up frequently the life of the district. The importance of these gestures and small almost spontaneous words appears less in their updating than in their absence. Even if, by means of habit, their updating is not any more noticeable, their absence is noticed and e is interpreted as the sign of a misunderstanding of rules indifference, indifference or possibly unfriendliness the training of the committees of district tightens at an urban life, and posts a desire to adapt itself to this model of life. To Sidi El Bachir several associations and committees of district were born these last year’s aiming at improving the life of the district and at trying to find solutions, and to support the local residents, either to make sensitive the youngest in the virtues of the sport and the discipline as it is the case of Marwane. The emergence of this kind of collective actions translated by the training and the creation of committees of district is a demonstration which highlights the interest of the group. Le made get organized in associations raise the citizenship of the inhabitants and their implication in the life of Sidi El Bachir’s district.

6. THE RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY
The second sector concerns the residential mobility which is one of the factors of the urban sprawl of a highly-rated and a resultant of another one quoted. The growth of the market of one of the factors of the urban sprawl of a highly-rated and a resultant of another one quoted. The growth of the market of "the urban life " was imperative of her even, because the coming both investigated to Sidi El Bachir was livened up led by different reasons that the previous ones: the family of Zineb avoided the insecurity which reigned in its home town to Tiaret, and for the case of Hamza it is the research for the employment that motivated the installation of his family to Sidi El Bachir because his father found a job in a douar neighboring to Sidi El Bachir.

7. Conclusion
We noticed that the majority of the peripheries in Algeria as it is the case of Sidi El Bachir are delivered in themselves where the population is self-sufficient. In spite of this solitude, the population not having the choice tries to survive this slump by meeting the challenge on a daily basis. Those who live in peripheries, as it is the case of the inhabitants of Sidi El Bachir, develop and shape attitudes, behavior which can help them appropriate "the space" so that a symbiosis can spring between the latter and their environment. The peripheries establish a great and heterogeneous deposit of forms urban, of "social mosaic", of remodeled landscapes, of mode organization, of principles of arrangement and lifestyles. Thus they receive a potential of experiment, both for the actors who build them, that for the inhabitants who live them or the researchers who analyze them. So, if they participate in the complex process of reorganization of the city as system.

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