

Algerian Women And Their Role in Supporting Volunteer Work during the
Liberation Revolution:A Socio-Historical Reading

المراة الجزائرية ودورها في دعم العمل التطوعي إبان الثورة التحريرية قراءة سوسيو تاريخية

Dr. Hacene BOUSSERSOUB

University of Ali Lounici, Blida(2),

Religion and Society Laboratory, Bouzareah, Algiers, Algeria

h.boussersoub@univ-blida2.dz

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Corresponding Author: Hacene BOUSSERSOUB h.boussersoub@univ-blida2.dz

المخلص:

هدفت الدراسة إلى تقديم قراءة تحليلية سوسيو تاريخية لدور المرأة الجزائرية في دعم العمل التطوعي إبان الثورة التحريرية، ومدى مساهمتها فيه، ولا شك أن المطلع لبعض الدراسات التاريخية والاجتماعية والسياسية التي تهتم برصد المقاومات والثورات التاريخية، يجدها تميل إلى التقليل من محطة بارزة حول أدوار المرأة إبان الثورة الجزائرية، حتى وإن وجدت في مثل هذه الأبحاث، فإن مساحات سرد دورهن لا تزال تعاني من التهميش والإقصاء، بل هي أقل بكثير من المساحات المخصصة لدور الرجل. رغم أهميتها لم تنل حظها من الدراسة. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي من أجل الوصول إلى معطيات واسعة وشاملة عن البعد السوسيو تاريخي لدور المرأة الجزائرية في دعم العمل التطوعي إبان الثورة التحريرية، وقد توصلنا إلى عدة نتائج نذكر أهمها: اتضح لنا أن المرأة الجزائرية التي ساهمت في دعم العمل التطوعي وناضلت إبان الثورة وضحت بأبنائها ويكل غال ونفيس من أجل وطنها. وستبقى رمز الجهاد والنضحية في تاريخ الجزائر وستظل خير عبرة تحتذى بها الأجيال الصاعدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المرأة الجزائرية؛ الدور؛ العمل؛ التطوع؛ الثورة التحريرية.

Abstract:

The study aimed to provide a socio-historical analysis of the role of Algerian women in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution and the extent of their contribution to it. Undoubtedly, the examiner of some historical, social, and political studies that are concerned with monitoring historical resistance and revolutions finds them to tend to underestimate a prominent station on women's roles during the Algerian revolution, even if found in such research, the spaces for telling their role still suffer from marginalization and exclusion, but are much less than the spaces dedicated to the role of men Despite its significance. Many women were deprived of formal education. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the descriptive approach in order to access broad and comprehensive data on the socio-historical dimension of the role of Algerian women in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution. The Algerian Revolution witnessed profound national sacrifices and remains a defining symbol of struggle and resilience in the country's modern history, serving as a lasting source of inspiration for future generations.

Keywords:

Algerian Women The Role; Work; Volunteering; The liberation Revolution.

1. INTRODUCTION:

This study examines the crucial role played by Algerian women in supporting volunteer work during the Liberation Revolution, within a socio-historical perspective that highlights their contribution to national resistance. The Algerian revolution is considered one of the most important stages in Algerian society, as it was a decisive turning point in achieving the goal of independence and liberation from colonial domination. The Algerian people, during the occupation and its glorious revolution, were subjected to all kinds of injustice, oppression, abuse and torture. These practices remained a burning fire in the depths, a unifying force, a driving energy, and a gloomy delusion that pricked at everything that touched the dignity of the homeland and undermined its sovereignty. If strong faith, sincere patriotism, and loyalty to the nation's principles are what drove the heroes and heroines of the liberation revolution to the death in the areas of altruistic sacrifice and voluntary self-sacrifice and made Algerian society, with all its classes, withstand the harshness of torture, then these sublime meanings and ideal values are what made women, during the revolution, bring about a radical change. In Algerian society politically, economically, socially, and even culturally, it was not a revolution to expel French colonialism only, but rather sought to improve the economic and social conditions of Algerians, including Algerian women who lived in a state of imposed isolation, in any region of Algerian territory. Their lives were generally confined to raising children and looking after their interests, bearing the responsibility of the home with their husbands, living in marginalization and exclusion, and few of them were admitted to the Kuttab or schools affiliated with the association of Algerian Muslim scholars and French schools, so they were able to educate themselves and realized the events that were taking place around them.

But agreed, with the outbreak of the liberation revolution, the life of this woman changed throughout the Algerian territory, especially after the convening of the Soummam conference in 1956. This change did not come by chance but rather was due to her extensive participation in the revolution, whether in the countryside or the city. Circumstances forced her to stand side by side with her male brother to liberate the country, breaking the shackles that weighed her down, and she set out to defend her country by all means and methods in various countrysides and cities, inside and outside the country, and she rallied around the national liberation front and the national liberation army to implement with sincerity and loyalty the principles of the revolution and to accomplish and implement the tasks assigned to her.

