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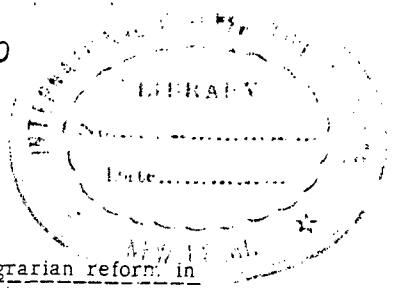
COPAC BIBLIOGRAPHY

COOPERATIVES IN ALGERIA

65

AUGUST 1987

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ABDI, N., Reforme agraire en Algerie. (Agrarian reform in Algeria.) Maghreb, Paris, 69, Jul.-Sep., 33-41, (1975.)
Fr Algeria

Article analysing statistical data relating to the implementation of agrarian reforms in Algeria in 1973 and 1974 - includes data on the number and size of farms, land ownership, and agricultural co-operatives. ILO.

334:020
ICA.

ABDOUN, M., Animation rurale et vulgarisation technique dans l'agriculture de Grande Kabylie (Rural animation and dissemination of technology in the agriculture of Grande Kabylie.) 1974. pp. 269.

Fr Algeria
Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Master's thesis

ABEIDAT, A., The concept of co-operation in Islam and Arab society. Journal of Rural Co-operation, Tel Aviv, 3, 1, 3-12, (1975.)
En Africa (Maghreb), Asia (Arab countries)

The article characterizes Islamic thought with reference to the cultural environment and civilization from which Islam rose, the extent to which co-operation in the economic sense is in harmony with Islamic thought, and the practice of co-operation in Islamic society in the past and recent times. It also includes a table showing a chronology of co-operative societies in Arab countries. SIB.

Characteristics of the collective production sector in Algerian agriculture

Les caractéristiques du secteur collectif de production de l'agriculture algérienne
Ait Amara, H.
Université d'Alger, Algeria
Revue Algérienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et Politiques, Vol 17, no 4, 1980, p. 707-726, 7 tab., SIDS in French, (Ja: 8109)

The article examines the achievements of and problems encountered by the co-operative sector of Algerian agriculture. The legal context is provided (especially the laws of October 1963 and November 1971) and aspects such as the following are examined: the supply of and demand for land; methods of dividing up public land; structures of production and the various forms of co-operative organization; and relations between the state and producers. ways in which the state intervenes in the operation of agricultural holdings and the effects of an inadequately co-ordinated overall agricultural development plan are pinpointed as sources of problems for agricultural production units

AIT AMARA, H., Enquête sur le secteur autogène dans l'agriculture algérienne. (Questionnaire concerning the self-governing sector in Algerian agriculture.) Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris, 1971, 29, 119-154.

Fr Algeria
Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris.

AIT AMARA, H., Quelques aspects de la restructuration agraire. (Some aspects of the agrarian reconstruction.) Révue Algérienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Politiques, Alger, 10, 1, 161-176 (1973).

Fr Algeria
This article examines development policy issues related to agrarian reform and the modernization of the agrarian structure in Algeria. It gives the historical background and covers the role of economic policy and price policy, the structure of agricultural co-operatives, problems of agricultural markets and the extent of workers self-management. SIB.

AIT AMARA, H., The Algerian model of agrarian reorganization.

In: Popular participation in social change. Paris - La Haye: Mouton, 1976.
pp. 265-270.

En

Algeria

The impact of production, wages and incomes on agricultural employment

L'impact de la production, des salaires et des revenus sur l'emploi agricole

Ait Amara, H.

ISPI, Alger, Algeria

Revue Algerienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et Politiques, Vol 15, no 1, 1976, p. 35-59, 18 tab., many ref., BIOS In French, (Ja: 3012)

Increased agricultural production per ha. is a major objective of economic development, implying more intensive utilization of available manpower and natural resources. The paper aims to determine the extent to which both employment outside agriculture and external income of agriculturalists influence levels of agricultural employment and income. It analyzes the situation with respect to agricultural employment in Algeria, looking at supply of and demand for labour, and considers the attraction of non-agricultural employment for rural people and the income derived from it. The paper concludes that agricultural productivity can only increase if the man-land-capital relationship is modified so that each worker is able to cultivate a larger area of land and so that the productive capacity of the soil is increased by the use of new techniques, etc. More co-operative ventures, greater crop diversification and a reduction in rural-urban disparities are suggested

The Algerian agrarian revolution

Sobre a revolucão agrária argelina

Bandarra, A.; Jazra, N.

