



UNIVERSITE MOHAMED EL BACHIR EL IBRAHIMI
BORDJ BOU ARRERIDJ



Student Welcome BOOKLET



Mohamed Elbachir Elibrahimi UNIVERSITY



Welcome

Welcome to Mohamed Elbachir Elibrahimi University in the city of Bordj Bou Arreridj. We are delighted that you have decided to join the university to become one of the members of this university of learners, researchers and professionals.

University staff and its management leadership are immensely proud to give you the opportunity to join a thriving learning community, and are fully committed to establish an environment where both staff and students can openly share their opinions and cultural dimensions to enhance communication and cooperation at both personal and academic level.



Algeria



The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria is located in North Africa's fertile coastal plain. The country is boarded by Tunisia and Libya in the east, Niger and Mali in the south and Mauritania, Western Sahara and Morocco in the west. Its southern part includes a significant portion of the Sahara, while in the north it faces the Mediterranean Sea. The coastline stretches over 1.200 kilometres. The capital of Algeria is Algiers.

The country has 58 provinces (wilayas). Each province, district, and municipality is named after its seat, which is usually the largest city. It is the largest country in Africa and the tenth largest in the world. The time zone is UTC (+1).



Bordj Bou Arreridj



Bordj Bou Arreridj is a province in the eastern region of Algeria, situated about 200km away from the capital Algiers.

It is located in the southern part of the Kabylia Mountains at an elevation of about 915 meters.

Bordj Bou Arreridj has a total population of about 140,000 inhabitants.

The city of Bordj Bou Arreridj is the capital of the Bordj Bou Arreridj Province, which is home to around 620,000 people and a total area of 4,115 square kilometers.

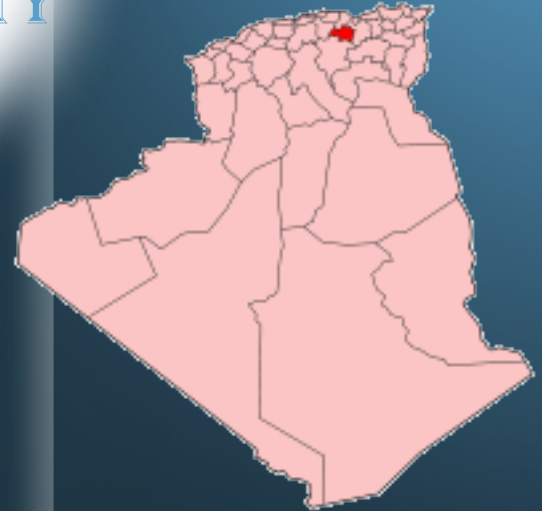
The economy of Bordj Bou Arreridj is largely based on agriculture and forestry, with some small scale industries.

Bordj Bou Arreridj is famous for its many electronic industries and for its kind and welcoming community.

The city is well connected with neighboring centers by road and rail.

The two closest cities are Setif and Bouira.

Setif lies about 70km east of Bordj Bou Arreridj and Bouira about 115km northwest.



The bordj or the fort of el mokrani



This monument dates back to the Turkish period. It was built in 1552 by Hassane Pacha, son of Khair-Eddine Barberousse on a hill in the town of Bordj-Bou-Arredj. Its strategic position allows better observation and control of the region and its surroundings. Its founder made it the headquarters of his garrison. Today this fortification is called Bordj-El Mokrani in his honour. Indeed, he besieged it at the beginning of the insurrection of 1871. The place is now the museum of the Province.

Sheikh Mohamed Le-Mokrani

Mohamed was a descendant of the rulers of the Kingdom of Ait Abbas, descendants of Abderrahmane of Djebel Ayad. The Amokrane, had been rulers since the sixteenth century of the Kalâa of Ait Abbas in the Bibans and of the Medjana region. In the 1830s, Cheikh Mokrani's father Ahmed El Mokrani (d. 1853), had chosen to ally himself with the French invaders. It was Ahmed El Mokrani who had allowed the Iron Gates expedition of 1839 and he had become khalifa of the Medjana under the tutelage of the French authorities. This alliance had soon revealed itself to be a form of subordination - a decree of 1845 abolished the khalifalik of Medjana so that when Mohamed succeeded his father, as the choice of the French Arab Bureaux, his title was no more than "bachagha"



Cheikh Mohamed El Bachir Le Ibrahimi



Mohamed El Bachir Al Ibrahimi is an emblematic figure of the Algerian renaissance.

