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## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

It's my pleasure to inform you that, after the peer review, your paper

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Again, thank you for working with TSSJ. I believe that our collaboration will help to accelerate the global knowledge creation and sharing one-step further. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

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Sincere,

Lecturer Tănase Tasește, PhD.

Editor-in-Chief of Technium Social Sciences Journal

Manager of Plus Communication Consulting





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## Appendix 1

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Technium Social Sciences Journal,

Our decision is to: Accept Submission

ENDORSE TSSJ on Publons

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Reviewer A:

Recommendation: Accept Submission

-----  
The topic of the article is appropriate with the profile of the Technium Social Sciences Journal?

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Text formatting conditions are respected?

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The figures are clear and have an appropriate contrast?

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References, figures, tables and calculus relations are cited in the text of the paper?

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The general aspect of the paper is appropriate?





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Yes

Scientific level of the paper – the conclusions of the paper must present the theoretical importance or the practical value of the study

high level: in the paper are presented original studies, the results being useful for practical or theoretical reasons

Suggestions for the author(s): None. Keep working on this topic because is very relevant for the social sciences research field. Good job!

**Conclusions: the paper may be published without making any change**

Reviewer B:

Recommendation: Accept Submission

The topic of the article is appropriate with the profile of the Technium Social Sciences Journal?

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Text formatting conditions are respected?

Yes

The figures are clear and have an appropriate contrast?

Yes

References, figures, tables and calculus relations are cited in the text of the paper?

Yes

The English language is clear, correct and accurate?

Yes

The general aspect of the paper is appropriate?

Yes





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Scientific level of the paper – the conclusions of the paper must present the theoretical importance or the practical value of the study

acceptable level: the paper presents an original scientific or technical review based on the compilation of several sources which are cited; the paper presents a progress report of an original study; the results are useful for practical or theoretical reasons

Suggestions for the author(s): Congratulations. I don't have any recommendations.

**Conclusions: the paper may be published without making any change**

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## **The role of ancient palaces in activating tourism within urban settings in Algeria - Case study of Qasr Al-Shalala Tiaret**

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**Abstract.** Some of the ancient Algerian cities represent purely historical landmarks that highlight the historical backgrounds of successive civilizations, and with the observed variation in the climatic zones that resulted in the emergence of desert palaces, and are a living example of human adaptation and adaptation to the peculiarities of the region in which they grew up, The palaces are a cultural heritage that reflects the effects of past generations and an urban heritage that expresses to a large degree the specificity that distinguishes the population from the interdependence, values and customs, among these palaces is Al-Shalala Dhahrania. Palace as a stand-alone example through the episodes of history, which represents the first nucleus of its development and emergence. However, what is noticeable about this urban pattern is that it is witnessing great deterioration and neglect due to many changes, some of which are climatic and some of which are due to the random intervention of humans, which in turn affected the specificities of the region.

**Keywords.** Palace, traditional architecture, tourism, historical places, urban settings

### **1. Introduction**

Despite the progress and development that humanity has reached today, so that the transition has been made from the village to the simple city to the giant city, as well as the huge city, the factors and elements that constitute a harmonious urban development of the city architecture and urbanization are still the subject of research and controversy to be aware of this phenomenon.

Where the urban heritage is one of the basic material evidence of human development throughout history, and it expresses the capabilities it has reached to overcome the problems of the surrounding environment, and it is one of the main elements that make up civilization. The urban heritage currently existing in the southwestern region of Algeria shows us an integrated picture of desert rural architecture, with all its features that reflected the conditions of the local environment (climatic, geographical, social, economic, as well as the harmony of its architectural designs with the needs of the individual and society in terms of Islamic principles. Our talk about rural architecture in the Algerian south of Arabia leads us to talk about a distinctive style known as desert palaces, which are characterized by their scientific and rational engineering design in shape, direction, narrowness and breadth, in a civilized product of the concept of the Islamic city, and due to the demise and extinction. and it is one of the most

important natural components of tourism, represented in the terrain, climate, water sources, animals and plants. (Berbache & Khaoui & Hadjab, 2022)

This urban character palaces in modern architecture, we have deliberately highlighted its importance in activating tourism within urban circles, where tourism is an old phenomenon, but it has now become a stand-alone industry, it is of great importance globally, but has become a strength he economies of some countries as an economic and social resource to be reckoned with thanks to their significant revenues and their significant contribution to the elimination of unemployment and job creation, in addition to their relationship with other sectors (economic, social, cultural) as a mirror that reflects the urban face of their people. It shows a lot about its customs and urban value, which convey an impression of the extent of the ancient societies that settled these ancient palaces, and these palaces have stored with them a heritage, which formed a cultural heritage full of its historical dimension, its distinct lifestyle and its coherent urban fabric. To remain in place and invested with time, thus forming a continuous civilization in the desert city. "The Act amended the provisions of the Law on Preparation and Reconstruction to include tools for preparation and reconstruction and the general rules for preparation and reconstruction, adding to it the identification of land exposed to natural and technological hazards and the conditions for construction thereon". (Feloussia& L; 2022). And preserving heritage, such as the Shallala Palace Tiaret, not applying the re -consideration of a palace in order to be a attraction for tourists.