Based on the above, it must be emphasized that Algerian women participated in the national movement before the outbreak of the revolution. This participation, through which they acquired a mature national awareness, enabled them to support volunteer work and undertake important roles during the Algerian revolution, no less

important than what algerian women did during the popular resistance, as they were soldiers, martyrs, freedom fighters, and nurses. they responded to the call of the revolution and made its echo heard to the world. based on the above, we raise the following main question: to what extent did algerian women contribute to supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution? through this question, we find that algerian women volunteered in many humanitarian roles during the liberation revolution, and as a result, we divided this research into: main and subheadings includes the research consists of elements to answer the research problem and, finally, a conclusion, followed by results closely related to the topic and research references. this is what we seek to present through the papers of this research as follows:

1.2 The Importance of the Research: stand out the importance of the topic lies in the importance of the problem it addresses, which we define in the following points:

-The history of algerian women is marked by struggle and resistance against the humiliation inflicted by the french occupation authorities. she left a clear imprint and a profound impact on the life of the nation in circumstances that were not conducive to excellence. accordingly, we analyzed her efforts and revealed the source of seriousness in volunteer work.

- Study the efforts and contributions of algerian women and their role in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution are of great importance, as they help revive and bring them from the world of the dead to the world of the living so that researchers everywhere and at all times can access them and benefit from them.

- Need the nation should follow the right paths taken by algerian women during the liberation revolution in their journey to serve religion, people, and the country.

1.3. Research Objectives: This research aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Clarification The role that women can play through their struggles in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution and in gathering the scattered elements of their struggles and fighting, and rooting them through letters, live testimonies, and articles published in national and arab newspapers and magazines, among others.

- Identifying the roles played by algerian women and their efforts. volunteering and its sacred struggle, and collecting the scattered efforts as much as possible to stand on in one place so that its benefit is widespread for researchers and it is easy to review for those who want it .

- Verification from the educational and pedagogical foundations of women's social status, and given the vastness of the historical period during the colonial period, it is not possible to present all the struggles that women contributed to, but rather we focused on presenting a socio-historical vision.

- Highlighting the contributions of algerian women and their humanitarian roles in this research of ours are considered an attempt to draw the attention of researchers to the need to pay more attention to them and to present many other studies in this regard that are worthy of the sophistication of their creativity and struggle in algerian society.

1.4. The Research Methodology:

This research adopts a descriptive analytical approach, focusing on collecting facts and data about the subject and then analyzing and interpreting them in order to reach broad and comprehensive data about the socio-historical dimension of the role of algerian women in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution. Therefore, this method in several aspects relates to the research axes, because socio-historical phenomena are closely linked to the reality of society in the past, so it was necessary for us to return to the past, to trace the phenomenon since its first emergence, as history is not just a recording of temporal events, but rather a process of linking these events in a specific time and place, and I have tried this research paper relies on the descriptive historical method, especially in presenting historical facts and events, according to the nature of the topic, which forces the researcher to choose the appropriate method for his study.

2. Conceptual Foundation Of The Research

2.1. Role Concept:

A./ Linguistically: It refers to movement, action and work¹.we notice according to this definition, the role is linked to the ability to move and be active. according to the Wartburg and bloch dictionary, the word role is derived from the Latin phrase Rotulas, which means: on the side of the leaf. folded It is written and, on the other hand, what an actor must memorize. Starting from the 11th century ad, the concept of role began to be used to mean a social function or profession.²

B./ Technically: He has reached a number of scholars have given different definitions, each according to his specialization and scientific trends. this is what is indicated by the definition of muhyiddin mukhtar: he defines it as the dynamic aspect of the individual's position, status, or position in the group. this definition indicates that the individual occupies several positions in his group according to his position, so the position has a dynamic, moving aspect called the role. the role is

defined as the individual's function in the group, or the role that the individual plays in his group or social situation. this role is understood as the function that the individual performs in a specific social situation..³ **woman**:when defined, it means: the female of a man. Islam has given...women have all their rights..⁴ the world is a pleasure, and the best pleasure of the world is...the righteous woman (hadith).**and the woman** In the language of man and woman: woman. the arabs have three languages for woman. It is said: she is his wife, she is his wife, she is his wife. al-mir'ah is the diminutive of woman. we say that so-and-so married a woman, meaning a complete woman, just as it is said that so-and-so is a man, meaning complete among men. women, and women are the plural of woman, not according to analogy, just as it is said that and those, and women are the plural of women if they are many..⁵ mohamed seif el islam boufalka is known as: the word woman or girl is no longer used, as it has been replaced by the words brother, sister, mujahidah, and fighter..all of them include the meanings of brotherhood and loyal revolutionary friendship, and the mujahid is considered the daughter of the front and the army and the daughter of revolutionary algeria. this is the title of her sacrifice and the emergence of her personality, so she realized noble human values among her mujahid brothers., she had never felt this deeply and she also realized that she had changed and become a new person living in a new world of serenity, brotherhood and solidarity., she saw the birth of a great and valiant people characterised by collective thinking and struggle, and the revolutionary circumstances changed her concepts of life and developed her ideas. It is clear that this mujahid, who carried out various tasks and bore the most difficult responsibilities, proved her presence in her country's struggle and formed an effective and positive political force..⁶