Análise Social, Lisbon, Portugal, Vol 11, no 1, 1975, p. 118-157, 2 tab., 1 fig. In Portuguese; Summary in English, French, (Ja: 7603)

After giving a short account of Algerian agriculture which consists of a socialist (or self-governed) sector a private, and a co-operative sector, the structure of the private sector is analysed in detail, as this is the main target for the agrarian revolution. The aims of this revolution are then discussed, underlining its two main aspects: raising the agricultural production level and the transformation of social relations. The last two parts of the article examine the new structure established by the agrarian revolution and its effects upon Algerian agriculture, especially the private and the co-operative sectors

The role of the public sector in the transition to socialism: the case of Algeria

Le rôle du secteur public dans la transition au socialisme: le cas algérien

Edrani, M. S.

Working Paper, Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, no 11, 1979?, p. 16pp., CAE Order no CDD/PSO/2, In French, (Ja: 8101)

Algeria's transition to socialism is assessed in the light of the Charte Nationale of 1976. In agriculture the public sector's role is one of implementing the agrarian reform component of the Charte by ending the dualism between the traditional and developed sectors, and orienting production towards fulfilling national food needs. It also aims to modernize production and use land more intensively in an overall plan for crop and livestock production. In the livestock sector this is particularly directed towards improving the way of life of shepherds, improving techniques of small producers, and protecting grazing land and water supply. The co-operative sector is closely linked with agriculture, and is seen as a means of keeping people on the land and improving infrastructure, as well as of supplanting large farms by helping small producers who cannot compete on their own. It also has a role in improving production techniques and farm management. The report assesses how far the co-operative sector has achieved its targets. Its land is the most fertile, and best equipped with inputs, but has only partially met its objectives in food output, production techniques and level of employment. It seems that the public sector has made little contribution to socialism, since the system has tended to perpetuate producers' control over their own activities. It has succeeded in creating a transitional society where workers do not own the means of production, and where the economy is linked to the world capitalist market

Alternative paths to socialist agriculture. (4 articles)
Bedrani, S.; Pelzer-White, C.; Almeyra, G.; Hendry, P.
Ceres, FAO, Vol 16, no 2, 1983, p. 15-38, OAE In English, (Ja:
8405)

Four articles examine aspects of the experience gained in recent decades by some countries which chose socialist patterns for their agricultural sectors. (1) Going slow with pastoral cooperatives (S. Bedrani) shows that reversing the degradation of the Algerian steppe is an awkward, arduous task. (2) Collectives and the status of women: the Vietnamese experience (C. Pelzer-White) suggests that the implications of collective agriculture for women in Vietnam are very positive indeed and constitute a major contribution to the liberation of rural women and their active involvement in rural development. (3) Agrokombinats at the crossroads (G. Almeyra) shows how Yugoslavia is trying to reform its system of self management to withstand the economic crises. (4) Waiting ... and changing (P. Hendry) indicates the diverging routes to socialist agriculture taken by the Korea Democratic People's Republic and China (PRC). These examples are not claimed to be necessarily representative, let alone definitive, of the growing body of socialist experience in reshaping traditional or pastoral societies. Their purpose is simply to indicate how various imitations of original theories may be engendered in the pace of national tradition or experience

BENNACER, A., Les problèmes de personnel dans une banque de développement. (Problems of personnel in a development bank.) 1977. pp. 190.

Fr Algeria
Diploma made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977. Case study of the National Bank of Algeria.

BESSAOUD, O., Coopération agricole et village de la révolution agraire. (Agricultural co-operation and village of agrarian revolution.) Cahiers du CREA, Alger. 1976, 1, 33-43.

Fr Algeria

The agrarian revolution in Algeria: continuity and new departures in the process of agrarian change

La révolution agraire en Algérie: continuité et rupture dans le processus des transformations agraires

Bessaoud, O.

Institut des Sciences Economiques de l'Université d'Alger, Algeria
Revue Tiers-Monde, Vol 21, no 83, 1980, p. 605-626, OE In French, (Ja: 6107)

There are two linked elements: The agrarian revolution has defined new conditions of access to land and thus to the essential factors of production. Political and economic intervention affected nationalization of land. New leasehold legislation has influenced all land transfers. Economic intervention came in the form of service co-operatives and agricultural credit. The article discusses the social origins and types of beneficiary from agrarian reform. A lack of social cohesion has often hindered the work of the new co-operatives. There are about 5960 co-operative units and there is a definite regional variation in the form of co-operative chosen. The composition of the productive structure is examined in detail, especially the state of the labour force (its size, age structure, family structure) and the natural as well as economic endowment of the agricultural sector

Billaz, R.; Dufumier, M.
Recherche et développement en agriculture.
- (Fr).

ISBN 2-85319-085-4. - Techniques Vivantes. Développement en Zones Arides (France). - (Paris) (France). - Conseil International de la Langue Française. - 1980. - 190 p.
- Distributed by: Presses Universitaires de France.