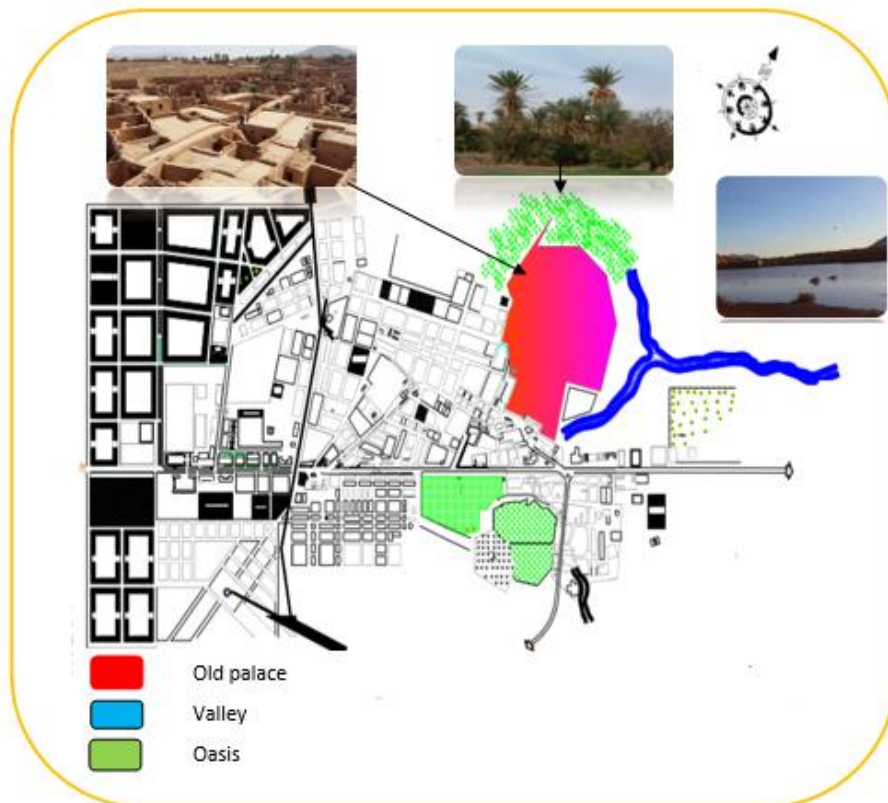
## **2. Study Area (Palace)**

Ksar Chalala is located in the middle of the Atlas and exactly in the mountains of the palaces, which were within the province of Figuig until the beginning of the nineteenth century and extended to the province of Touat in the south, Wadi al-Jir in the west, Upper Nujood in the north and beyond the white Sayed Sheikh in the east, It is among the historical palaces known as the egg gate from the western side, 140 km away and is located on the axis of National Road No. 47 Bani Al -Qasr in 1180 AD, that is, 10 centuries ago. (The directive plan for preparation and construction ;Tiaret; 2022), "whose environmental standards Play an important role in determining the level of building performance through its multiple evaluation systems".(Zidani & Abdelhalim, 2022)

### **Shallala Palace Tiaret**



**Fig 1.** A picture of the Shallala Palace Tiaret  
Source: google Earth 2022.



**Fig 2.** A scheme that shows the site of the palace inside the city of Shallala Tiaret  
Source: The technical interest of the municipality of Shallala 2022.

### **3. Methodology**

The research methodology is among the most important reasons for the success of scientific research, so it is of great importance in the research and the researcher must give it a great portion of his work and thinking, in order to choose the methodology that is compatible with the nature of his work on the one hand and his specialization on the other hand, Because the subject of our research (field), we rely on the study on the descriptive analytical approach that depends on describing the phenomenon as it is in reality, and then we analyze it, so we adopted the descriptive approach to analyze the status quo of Al -Shallala Palace through the state of the city of Tiaret.