2.1.1.The Voluntary Money: There are several definitions of the concept of volunteer work. some researchers limit it to the efforts undertaken by individuals or non-professional citizens. "Volunteering is the contribution of an individual or group to accomplish work outside the scope of their work for which they receive a wage, which brings good and benefit to their community and makes them feel satisfied, and this is done willingly, voluntarily and spontaneously, without seeking any kind of profit or reward from their accomplishment..⁷

From the above, we find that a female volunteer is a girl or woman from the community who has the desire to do volunteer work without receiving financial compensation for her volunteer work, and this is what we will discuss in the next section of this study.

3.The Theoretical Framework Of The Research Topic

3.1. Introductory Introduction And Discussion Of The Topic:

The subject of the specialized research to study The role of algerian women in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution readings ocio –historical It is almost nonexistent in the academic arena, except for directed studies, most of which are linked to an ideological concept or approach. the spread of studies that address the topic of women is due to multiple fields of knowledge, such as history, archaeology, and fine arts. based on the above, today, there is a great controversy all over the world, especially the arab and Islamic world, about the role of women in society. visions have varied and differed between those who believe that their role should not exceed the boundaries of the home, and others who believe that involving them in all aspects of economic, political and social life is an indispensable necessity for the advancement of society and meeting its needs. however, history has another opinion in this area, and history, as we know, is a judge who does not sympathize with anyone. In addition to recording the experiences of peoples, it is also the one that classifies and evaluates them. the algerian woman is one of those who history has judged for, not against. the names of many of them have been engraved in the annals of history in letters of gold, especially during the liberation revolution.the november 1954 revolution affected the social aspects of the algerian people, as it removed the difference between men and women in the direction of the sacred duty of liberating the homeland. this woman found an outlet in the november revolution, where she unleashed the latent forces within her, so she rallied around the national liberation Front and army, and carried out the most difficult responsibilities and most dangerous operations that were accomplished by our mujahid sisters who participated with great activity - sometimes with weapons - in the sacred struggle for the sake of liberating the homeland. It is no secret that Algerian women contributed have made an effective, positive contribution to the many revolutions that have taken place and been renewed in the country. algeria Since 1830 against the french occupation.

The woman was convinced algerian the current revolution will inevitably end with independence. what confirms that women are still entrusted with tremendous tasks in the revolutionary work alongside men, and this pioneering role of theirs was praised in the resolutions of the soummam conference of 20/8/1956 ad, where it was stated: “we salute with admiration and appreciation the example that we set in revolutionary courage by girls, women, wives and mothers, the example that all female **mujahidat**⁸ who participate actively, sometimes with weapons, in the holy

struggle for the liberation of the homeland are setting.”⁹.therefore, the development of political events in the early fifties, which culminated in the outbreak of the victorious revolution, pushed women algerian until she refused to remain isolated from the events taking place, and insisted on participating in them clearly and directly, and to register her presence practically in the november 1954 revolution, she had to fulfill her duty in the revolutionary work alongside the man, and to bear as a mother, wife and sister the lion’s share of the hardships, fatigue and sacrifices, whether in maintaining the cohesion of the family and managing household affairs, or taking care of the victims of the war and accomplishing the revolutionary work. based on her firm belief in her effective role on all fronts, the woman realized her responsibility towards her religion and her country, so she rose up and stood beside the man within the ranks of the armed revolution with faith and a solid will, strengthening the ranks of the male and female mujahideen and struggling in the countryside and the city the liberation revolution went beyond the demand for the liberation of women and men as a whole, but rather gave women an effective role and function.

Hence, noIt was not strange for the algerian woman to participate from the first moment in the liberation revolution, as history witnesses her rejection of the french colonizer, just like any patriot who is jealous of his religion, his country, and his Arabism. the algerian woman is a descendant of lalla Fatima n'soumer, who taught the colonizer lessons in patience, patriotism, and courage.¹⁰

3.2.A glimpse into The Status Of Algerian Women during The French Occupation, The Bre -Revolutionary Period

The status of algerian women at the beginning of the last century was extremely backward. they were an integral part of the country's general situation. their participation was limited to childbearing, performing some household chores, and helping men in the fields. they were deprived of education, as circumstances did not allow them to learn, and they were not allowed to enter quranic schools or zawiyas.