BLAIR, T., The land to those who work it, Algeria's experiment in workers management. New York: Doubleday, 1969. pp. 275.
En Algeria

The beneficiaries of the agrarian revolution: a look at socio-economic and housing conditions (before and after the implementation of the agrarian revolution)

Les attributaires de la revolution agraire: apercu sur les conditions socio-economiques et residentielles des attributaires (avant et apres l'application de la revolution agraire)

Soukhobza, M.

Algiers, Algeria; Secretariat d'Etat au Plan and Association Algerienne pour la Recherche Demographique, Economique et Sociale, 1978, p. 51pp., 43 tab. In French, (Ja: 8003)

Data are presented in statistical tables, according to region, and result from studies carried out in villages and co-operatives in 1974 and 1977. The four sections cover: (1) household size, demographic structure, family organization and age of beneficiaries of the reform; (2) employment and income; (3) housing conditions; and (4) education

BOURRINET, J., Salaires et revenus des travailleurs agricoles en Tunisie et en Algérie. (The incomes and wages of rural workers in Tunisia and Algeria.) Geneva: ILO, 1975, pp. 144, stat., tab., bibl.

Fr Tunisia, Algeria

International Labour Office, Geneva.

Report covers wage structure and the evolution of wage rates and incomes in the private sector, agricultural co-operatives in Tunisia and collective farming in Algeria. Also covers the role of agriculture in the economy, the standard of living of the rural population and recommends incomes policy to offset rural worker wage differentials. ILO.

ISBN 92-2-2001253-4

Labour productivity in Algerian agriculture and problems in marketing agricultural products

Productivite du travail dans l'agriculture algerienne et problemes de la commercialisation des produits agricoles

Souzidi, A.

Universite d'Alger, Algeria

Revue Algerienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et Politiques, Vol 14, no 4, 1977, p. 502-539, many tab., many fig. In French, (Ja: 7904)

This paper provides a detailed description of the Algerian food product marketing system and its relationship to labour productivity from 1962 to the present day. The situations before and after the agrarian revolution are compared. It is seen that since 1962 marketing organizations have succeeded one another in a definite rhythm: state bodies and co-operative systems have alternated regularly. All these organizations, up until 1974 at least, had the chief purpose of maintaining a satisfactory level of agricultural exports. This policy was carried out firstly by state bodies to the detriment of fair remuneration at farm level. The co-operative system initiated in 1965-66 did not improve the producers' situation: it was co-operative in name alone. After 1974 the agrarian revolution and the domestic rather than the export market was emphasized. Producers' rights were recognized at all levels

What is the situation in Algerian agriculture?

Qu'en est l'agriculture algerienne?

Souzidi, A.

Institut de Sciences Economiques, Alger, Algeria

Revue Algerienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et Politiques, Vol 17, no 3, 1980, p. 415-428, 2 fig., BIDS In French, (Ja: 8109)

The article examines the state of Algerian agriculture, particularly its inability to satisfy national food requirements, emphasizing the difficulties inherent in a climate with low rainfall, large infertile areas of land and serious soil erosion. The existence of various types of agrarian structure has made integration in this sector difficult. These are considered separately: the predominantly state-run farms, co-operatives formed after 1972, and the private sector. Objectives of agrarian policy are examined: food production to satisfy the needs of the population, and agricultural development linked with stabilizing the rural population. Agronomic, technical and socio-economic problems are considered.

Development of agrarian relations of Maghreb countries during independence, decolonization and rise of new agricultural structures
Zarys ewolucji stosunkow agrarnych krajow Maghrebu w okresie niepodleglosci. Dekolonizacja, tworzenie nowych struktur rolnych
Buczynska, B.
Prace i Materialy IGKR, no 8, 1973, p. 5-25, In Polish, (Ja: 7607)

On independence the Maghreb countries were left with a colonial agricultural structure. Their main problem was to integrate the modern and traditional sectors of the economy. The modern sector consisted mainly of European-owned farms, highly mechanized with good quality land giving high yields, and geared towards exports. The traditional sector was in the hands of local farmers, who used primitive tools, no fertilizers, and sold only a small percentage of their crops to local markets. There are four main types of holding: collective farms, state-owned farms, lands held by the Moslem communities, and private lands. De-colonization of agriculture was accomplished by different methods in each of the three countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia). Tunisia and Algeria both opted for a socialist agricultural structure, aimed at eventual optimum use of all land, while Morocco aimed only at socializing the rural areas. Further efforts to socialize and modernize agriculture were made through setting up co-operative farms, which were most successful on the European farms, thus preventing their sub-division. The process of transformation is still going on

BURGAT, F., Villages socialistes algériens à l'épreuve des réalités. Algerian socialist villages face-to-face with reality. Maghreb Machrek, France. 86, 1979, 56-62.
Fr Algeria

This study of socialist villages in Algeria, which began eight years ago with the "villagisation" scheme, considers whether they have fulfilled the objectives of the original plan. Although the co-operative system has resulted in more regular income, farmers have not been able to supplement this with income from traditional activities such as grazing stock. Housing and services seem to have been the main areas of improvement. So far the villages have not brought about any real redistribution of power, although local people have at least been brought closer to the administration through the presence of administrative personnel.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE, ALGER. Les coopératives et l'Algérie. (Co-operatives and Algeria.) Alger: Centre d'Etudes Économiques, 1969. pp. 41.