This research has passed in several stages, starting with the collection of data, the analysis of facts to the results, by relying on the following tools:

#### **3.1. Theoretical research stage**

The theoretical research phase is in several different elements to collect information and data represented in the following:

*3.1.1. Bibliography:* which allowed us to determine the study plan after reviewing the references (books, notes, plans, documents and administrative records statistics and reports, official newspapers, messages and articles published on the Internet) that dealt with this problem at the level of other cities, which even if their forms and results differ. To determine the aspects to be studied.

*3.1.2. Maps analysis:* The process of collecting maps that affect the state of Tiaret and its region is one of the most important stages that helps to clarify some phenomena, especially those related to the features of the site, position and land uses. The collection of plans that have to do with the subject of our research, which is the POS, the directional plan, has been relied upon. For the preparation and reconstruction, which is the urban environment of a city in terms of urban elements of the Shalala Palace and its relationship to tourism.

*3.1.3. Direct contact with the relevant departments:* An important part of the data has been collected through direct contact with the interests concerned with preparation and construction at the level of the state of Tiaret, and was represented in interviews with some officials (study specialists), represented by the Planning and Urban Planning Directorate, the Tourism Directorate).

#### **3.2. Fieldresearch stage**

*3.2.1. The questionnaire:* Because this method helps to collect field data on the topic, our research form on most public data and about research hypotheses data was.

*3.2.2. The field inspection:* through which the Shalala Palace was studied at the city level to identify the field of study and its problems, by knowing the preparation of the palace, while relying on photographs.

### **4. Results and discussion**

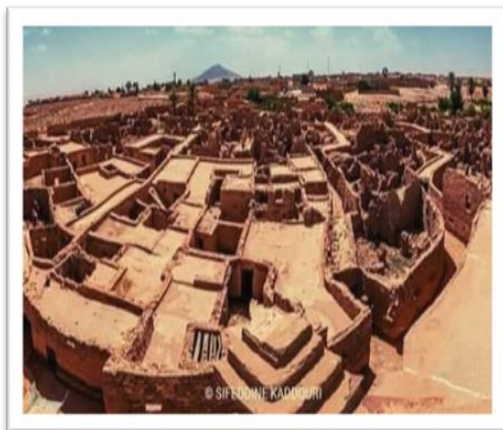
**4.1. Study the urbain and architectural characteristics of the palace. The urban and architectural characteristics of the palace are in several elements, the most important of which are the following**

*4.1.1. The general fabric of the palacem :* The general fabric of the palace is a solid tissue that constitutes one and homogeneous mass, where the palace takes the shape of the triangle equal to the ribs with irregular aspects, the palace includes four neighborhoods (Awlad

Khanfar neighborhood, Awlad Zayyan neighborhood, Awlad Amer neighborhood, Awlad Hamza neighborhood) and takes these shames. Twinous tubes and alleys as they form a stacked tissue, so we find housing takes a shape that tends to the square.

**4.1.2. Historical overview of the palace:** Al -Shallala Palace is one of the most important evidence and the largest evidence of the urbanization of the region.

As for its area, it reaches 2 km, this palace contains 220 houses, more than 50 shops, four neighborhoods, 10 paths and 05 squares, in addition to many equipment as it has a defensive location due to its location on the lesion, this palace is a small village fortified with high photos supported by towers, in it Miscular and coherent buildings of stones and clay, and belong to the architecture of Al -Tina or the so -called traditional architecture. Through the field observation, the general shape plan, it turns out that the tissue represents one mass that links its parts a major and secondary road network that is twisted and winding alleys, surrounded by a wall and a monitoring tower, and has four main entrances heritage of the palace. Where effective planning requires knowledge and understanding of landscape values such as aesthetic, recreation, and historical values that exist within an area. (Brown & Brabyn, 2012)



**Fig3.**General view of the Shalala Palace



**Fig4** Part of the Shalala Palace

**4.1.3. Building and non -built framework:** Al -Shallala Palace has an irregular form on an area estimated at 2 km<sup>2</sup> represented by the built frame and the non -built framework, the legal nature of the real estate royal property of the palace is currently to the state. "Although traditional tourism has negative impacts on the natural environment, it can be sustainably exploited, to avoid this with selected indicators. Planning is a frequently used term in both tourism, and elsewhere. And "has become a feature of the times" (Khalfallah& B., 2023)

## **4.2. The formed elements of the palace**

The analysis of the formed elements of the palace enables us to identify and highlight the various urban and architectural characteristics that make up the following, which are the following elements:

*The main doors of the palace:* The doors have an important role in the separation between the internal and external fields, which we find in abundance in the palace, as needed, and it includes four entrances for each of them its job.