France was was well aware that the algerian woman was a pillar of both power and culture at the same time. What must be pointed out is that the algerian woman was not spared from torture and abuse since the time the algerians set foot on algerian soil. she was also a target for enemy operations intended to destroy algerian society, and this was done through psychological and moral warfare.¹¹

Algerian women were targeted by colonialism, because they were the main pillar in building a good society, and the colonial reality in Algeria deprived them of...woman from the possibility of development, and work to penetrate the Arab and Islamic traditions and values, and about the path of deceit and trickery, and the French colonialism tried to win over Algerian women, by making them understand that he came to civilize them, and that he is not responsible for their situation, but rather the Algerian man is the one who bears the burden of that, and the intended goal of all of this is to reach the point of creating a rift within the family and Algerian society between men and women, so that he can control both women and men, in order to ultimately restructure and organize social relations according to his Western goals and values, but fortunately he did not achieve this goal.

3.3. About The status Of Algerian women during the French Occupation And The post-Revolution Period:

I imposed the Algerian woman herself proved her worth in armed resistance and struggle before that, since the French occupation of Algeria in the summer of 1830 AD, and many female fighters emerged, including Lalla Fatima n'Soumer, who proved her existence and showed her resistance to the French enemy, and many others, so the role of the Algerian woman became, as Zahra Ounissi says in her memoirs entitled "Flowers. Thorns...a woman's path: the role and duties of the Algerian woman have been integrated and developed over the years, the days and years of the great liberation revolution. She is the woman who stands guard in the streets and sidewalks. Observing enemy movements, and no, who opens her home and prepares her entire family to serve a group of **fedayeen**¹² suddenly and for a period of time that is often long, and no, who carried equipment, clothing, reports, leaflets, and various secret documents from place to place, crossing military and moral barriers, and no, who was exposed to various harassments and insults, and no, who braided bullets with her braids, and no, who acts as a communication and reporting link between the revolutionary cells in the big city, and no. when her secret is revealed to the enemy, and when one of her comrades is arrested and tortured, she sets off for the countryside, leaving behind her family, husband, and children, to participate directly in the major battles and is wounded and martyred. She is the one who cooks, washes, feeds, and obtains with difficulty the needs of the mujahideen groups. She is the one who pushed her entire family into the fire of battle and made them cry with the ululations of national anthems, and now they were divorced and expelled because of these choices".¹³

4. Algerian Women And Their Role In Supporting Volunteer Work During The liberation Revolution: a Socio-Historical Reading

Women and volunteer work: based on the above, we will discuss in this section the areas of voluntary work for women, then...the benefits and effects of volunteer work for women, and finally, women's participation and roles in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution.

4.1. Women's Barticipation In Volunteer Work: Some scientific research indicates that women have an innate human tendency to volunteer if they find themselves in safe collective work institutions. they usually find themselves participating in voluntary social activities that help their peers, such as investigating the conditions of families and individuals in need and providing them with assistance, and participating in markets and charitable works whose proceeds are used to fund charitable projects. If a woman has specialized academic qualifications, she finds a high degree of self-fulfillment in participating in holding lectures and lessons to raise awareness of women in the fields of health, environment, society, and religion.¹⁴ Which is what I achieved during the liberation revolution.

4.2. Areas Of Volunteer Work For Women

Women in general - and algerian women in particular - have a great role and a noble function in practicing voluntary and charitable work. In all its forms and shapes, with its distinguished abilities, capabilities, personal, psychological and emotional traits, and the most important thing that distinguishes women, and can be invested in volunteer work, is their emotional ability and quick response. a.¹⁵ volunteer work for women is not a recent phenomenon but rather dates back to ancient times. during the era of the Prophet, muslim women were able to invest their free time in effective participation in charitable and charitable works. zainab bint Jahsh (may allah be pleased with her) was a woman of craftsmanship, and she was the longest-lived of the mothers of the believers. She used to tan, sew, and give charity for the sake of allah. The female companions also contributed to providing water and treating the wounded, and these are charitable works. during the period of the liberation revolution, when events, disasters, and wars befell our Islamic societies, leaving behind orphans, widows, the elderly, and the disabled, it was necessary to expend efforts and funds to support and care for those orphans, widows, the elderly, and the disabled. Some charitable organizations took the initiative to establish women's committees to carry out volunteer work among women.¹⁶

Women's areas of work in voluntary and charitable work have been distinguished in terms of caring for needy and poor families, caring for widows, caring for orphans, collecting donations, holding charity markets, and participating in voluntary work with men, which we will discuss later.

4.3. Benefits And Effects Of Volunteer Work For Women

Volunteer work by women is often a fundamental pillar in building society and fostering social cohesion among citizens of any society. Volunteer work is a humanitarian practice that has been closely linked to all meanings of goodness and righteous work among all human groups since time immemorial. however, its size, form, directions, and motives vary from one society to another and from one period of time to another. In terms of size, it decreases during periods of stability and calm and increases during times of disasters, catastrophes and wars. in terms of form, it may be manual, muscular, or professional effort, a financial donation, or other. in terms of direction, it may be spontaneous or directed by the state in social, educational or development activities. in terms of motives, it may be psychological, social or political; and voluntary action is something that a person gives of his own free will, without being obligated to do it. ibn manzur's lisan al-arab provides examples: he came willingly, not under duress, and you will do it willingly or unwillingly.