He was born on July 19, 1889 in Ras El Oued in Bordj bou arreridj. His father and his uncle gave him his first education and then went to Medina in 1911 to continue his higher education in language, theology and Islamic sciences. He returned to the country after a stay in Damascus and began teaching and education in Sétif.

He remained in close contact with Sheikh Abdelhamid Ibn Badis with whom he participated in 1931 in the founding of the Association of Muslim Ulemas of which he was the vice-president. He is appointed to represent this association in western Algeria at the same time as he is in charge of the management of the "Dar Al Hadith" school in Tlemcen.

The French police arrested him for his anti-colonialist activities and deported him to Aflou, in the Laghouat region. Despite his imprisonment, he was appointed president of the Association of Muslim Ulemas after the death of Ibn Badis.

In 1943, he was released and two years later he condemned the massacres of May 8, 1945 committed against the Algerian people, which earned him a new arrest.

After his release, he continued his activities in the footsteps of Ibn Badis by writing the editorial of the newspaper and organ of the Association of Ulemas "Al Baçair" (clairvoyance) and also creating the newspaper "Ach-cheb Al Muslim (the young Muslim), which appeared in French.

He went to Cairo in 1952 and settled there until the outbreak of the war of liberation in 1954. He published a statement calling on the Algerian people to unite around the war of independence led by the Liberation Front National (FLN).

He continues his activism for the benefit of the Algerian question until the independence of Algeria. He died on May 20, 1965.



**Mohamed Elbachir
Elbrahimi**
UNIVERSITY



**About University
Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahim
of Bordj Bou Arreridj**

Under the Executive Decree No.12-244 of June 4, 2012, the University Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahim of Bordj Bou Arreridj was created,

and now consists of seven Faculties. It currently has over 19449 students, 667 teachers, and 385 administrative and technical personnel.

University Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahim of Bordj Bou Arreridj offers students enrolled in its various faculties a high-level education as part of a multidisciplinary regional and national development plan strongly aligned with its surroundings.

Particular attention is now being paid to the attractiveness of training offers and the promotion of vocational training for better employability by strengthening its relations with its socioeconomic environment, which has strong potential in the fields of electronic industries, agriculture, and others. Great importance is also attributed to the integration into the educational programs of individual business projects and the creation of Start-Ups by the students themselves for better autonomy and for taking charge of personal projects in their future professional life.





Currently, the University Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahimi of Bordj Bou Arreridj has eleven research laboratories in different research areas approved by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research:

- *Laboratory of Materials and Electronic Systems
- *Laboratory of Characterization and Valorization of Natural Resources.
- *Laboratory for Studies and Research in Rural Development.
- *Laboratory of Materials Physics, Radiation and Nanostructures.
- *Laboratory of Economic Studies on Industrial Zones in light of the New Role of the University.
- *Laboratory of Advanced Electronics and Telecommunications.
- *Laboratory of Study and analysis of social problems in Algeria .
- *National Culture in Modern and Contemporary Algerian Literature Laboratory.
- *Laboratory of Linguistic and literary studies.
- *Cyber Justice Laboratory.
- *Health and Environment Laboratory.



**Mohamed Elbachir
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Faculties of the University

Mohamed Elbachir Elibrahimi university
consists of seven Faculties.



1. Faculty of Sciences and Technology.



2. Faculty of Nature and Earth Sciences.



3. Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics



4. Faculty of Letters and Languages.



5. Faculty of Social Sciences.



6. Faculty of Economics and Commerce.



7. Faculty of Law and Politics.



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Maps