CHARLETY, J., Apiculture et développement coopératif. La coopérative apicole de la Wilaya de Grande Kabylie /Algerie/ (Apiculture and co-operative development. The apicultural co-operative of Wilaya in Great Kabylia /Algeria/).

Fr Algeria

This masters thesis was made at Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977.

CHAULET, C., Paysans et collectifs de producteurs dans la "revolution agraire" algérienne. (Peasants and producers collectives in Algerian "agrarian revolution"). Cahiers du CREA, Algier. 1976, 1, 127-168, bibl.

Fr Algeria

CHAULET, C. La Mitidja autogérée, enquête sur les exploitations autogérées agricoles d'une région d'Algérie. (Self-managed Mitidja, inquiry on the self-managed farms in a region of Algeria.) 1970. vol. 1-3. pp. 195+287+105.

Fr Algeria
Doctorat de 3^e cycle, Université des Lettres, Paris
Also published in Algier by SNED, 1971, pp. 402

Year book of agricultural co-operation

-- Chick, S.; Colbert, M.; McLean Bullen, A.; Gucht, H. van; Van Gucht, H.; Voet, J.; Tidala, M. S.; Morgan, R. G.; Meney, J. A.; Mahoney, M. J.; Sutton, K.; Gunadasa, J. M.; Wells, R. J. G.

ISBN 0-85042-046-6, Oxford, UK; Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies; International Cooperative Alliance, 1982, p. 286pp., fig., tab., ref., OAE In English, (Ja: 8205)

The yearbook is intended to provide a continuous review of agricultural co-operative development throughout the world from a wide range of view points. A series of articles on livestock and meat production in this edition provides striking examples of the ways in which co-operative forms of organization can stimulate production, raise farmers' incomes and provide high quality products at favourable prices to meet current consumer needs (S. Chick, M. Colbert, A. McLean Bullen, H. van Gucht and J. Voet, M.S. Tidala, R.G. Morgan). Other articles discuss agricultural credit and development (J.A. Meney), material co-operatives (M.J. Mahoney), agricultural co-operation in Algeria (K. Sutton), Sri Lanka (J.M. Gunadasa) and Malaysia (R.J.G. Wells)

CIEPIELEWSKA, M., Kolektywne gospodarstwa w rolnictwie Algierii. (Collective farms in the agriculture of Algeria.) Wiś Współczesna, Warszawa, 1970. 10, 75-87.

PI Algeria

CIEPIELEWSKA, M., Spółdzielcze i paraspółdzielcze formy w rolnictwie Algierii. (Co-operative and para-co-operative forms in the agriculture of Algeria.) SIB Studia, Materiały i Przyczyunki. Warszawa: Zakład Wydawniczy Centrali Rolniczych Spółdzielni. 1970. pp. XXV. 324.

PI Algeria

Spółdzielczy Instytut Badawczy, Warszawa.

Problemy rozwoju spółdzielczości wiejskiej w Algierii; Problems in the development of rural cooperatives in Algeria

Ciepielewska, M
Zagadnienia Ekon Rolnej 3: 115-124. 1971
281.8 Z14
Languages: POL

CIEPIELEWSKA, M., Spółdzielczość wiejska w Algierii. (Rural co-operatives in Algeria.) In: Spółdzielczość w Afryce, ed.: Gorzelał, E. Warszawa: Zakład Wydawniczy Centrali Rolniczych Spółdzielni, 1970. pp. 178-204.

PI Algeria

CIEPIELEWSKA, M., Własność spółdzielczo-państwowa w Algierii. (The state and co-operative ownership in Algeria.) Spółdzielczy Kwartalnik Naukowy, Warszawa, 1970, 2, 163-171.

PI Algeria

Self management and cereal intensification in Algeria
Autogestion et intensification céréalière en Algérie
Codron, J. M.; Cros, B.
Revue Tiers-Monde, Vol 25, no 98, 1984, p. 419-426, Bibl., BIDS
In French, (Ja: 8503)

To try and reduce its food dependence on western countries, Algeria decided at the end of the 1960s to intensify cereal production and try to reach self sufficiency by 1980. The project is centred on the state sector: large self-managed farms left over from the colonial era, and cooperatives set up in 1972 on state and nationalized private land. However, it has been a failure; after more than 10 years, the self-managed cereal sector is consuming three or four times more fertilizers, using new varieties, selected seeds, large, modern equipment and technical inputs, but yields continue to stagnate, and fallowing continues. The failure is attributed to: absence of motivation among the self-managed groups, whose only objective is to augment their very low incomes; illegal grazing of livestock herds on land belonging to self-managed farms, making cereal intensification difficult. Government policy gives very low levels of support to workers in the self-managed sectors and small farmers (fellahs) in the private sector.