This is an indication of the great psychological benefits of volunteering for the volunteer. Scientists have found that those who do volunteer work are people who have dedicated themselves to helping others by nature and choice with the aim of serving the community in which they live. however, volunteering as a charitable work is a means of psychological comfort and a sense of pride and self-confidence for those who volunteer; because it is an activity that strengthens individuals' desire for life and confidence in the future. volunteering can even be used to treat individuals suffering from depression, psychological distress and boredom; because volunteering in charitable work for the community helps these patients overcome their personal ordeal and transcend towards good that affects the person's surroundings and relationships, so that they feel their importance and role in the progress of the society in which they live; which gives them hope for a new, happier life.

4.4. Algerian Women And Their Barticipation In The liberation Revolution

The outbreak of the algerian revolution on november 1, 1954, created a new social dynamic that encouraged broader participation by women, considering that they constituted, in the view of the national liberation front, a tremendous force of fundamental importance in supporting and backing it, and a necessity imposed by the requirements of the liberation revolution. women found in this important step an outlet for themselves, so they unleashed the latent powers within them and rushed to perform their duty with steadfastness and honesty, despite the personal and internal difficulties issued by the family at the beginning. we can highlight the various contributions women have made since the beginning of the revolution through some evidence, including testimonies such as: she says of meredith turshen on algerian women: "women participated actively as fighters, spies, and fundraisers for the revolution, well as nurses, laundresses, and cooks." he adds gerard de groot notes, "women assisted male combat forces in many areas, such as transportation, communications, and administration." while the vast majority of tasks undertaken by women were focused on non-combat tasks, the reality is that "rural women in the mountainous rural areas with forests" constituted the vast majority of women participating in the revolution. this does not negate the role of the urban algerian armed forces in the algerian revolution, with their participation in guerrilla activities and in the fields of communications, organization, and the like.

In addition to the general support tasks mentioned above, women possessed special abilities that allowed them to carry out clandestine tasks that were difficult for men. although women used these abilities in both urban and rural war zones, the urban dimension of the war involved a greater emphasis on clandestine activities carried out by women. the best (documented) example of this is the battle of algiers.¹⁷

Andin during this battle, male fln activists remained hidden underground to avoid detection by the french, to avoid arrest and interrogation. meanwhile, the women who helped these men remain hidden were able to move freely here and there, smuggling weapons and other sensitive materials, thanks to their ability to manipulate their outward appearance. the women's methods for doing so were twofold: the first was through religious behavior, which was wearing the veil, and the second was adopting a European appearance to demonstrate their adherence to french values and the french way of life. they carried out attacks on military patrols or enemy interests by order of the leaders of the national liberation front, using changes in dress. after the outbreak of the liberation revolution in the country,

women were no longer satisfied with the roles they had previously performed. they wanted to be beside men, participating with them in all their work. they excelled on the battlefield and were patient in hardships and difficulties until they became the focus of attention of writers and poets inside and outside algeria. rather, they became a byword for courage, boldness, and sacrifice.¹⁸

5. Algerian Women And Their Role in Supporting Volunteer Work During The liberation Revolution

I agreed with historical research and studies related to algerian society and its developments during the colonial period 1954-1962. In light of the colonial policy pursued against algerian civilians in general, algerian women played many pioneering roles during the algerian liberation revolution, especially in the social, cultural and even humanitarian fields, where it became clear that algerian women had many heroic roles during the revolutionary liberation march, and there is no better evidence of these contributions and heroism that algerian women played than what was recorded for us by various historical writings, whether algerian or even foreign, which remain short in comparison to the jihadist and heroic roles of algerian women, during many stages of the liberation struggle throughout the armed liberation struggle against french colonialism. hence, our reference to the voluntary and combative roles of algerian women is more necessary than ever before. the roles of algerian women in supporting voluntary work during the liberation revolution were multiple according to their circumstances and place of residence between the countryside and the city. they were creative in that and tried to devote themselves physically, morally, spiritually, and socially as a sacrifice for the sake of supporting the homeland. we can define these voluntary roles and the suffering they caused them in the following elements:

5.1. Algerian women and their support for volunteer work in the military And Bolitical Struggle During The liberation Revolution

There is no doubt that the most important reason for the victory of the resistance over the enemy was the people's embrace of the revolution thanks to the permanent aid and the support of various types of volunteers from the various classes of algerian society. "and the algerian woman was a fundamental element in the equation of the permissible struggle, as she stood beside the man in shouldering the responsibility and confronting the french forces psychologically and militarily. she also formed a strong support and a major aid to the husband, brother, and son, who took up arms against french colonialism and carried the banner of jihad. she performed an unparalleled feat, showing through it that she is the second breath of

the liberation revolution, as she contributed with all her energy and ability to serve it and played a pioneering role through her effective participation. in the cities, women served the revolution, receiving the mujahideen and the fedayeen without prior knowledge or a moment of hesitation. she also rallied around the national liberation front, implementing with skill and performing the roles assigned by god with sincerity and loyalty, and undertaking the most difficult responsibilities and the most dangerous operations. she devoted her pure soul and body to the field of struggle, certain that she is part of this revolution, standing firm and refusing to submit, and a firm faith that refuses to break.¹⁹