*Door Tachrafin:* It is the main door that overlooks the western orchards on the short side, which leads to a square of Tajjab, and a few meters away from it in which the movement abounds because the people use it to reach the orchards.



**Fig5. 6.** Door Tachrafin



**Fig7.**Door Tafrin

*Door Tafrin:* It is the door that leads to the place of trade exchanges outside the palace, where it overlooks a square outside the palace, also called the Tafrin square, any place of trade exchanges.

#### **4.3. Secondary doors for the palace**

The door Akhfir: It is located in the western side of the palace and according to the novel, it was very useful during the revolution.

The door Alchadiri: He is the one who connects the palace with the cemetery.



**Fig 8.**door Akhfir



**Fig 9.** door Alchadiri

Image No. 8 and 9 types of doors in Al -Shallala Palace are represented "replacement with modern buildings with high heights and modern designs. These activities either lead to the demolition and loss of old buildings or to distorting the visual landscape by constructing buildings with modern designs and at high heights that create visual pollution in old areas and neighborhoods" (Al-Mahari, 2017).

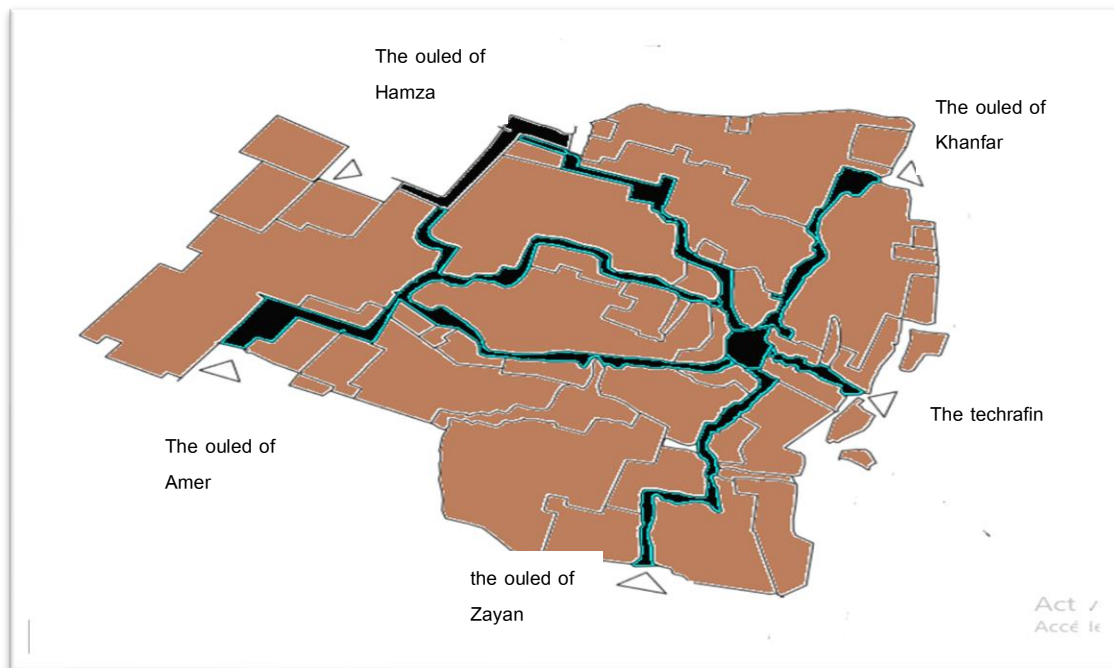
#### 4.4. Roads

The paths and methods are the primary component in forming the palace's structure, as they link the parts of the fabric and are characterized by being twisted and winding, a hierarchical gradient that reflects its importance and the degree of privacy that it performs. This network was founded on the basis of climate, economic and social principles.

The roads in the palace are divided into two types:

4.4.1. The main roads: known as alleys or paths, which were generally characterized by an atmosphere and zigzag to break the air currents, and it was also covered sometimes and it is the main paths of the palace that links it to the surrounding areas, as well as linking the center of the palace and its doors, which is collective and public ownership and the internal basic field of the palace and it is four:

The alley of the children of Khanfar, the alley of the children of Zian, the alley of Amer's children, the alley of Hamza's children.