COMMISSION NATIONALE DE LA REVOLUTION AGRAIRE.

Coopération et révolution agraire: recueil des textes relatifs à la coopération agricole (Co-operation and agrarian revolution: compilation of the texts concerning agricultural co-operatives.) Alger, 1973. pp. 215.

Fr Algeria

De la tribu à la coopérative: aperçu de l'évolution des hautes plaines oranaises; From tribe to cooperative: outline of the evolution of Oran High Plains

Couderc, R

Options Méditerranée 5 (28): 65-73. Map. Ref. 1975
S19.068

Languages: FRE

DAVID, C., Coopératives agricoles de la révolution agraire. (Agricultural co-operatives of the agrarian revolution). Revue Algérienne des Sciences Juridiques, Économiques et Politiques, Alger, 10. 1. 177-212 (1973.)

Fr Algeria

This article is an analytical commentary on the provisions of recent agrarian reform legislation in Algeria. It particularly refers to the structure and functions of agricultural co-operatives and covers administrative aspects, decision making mechanisms and the role of government control. SIB.

DELBRU, R. Les coopératives agropastorales, agents de développement de la steppe algérienne /The agropastoral co-operatives, agents of development in Algerian Steppe/. Bordeaux, 1977. pp. 151.

Fr Algeria

DOMINELLI, L. Auto-gestion in Boufarik. Sociologia Ruralis, Assen, 14, 4, 243-260 /1974/, ref.

En Algeria

The Algerian revolution promised to fulfil socialist dreams for workers' control through the phenomenon of autogestion. This article describes the historical process leading to the export-oriented, mechanized economy dominated by wealthy French landowners. It discusses autogestion, its promising beginnings at Domain Soudani Boujemaa; its sporadic evolution; and its failure to meet socialist expectations. Bureaucratic curtailment of worker initiative and the lack of real power amongst the workers' organs are examined. The article concludes with an assessment of future prospects.

DUPRAT, G. Révolution et autogestion rurale en Algérie. (Revolution and rural self management in Algeria.) Paris: A. Colin, 1973. pp. 487.

Fr Algeria

Doctorat d'Etat, Université des Lettres Paris X, Nanterre (as doctor's thesis under the title Le Socialisme algérien d'autogestion rurale, vol. 1-3)

EGOROV, I.A., Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskaya struktura Alzhira. (Socio-economic structure of Algeria.) Moskva: Nauka, 1976. pp. 150, bibl, stat. tab.

Ru Algeria

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Miravol Ekonomiki i Mezhdunarodnykh Otnoshenii, Moskva

Monographic study of the impact of change in social structure on the economic structure of Algeria - describes the process of social stratification since independence, and examines aspects of economic development, industrial growth and foreign investment, workers self management, the results of agrarian reform, agricultural co-operatives, etc.

The struggle to restore productivity
La restructuration dans la bataille de la production
Ferroukhi, Z.
Revolution Africaine, no 969, 1982, p. 10-14, pl. In French,
(Ja: 8309)

Algeria's arable land covers an area of 7 520 000 ha, of which 3 200 000 ha are devoted to cereals, 550 000 ha to forage crops, 180 000 ha to vineyards and 145 000 to horticultural crops. About 2 000 000 ha is fallow land. Algeria is not self sufficient in cereals and meat. Overall cereal production for 1982 is estimated at 650 000 t, while national consumption is about 3 800 000 t. Around 300 000 ha of cereals were lost in 1982, due to excessive drought. The productivity of the 5000 state cooperatives has to be increased, through better utilization of the land

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Réforme agraire et aménagement de l'habitat rural en Algérie. /Agrarian reform and planning of the rural habitat in Algeria/. In: Meeting papers WCARRD, Rome, July 1979. Rome, 1978. pp. 54.

Fr Algeria

The paper gives information on the situation in the agricultural sector before the reform. It describes the programmes for land reform and for the creation of socialist villages, and analyzes the results obtained through their implementation, with reference to land tenure, rural co-operatives, employment and habitat. Statistics of land utilization are also included.

RURAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES DIV.

ALGERIA - DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES, -
REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT. - FR.

Or. Tit. - TITRE ORIGINAL - ALGÉRIE - DEVELOPPEMENT DES
COOPERATIVES AGRICOLFS - RAPPORT AD GOUVERNEMENT.

FAO 1967 - UNDP REPORT TA NO 2399 - 11 P., 1 TAB.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Collection of texts concerning agricultural co-operation /in Algeria/. In: Meeting papers WCARRD, Rome, July 1979. Rome, 1977. pp. 328.