5.2. Algerian Women Wearing The Veil And Their Support For Volunteer Work During The liberation Revolution

Custom the woman who is being treated ha an ordinary citizen who is not dedicated to fighting, she carries out her daily work and at the same time does work for the liberation army and the national liberation front, such as cooking, guarding soldiers, and carrying out the mission of delivering messages and weapons to and from the mountain..., and like her counterparts among the female fighters, she is also required to have good qualities and morals in order to be among the ranks of the army, such as integrity and chastity, patience, and strictness; all of these qualities were beloved by the responsible leaders.²⁰ this task has been entrusted to the nativity for many Among the women who have proven their ability and competence. women's awareness-raising activity was not limited to city women, but they were able to convince peasants to allow their women to participate in the struggle. they began to proudly receive units of the national liberation army and were the eyes and ears of the army, bringing it all the news about the movements of the enemy army. these women held important positions in the organizational hierarchy of the revolution. there was the head of a cell, the head of a squadron, the commander of a throne, and even the commander of the region and district for a period of time due to the martyrdom of its commander.... women did not stop or fail to support the liberation revolution throughout the period of the revolution, despite the repression imposed against it.

5.3. The Algerian Woman Fighter And Her Support For Volunteer Work During The liberation Revolution:

To get to know the female fighter dedicated her efforts to supporting volunteer work and establishing organizational structures for women in urban areas the city by forming a women's political system made up of cells, sections, and regiments to mobilize and educate the national masses and train local officials who, in turn, hold ongoing meetings during which they focus on clarifying, guiding, and disseminating revolutionary principles and distributing leaflets containing orders from the revolutionary leadership. the women's organization plays a positive and effective role through subscriptions, donations, and various forms of assistance that assist the revolution and provide important news and information that benefits the Liberation Front. when necessary, it shelters female fighters and soldiers. often, their homes are quickly destroyed, and they are arrested, enduring bitter suffering because they did not reveal the secrets of the revolution and the locations of their brothers.²¹

It should be noted that this women's system has spread outside algeria through morocco and tunisia with the contribution of immigrants and refugees in the maghreb and even in europe. among the prominent works that women have provided for the algerian cause outside the country is their representation of algerian women in international women's forums. we mention among them the role they played in the Fourth International conference of the democratic women's union, which was held in vienna in 1958. there, she made the voice of the revolution heard, saying, "I ask the conference to take into account in the final list that algerian women are not currently demanding work rights or an improvement in the standard of living. rather, they are demanding an end to this terrible war imposed by french colonialism on the algerian people who are struggling for the cause of freedom and independence."). that this revolutionary stance is evidence of women's maturity and awareness.

5.4. Algerian Women And Their Support For Volunteer Work During The liberation Revolution:

The sacrificial woman was a fighter who risked her life and faced constant danger. she wears ordinary, undistinguished civilian clothes so as not to attract attention and so as not to raise suspicions about her and her actions and behavior. she carries out her operations, which include planting a bomb in a café or a gathering of soldiers. she also destroys facilities and the property of the colonists, in addition to eliminating traitors and spies, whether in cities or villages..²²

The role of the female fedayeen is represented by her volunteering to carry out operations in the cities. she lives among the population, does not wear military uniforms, and remains in her usual women's clothing so as not to arouse the suspicion of the colonial authorities. most of the female fedayeen are students who left their studies following the student strike on may 19, 1956. she is distinguished by an exemplary upbringing and is characterized by noble qualities such as steadfastness and strength. She is charged with absolute secrecy, is not afraid of death, and is concerned with carrying out extremely important operations such as destroying enemy centers, attacking police stations, cafés, bars, and areas where settlers gather, in addition to assassinating enemy soldiers and traitors.²³

5.5. Algerian Women And Their Support For Volunteer Work In The Social Field During The liberation Revolution:

Through their activism, women formed a cornerstone of **jihad**²⁴ and revolutionary efforts, whether they were educated women or rural women. the educated woman she joined the revolution to become a social worker or a nurse who would watch over the health of the mujahideen and the algerian people in general. the algerian woman's house was a shelter for the mujahideen, who used it as a center for them, whether to rest from a battle they had fought, or to gather in preparation for it, or to study the conditions of the revolution. so I worked among the struggle tasks that were entrusted to the algerian woman during the revolutionary period, we find the following tasks: collecting donations, collecting subscriptions, preparing food, and donating it for the revolution... all of this in addition to many other parallel humanitarian tasks, which contributed with their efforts to bringing the liberation revolution and its struggle out of the sensitive stages of the revolutionary liberation project declared by the algerians. among the examples of these efforts undertaken by algerian women for the algerian revolution, we mention collecting donations and gifts from algerian women who were forced to sell their jewelry in order to contribute to the purchase of medicines, weapons, and other supplies for the algerian revolutionaries and mujahideen. thus, the efforts of algerian women became apparent during the difficult periods of the liberation march.²⁵