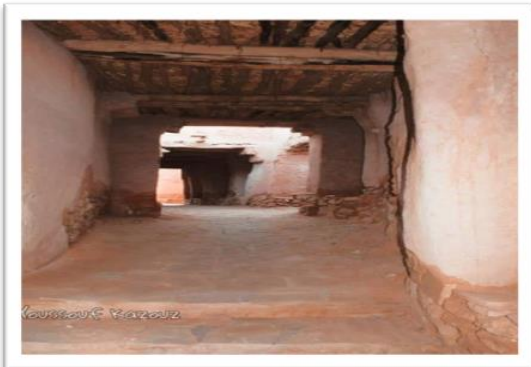


**Fig 10.** A scheme that shows the main streets of the palace  
Source: The technical interest of the municipality of Shallala 2022.

4.4.2. *Secondary roads:* They are sub -roads that are less than and wide than the main roads, most of which are not effective as they penetrate into the palace, their width reaches 2 meters that lead to the entrances to homes and neighborhoods, which are:

Table 1 lists the paragraph styles defined in this template.

The alley of Ati al -Qadii, the alley of Aat Kharbashn Zakqa Ait Boujemaa, alley Ayat Ola, Al Qi'dah alley and Al -Shadiri alley. These alleys are drawn, at the bottom used by men and on the top used by women.



**Fig 11.**Covered alley**Fig 12.** Covered not alley

## 5. Recommendations and suggestions

*5.1.Maintaining historical continuity of urban fabric and preserving urban heritage follows the foundations and standards of its design through*

- Restoration of buildings with the original material to avoid the risks and damages that can be caused In the palace

- Establishing dams and watering, helping rain water away from the palace, as well as preservation

The quantities of falling to benefit from it on the one hand, and on the other hand, removing the risk of torrents from the palace.

Establishing barriers that prevent moving sand to reduce the intensity of sandy storms.

- Restore the defensive wall of the palace to avoid the danger of the human hand from using them to residences Palace negatively meets their daily needs.

- Completing the incomplete procedures in the palace and setting up the hard -working buildings after studying a scheme the palace.

- Trying to eliminate the fungi and subsequent intrusive plants in the palace, as well as insects Harmful.

- Preserving, maintaining, repairing, adding and preparing the palace according to what is stipulated in the article

21 of Law 89-04, and maintenance operations are to provide and create conditions that are compatible The state of the building of moisture, heat, lighting, etc. with continuous inspection to ensure prevention The sudden collapse of buildings.

## *5.2. Activating the role of agencies and tourism societies*

- Definition of tourists to the beauty and scenery of the city through advertising operations

- Participation in national exhibitions and salons to introduce the tourist product

#### *5.3. Development of the tourism transport sector*

Give some features and discounts to tourists who remain for a large period

#### *5.4. Activating the role of shelter and food structures*

- Respecting the type of projects for such a facility according to the location in which it is located besides the region's characteristics.

- Attention to the local traditional food list at the level of hotels and restaurants

- Cooperation and consultation between hotel reception structures and tourist agencies must be.

#### *5.5. Promotion of investment in the sector*

- Supporting and encouraging studies and investments related to the restoration of insufficient restructuring.

#### *5.6. Promotion of investment in the sector*

- Opening new horizons to develop and improve the local product and give it value.

- Developing and strengthening domestic and external tourism and stimulating the internal industrial exchange process.

- Ensuring the preservation and giving traditional industries after economically and socially.

- Exploiting palace stores in the display of traditional industries.

#### *5.7. Tourist training*

- Training workers in the tourism sector and tourist guides.

- Creating specializations at the level of higher education related to tourism running

- Opening the way for training in the field of tourism services.

### **6. Conclusion**

The study represents the night of the city of Qasr Al -Shallala and touching on its most important characteristics of nature, population and urbanism, we have reached to know its capabilities and qualifications, especially tourism, which are represented in the palace, where we touched on the analysis of the various elements that make up the urban fabric of the palace and the foundations on which it is distinguished from the rest of the tissues, Which was represented in the field gradient, the contradictory tissue, the narrowness of alleys, the twisted roads, the presence of deaf fronts at the level of residential unit, as well as building materials, the latter reflects social .

Cultural values customs and traditions, stemming from human needs that determine functional privacy and aesthetic values, And social integration to express the identity of the population, the palace is currently in isolation from the urban fabric and witnesses a significant deterioration at the level of the most important landmarks of the urbanism that may lead to its disappearance, and this is the result of the lack of sufficient interest on the part of the state despite the fact that the ownership of the palace is affiliated with the Directorate of Tourism, The restoration carried out by the studies offices that lack experience increased the deterioration of its condition and the obliteration of some of its features, as well as the lack of awareness of the population and the knowledge of the archaeological value that the Shalala Palace abounds at the level of the city of Tiaret.

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