Ar Algeria

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Recueil des textes relatifs à la révolution agraire /textes essentiels/. /Collection of texts relating to the agrarian revolution /essential texts//. In: Meeting papers WCARRD, Rome, July 1979. Rome, 1978. pp. 296.

Fr Algeria

A collection of basic texts relating to the Algerian agrarian revolution is presented including agricultural legislation decrees, and regulations covering land tenure, land settlement, ownership, management of the Wilayas co-operatives. It also discusses farmers problems relating to land expropriation and size of holdings, establishment and financing of co-operatives and rural extension services.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Organization of fruit and vegetable marketing. In: Meeting papers WCARRD, Rome, July 1979. Rome, 1977. pp. 140.

Ar, fr Algeria

The paper presents a comprehensive collection of texts and regulations concerning Algerian marketing organization. It also gives information on the fixing of prices and margins and the statutes of Wilaya co-operatives.

FAO, Rome (Italy).
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire,
Aljiers (Algeria).
Texts relating to the third phase of the implementation
of the agrarian revolution. - Ar, Fr.

World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural
Development.
Rome (Italy).
12 Jul 1979.
Aljiers (Algeria).
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire.
1976.
142 p.

GALLISSOT, R., Essai de definition du mode de production de l'Algérie précoloniale. (Attempts to define production methods in precolonial Algeria.) Revue algerienne des sciences juridiques économiques et politiques, Alger, 5, 2, 385-413, (1968.)

Fr Algeria

GERNIGON, J., Le crédit agricole en Algérie et le développement. (Agricultural credit and development in Algeria.) Paris, 1970, pp. 191.

Fr Algeria
Diss. Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris.

GERNIGON, J., Le crédit agricole et son importance dans la situation villageoise à travers la création d'unités de vie rurale au Maghreb; conséquence d'opérations de développement. (Agricultural credit and its importance in the village situation and the creation of units of rural life in Maghreb countries; a consequence of the development operations.) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss, 1975.

Fr. Maghreb countries

Fruit and vegetable marketing in Algeria
La commercialisation des fruits et légumes en Algérie
Granier, J. C.

Revue des Études Cooperatives, no 194, 1978, p. 69-86, In French , (Ja: 7904)

Since 1974 there has been constant debate in Algeria about the fruit and vegetables marketing system. The problem is analyzed in this paper from 3 angles - social, technical and economic. The main reasons for the system's lack of efficiency are found to be lack of technical management, unwillingness to administrate co-operatives in a truly socialist fashion which consequently prevents decentralization, the economic inefficiency of price systems, and the total lack of planning

Family farms, elements of regional analysis
Les exploitations familiales, éléments d'analyse régionale
Guillermou, Y.

Bureau National des Etudes pour le Developpement Rural, Alger, Algeria
Revue Tiers-Monde, Vol 18, no 71, 1977, p. 603-616, In French , (Ja:-7805)

This article presents the results of research carried out in the Frenas region of Algeria which followed the development of family farms in order to show how economic laws work in rural areas. Algerian agriculture in general is described - most of the land is worked by the State, but most of the agricultural work force work on small family farms; a cooperative sector is beginning to emerge as a result of the agrarian revolution. The family farm is then described, and 5 examples are discussed. It is shown that their economic situation is very unstable: many young people leave to work in the towns or in France, the farms have little capital for modernization and function at most on a subsistence level

GUILLEMMOU, Y., Techniques et structures agraires traditionnelles en Algérie: innovation, écologie et changement social (Traditional agrarian techniques and structures in Algeria: innovation, ecology and social change.) 1973/74

Fr Algeria

GUN, J. P., Institutions agricoles algeriennes. (Algerian agricultural institutions.) Paris: Centre National de la Recherches Scientifiques, 1974, pp. VII, 162, bibl. flow charts.

Fr Algeria
Université de Aix-Marseille; Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes sur les Sociétés Méditerranéennes, Paris.
Monograph on the agricultural sector in Algeria covering agricultural co-operatives, agricultural credit, agricultural production, agricultural administration, agriculture, workers self management and the legal status of agricultural enterprises, exports, agricultural financing, employment policy, nutrition and comments on legislation. ILO.
ISBN 2-222-01739-4

Participation and co-operative development in Algerian agriculture
Participation et développement coopératif dans l'agriculture
algérienne

Hakiki, M.