Finally "did not the woman's task was not limited to sheltering and preparing food only, but she also guarded the soldiers in the absence of her husband, staying up all night on guard. if she noticed any movement, she would inform them immediately so that they could go down to the shelters, or prepare to defend themselves. the mujahida agreed with the soldiers of the national liberation army on a certain signal, if any, through which they would know that the road was safe, so

they could enter that roundabout or her house. In this regard, the mujahida ben zeina rahmouna says: "I agreed with the national liberation army that if they saw a white flag from afar, then the place and the roundabout were safe, and if that flag was not raised, then the enemy would be besieging the place, and they had to change their direction to another place so as not to fall into the hands of..."²⁶

5.6. Algerian Women And Their Support For Volunteer Work In The Medical Field During The liberation Revolution:

I agreed historical research and studies related to algerian society and its developments during the colonial period 1830 - 1962, that in light of the colonial policy pursued against algerian civilians in general, algerian women played many pioneering roles during the algerian liberation revolution 1954-1962, especially in the medical field, where the role of women was not limited to providing health services only, but extended to other important and diverse health fields and services, which made them an essential element in the general organization of the revolution and like many other parallel medical fields and tasks that algerian women played in cities or the deep algerian countryside, they volunteered in more dangerous roles and tasks that algerian women played, including:

1- Efforts the algerian women undertook the missions of searching for medicine and the efforts to obtain it and deliver it to those who deserve it from the algerian mujahideen. regarding the risks that accompanied the undertaking of such tasks by algerian women, one of the algerian mujahideen women recounted her story of the suffering of the revolutionary woman in order to obtain a single piece of medicine intended for the treatment of our algerian mujahideen brothers, saying, "we used to push children to buy a certain type of medicine, because one person could not buy this entire quantity. after completing the collection and purchase process, we would make contact with the algerian mujahideen to determine specific locations where the delivery would take place. then we would carefully take out the medicines to deliver them to these mujahideen in the previously specified location."²⁷

2- Formation Of Nurses: The leadership of the revolution realized the importance of having a female element in the health sector, given the natural qualities that this element possesses that are rarely found in the male element, such as the suitability of nursing, such as feelings of compassion and sympathy that must accompany the stages of treating the patient. then, french propaganda that tried to distort the image of the liberation army and undermine the honor of the girls who joined it led the leadership of the revolution to issue a political decision to automatically register girls as nurses or trainees in the field of nursing.²⁸

5.7. Algerian Women And Their Support For Volunteer Work To Represent The Algerian cause Abroad During The liberation Revolution:

When the algerian revolution broke out, we found all algerians, without exception, rushing to defend their homeland, to gain independence, and free themselves from the invading colonialist. therefore, the national liberation front, aware of the role that women can play alongside their male brethren, attached great importance to them and involved them in defending the homeland. however, this role was not limited to the interior but extended beyond the country, as women decided to hold the algerian female freedom fighters responsible for representing the algerian cause outside its borders. Women's role in the revolution's rear bases began when they joined the ranks of the national liberation army. their first training was conducted on the moroccan and tunisian borders, and from there their activities expanded to the arab world, and they then worked in administrative departments. In france, the national Liberation front adopted special organizations that were in line with the situation experienced by the algerian community in general and women in particular on the land of the french colonizer. it was tasked with communicating with french women and introducing them to the true face of the algerian revolution and its objectives. the struggle of algerian women abroad was not limited to the internal level of the countries in which they were active but extended to the political level, where they were able to play an important role in international forums to raise awareness of the algerian cause through countries that supported them, such as vietnam, the People's republic of china, vienna, albania, mali, czechoslovakia, and egypt, as algerian women participated in conferences held in these countries.²⁹

Finally building on what was mentioned above, Algerian women played numerous humanitarian roles during the revolution, particularly in health and medical field, where women provided the desired contribution at a time when the colonial authorities tightened the noose and siege on the algerian fighters. without the tremendous efforts made by these women, they would have almost strangled this revolution and been able to eliminate it a few months after its beginning. however, thanks to the jihadist, humanitarian, and social tasks and roles, which contributed effectively to the expulsion of french colonialism irrevocably.

6.The Most Important Results Reached Through This Research:

Finally at the end of this search through what we have shown about algerian women, their role in supporting volunteer work during the liberation revolution, a socio-historical reading, we can conclude that we have reached many results. and we mention the most important of them below:

1- Women contributed the algerian woman during the liberation revolution, with her wisdom, intelligence, patience, and knowledge, made great sacrifices and shaped its historical features and heroism. she was a strong ruler, an intelligent queen, and a courageous leader, and generations testify to her being a symbol of sacrifice, giving, and loyalty.

2- The woman played algerian women played an active role in volunteer work, revolutionary struggle, and guerrilla action during the liberation war. this brought them together as one team participating in the jihad and the struggle for independence and freedom. this was a serious attempt to change the social perception that diminished the role of women in the struggle in society, to free them from the bondage of backwardness in its various forms, to activate their role in society, to restore their status, and to reject the old mentalities that do not benefit them or society.

3. Despite the torture and abuse that algerian women have suffered, they have proven to the french enemy and to the entire world their steadfastness and determination and have achieved what they aspired to in terms of sovereignty. they have remained committed to the tasks entrusted to them after algeria's independence to this day.

4. Algerian women in prisons and detention centers challenged the french colonial policy and various methods and techniques of torture with their steadfastness and perseverance alongside their male brethren. they even contributed to guiding and educating illiterate detainees, thus transforming the camps into schools.

5. The Algerian woman who contributed to supporting volunteer work and struggled during the liberation revolution and sacrificed her children and everything precious and dear for her country will remain a symbol of struggle and sacrifice in the history of Algeria and will remain a good example for rising generations to follow.

7. Conclusion:

As demonstrated, Algerian women made significant contributions to volunteer work during the liberation revolution. the researcher was able to identify the most important roles in which women contributed through support, volunteering, and national struggle. as a result of what was mentioned above, algerian women of all levels and social classes, whether in the city or the countryside, were able to overcome the obstacles, hurdles, and harsh social pressures they faced. she contributed to the struggle with effective and positive volunteer work. because of the honorable positions women had, and he gave generously of money, jewelry, clothing, and the most expensive of all. whether it was a child or a husband, the revolution was always in favor of women. In appreciation of her noble stances, she opened a wide field for girls, wives, and mothers and welcomed and honored them on the battlefields and placed upon them various burdens and sacred responsibilities. this is the algerian woman whom colonialism wanted to soften under the weight of injustice, slavery, and contempt, and to suffer from the ignorance that weighs heavily on the mind and the stifling stagnation, and to remain in a state of backwardness, repression, deprivation, and oppression imposed upon her by the methods of the occupier on the one hand, and some of the outdated customs and traditions of society on the other. but she broke the shackles that stifled her breath and rose up and set out armed with firm faith, a strong, loyal national will, and an overflowing, overflowing vitality, struggling and defending in every way and by all means, material and moral, inside and outside the homeland, politically and militarily. her concepts changed, her ideas crystallized, and her personality emerged thanks to her awareness and national orientation. She was thus a good role model and a wonderful example of resistance and sacrifice for the global woman, whose role was praised in seminars, societies, and international forums.

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⁷. Arafa M, Report on the International Conference "Volunteer Work and Security in the Arab World", Al-Taawon Magazine, 53 (2001), p. 333.

⁸. **Mujahidat** : refers to women who participated in armed or voluntary struggle for the nation or the ummah. They served as active members of the resistance or in support roles, driven by the cause of national liberation, contributing to shaping social and political struggle both behind and beyond the frontlines.

⁹. Mukhtar Bon Qabab, The Contribution of Algerian Women to the Algerian Revolution, Mediterranean Dialogue Magazine, (6), 2014, p. 190.

¹⁰. Mustafa Aoufi, The Struggle of Algerian Women During the Liberation Revolution: A Sociological Perspective, Journal of Social and Human Sciences, University of, Batna, 12 (June 2005), p. 44.

¹¹. Mustafa Aoufi, op. cit., p. 47.

¹² **Fedayeen (sing. fedai)**: An Arabic term meaning those who sacrifice themselves. It commonly refers to freedom fighters, guerrilla fighters, or resistance militants engaged in armed struggle against occupation.

¹³. Bouazara Mohamed, Algerian woman: From armed struggle to peaceful practice. Lecture presented at the Regional Symposium on women's participation in the war, Center for Mediterranean Studies, Tunisia, Retrieved (April 14–15, 2017), from:

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¹⁸. Mohammed Mahdawi, op. cit., p. 256.

¹⁹. Loucif Moussa & Zarrouk Farouk, Women's Struggle in the Setif Region During the Liberation Revolution 1954-1962, Rofof Manuscripts Laboratory Journal, University of Adrar ,10 (1), 2022, pp. 586-587.

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²¹. Anissa Barakat Darar, The Struggle of Algerian Women During the Liberation Revolution, National Book Foundation, Algeria, pp. 55-56.

²². Karkab Abdelhak, The Fifth Region and its Role in the Revolution, (Master's Thesis), University of Sidi Bel Abbes, 2010, p. 146.

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²⁴ **Jihad** : An Arabic term literally meaning "striving" or "struggle." In the context of the Algerian War of Independence, it refers to the armed struggle, resistance, and collective effort against French colonialism

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²⁷. Mohammadi Muhammad, Algerian Women and Their Humanitarian Roles during the Algerian Liberation Revolution, 1954-1962, 3 (2), (December 2019)

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