Département de Sociologie, Université d'Alger, Algiers
Revue Algérienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et Politiques
, Vol 16, no 3, 1979, p. 539-560, 3 tab., 3 fig., ref., SIDS In
French, (Ja: 8103)

The study examines socio-economic aspects of the evolution of co-operative organization and participation in Algerian agriculture, where a rapid and far-reaching transformation of socio-economic, cultural and administrative structures has been under way. There are three main sections. The first deals with co-operative organization and with participation and their importance in the agrarian revolution. The second considers two main questions: to what extent are the peasants satisfied, and what have been the costs of non-participation? and how do members of co-operatives participate in socio-economic and cultural changes? This section includes an analysis of agricultural production before the Algerian agrarian revolution. The third section is concerned with the theoretical mechanisms of the co-operative system (systems of influence, hierarchies, etc.). The study is a contribution towards establishing a descriptive framework of the development of co-operative agriculture and the conditions of participation necessary for a transformation of rural society and the structure of power

HAKIKI, N., Le mouvement coopératif de commercialisation
des fruits et légumes et ses relations avec les unités de production autogérées
en Algérie. (The co-operatives movement of fruit and vegetable marketing
and its relations with other self-governing production units.) Paris, 1969.
pp. 225, pp. 9. bibl. et pp. 22. annexes.

Fr

Algeria

Diplome of the university.

Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Paris.

The peasant, the village and utopia

Le paysan, le village et l'utopie

Haubert, M.; Frelin, C.; Franssen, W.

Revue Tiers-Monde, Vol 19, no 75, 1978, p. 573-599, In French,
(Ja: 7910)

Peasants form the largest social group in most developing countries, and are also usually the poorest, most exploited members of society. Any social development projects should therefore be primarily for the peasantry and run by the peasantry. This leads to the question of peasant socioeconomic and cultural resources for development, and the type of development most suitable for rural societies. This article considers development from the peasant point of view, with the help of four case studies of development projects in Africa: (1) agricultural co-operatives in the Marrakesh Haouz (Morocco); (2) reforestation by the peasantry in the Aures (Algeria); (3) rural communities in the groundnut producing region of Niess (Senegal); and (4) pioneer settlements in Shaba (Zaire). It is concluded that the effective socioeconomic development of the peasantry may only be achieved by providing them with adequate economic and political resources, and by allowing them to construct their own social and culture development model rather than forcing them to conform to urban standards and values

HIRSCHFELD, A., L'économie collective dans l'agriculture
Algérienne. (Collective economy in Algerian agriculture.) Annales d'Eco-
nomie Collective, Liège, 57, 4, 511-532. (1969.)

Fr

Algeria

ICHEBOUDÉNE, L., Armée et développement, les coopératives industrielles de l'Armée en Algérie. (The Army and development, the industrial co-operatives of the Army in Algeria.) Paris: Centre de Recherches Co-opératives, Diss. 1974. pp. 367, app.

Fr Algeria

The author declares that he has focussed his interest mostly on the share of the Algerian army in the socio-economic activities of the country, a share expressed in the setting up and operation of industrial army co-operatives. The study has been based on oral evidence, documents and interviews. The first part of the study is devoted to the historical evolution of co-operatives: the ANP /National People's Army/ and national progress from the military club to the co-operative, the co-operatives' work aimed at industrial development. The second part deals with industrial co-operatives and development: organization of production and markets, financial management, the members of the DNC/ANP. /National Board of Co-operatives of the National People's Army/, membership and the problems related to it. In conclusion, the author asks several questions concerning the results of management, the legal status of these co-operatives and the overall prospects of their development. CRC.

ALGÉRIE. Statut général de la coopération et organisation précoopérative. (General regulations governing co-operatives and pre-co-operative organizations.) Co-operative Informations, Geneva, 1972. 3, 27-30.

En, Fr, Es Algeria

Workers Management in Algeria. Co-operative Information, Geneva, 1971. 1, 31-37.

En Algeria

Co-operative self-government in co-operatives and workers self-government in factories. The comparison of rights.

ISNARD, H., Les structures de l'autogestion agricole en Algérie. (The structures of collective agriculture in Algeria.) Méditerranée, Gap, 1968, Apr. - June, 139-164.

Fr Algeria

The agrarian revolution in Algeria: history, scope and problems
La révolution agraire en Algérie: historique, contenu et problèmes
Jonsson, L.

Research Report, The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, ISBN 91-7106-145-2, no 47, 1976, p. 84pp., tab., 1 app. In French ; Summary in English, (Ja: 7904)

The Algerian agricultural reform (la révolution agraire) has been in progress for more than seven years. It includes a large number of reforms in various sectors which together aim at a comprehensive structural reconstruction of the Algerian rural sector. However, many difficult problems and restraining factors have occurred which have delayed the introduction of the reforms in some regions. Most of these originate in the low political awareness of the peasants, which has enabled opponents of the reforms to retaliate and to distort their implication. These opponent groups - large landowners, businessmen, local bureaucrats - have been active partly on the verbal level, using religion as a weapon, and partly on the practical level where a large number of methods have been employed to avoid nationalizations and to sabotage the reforms. Problems have also occurred in the organizational structure of the rural reform programme, examples being the co-operative pattern and the marketing system. Production figures therefore remain on a relatively low level and many peasant members leave their co-operative to seek better paid work in the towns. However, in some regions the reforms have been successful and a large number of poor peasants have managed to improve their standard of living considerably. Laws and decrees have been passed in favour of the poor peasants. As regards the future, it is important that they fully utilize their rights and ensure that their formal rights also become effective in reality

Algerian agricultural policy
La politique agricole algérienne
Karsenty, J. C.

Maghreb-Machrek, no 77, 1977, p. 31-39, 26 ref. In French, (Ja: 7802)

The article begins by tracing the progress of Algerian agriculture since independence. It describes both the public and private sectors, and states that development of both these will link agriculture closely with industry, because inputs of industrial origin will be needed. This leads to a discussion of agriculture in overall Algerian development plans, and of the development of farming co-operatives. Patterns of production and consumption in cereals, fruit, vegetables and meat are indicated. The four main future concerns of agricultural policy are summed up as being protection from soil erosion, extension of irrigation, increased food production, and higher agricultural wages

KHALEF, A., Le développement socio-économique des coopératives agricoles de production d'anciens Moudjahidins en Algérie. (The socio-economic development of farming co-operatives of ancient Moudjahidin in Algeria.) Paris, Collège Coopératif, Diss. 1973, pp. 128.

Fr Algeria, Wilaya

The study discusses: socio-political and economic sources of C.A.P.A.M., the effects of colonization on community life of peasants /1830-1951/, the peasants in the fight for freedom /1954-1962/, the old moudjahidins and victims of the war, socio-economic evolution of agriculture from independence /traditional sector, modern, four-year plan 1970-1973/. Next the study discusses the agricultural productive co-operatives of old moudjahidins. Collège Coopératif.

KIELSTRA, N., Place of the agrarian revolution in the Algerian approach to socialism. Social Scientist, New Delhi, 7, 1-2, 69-89 (1978).

En Algeria

This is an article on the role of agrarian reform and agricultural development in the implementation of socialism in Algeria, which discusses the development of rural co-operatives. As a conclusion this article shows that the agrarian revolution does not offer a solution to the problems of rural poverty and unemployment.

Socialist experiment in Algeria; the way towards worker participation in socialized enterprises

Socialistisch experiment in Algerije; op weg naar arbeiderszelfbestuur in gesocialiseerde ondernemingen

Kielstra, N.; Noske, B.

Wereldkrant, Vol 2, no 15, 1974, p. 4-5, In Dutch, (Ja: 7509)

Details are presented of the Algerian land reform, the establishment of agricultural co-operatives and worker participation in public enterprises

Agricultural development strategy in the developing countries. Proceedings of a symposium held in Budapest June 5-6, 1979

Kiss, J.

Buchinska, B.; Eljanov, A. J.; Hodis, J.; Jacob, E.; Nenov, Z.; Putnik, J.; Rastjannikov, V. G.; Varentsov, K.; Voigt, A.

Studies on Developing Countries, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ISAN 962-201-C6C-8, no 103, 1979, p. 156pp., CE In English, (Ja: 8009)

The series of papers is preceded by an opening address and foreword which both briefly point out the vital importance of the agricultural sector to development and the contribution which socialist countries can make to the analysis and discussion of problems as well as to economic trading relations. Papers presented are: (1) B. Buchinska, describes and compares the post colonial organization of land holdings and public sector farming in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. (2) A.J. Eljanov, discusses the mistakes which can arise from the choice of development strategies especially those in which the agricultural is not given at least equal status with the industrial sector. (3) J. Hodis describes the Chontalapa Plan and the land reform by means of co-operatives since 1968 in Mexico. (4) E. Jacob points out that very few African countries are self supporting in food and that they have yet to develop new structures which move away from colonialist plantations and large-scale food export industries towards an internal food economy. (5) J. Kiss explains the reasons behind the changing pattern of the world food supply situation in the last decade and what are the likely trends for the future without changing food policies in both developed and developing countries. (6) Z. Nenov uses mainly Indian examples to point out that agrarian reform based on peasant holdings (under conditions of over population and underdevelopment) cannot solve the problems of an undernourished population. (7) J. Putnik discusses the trade and investment relationships between socialist countries which can supply capital goods and the developing countries which need them. (8) V.G. Rastjannikov examines the special groups of contradictions which have evolved in the course of the development of an economy which was dependent and capitalist. (9) K. Varentsov discusses the nature and impact of the 'Green Revolution' on traditional agrarian structures and methods. A parallel is drawn between the capitalist nature of the new highly technological methods in developing countries and the breakdown of feudalism in Europe. The socialist alternative is co-operative farming. (10) A. Voigt outlines a new trend in capitalism whereby the expansion of modern methods into the primary sectors of many developing countries diminishes their dependence on food imports but integrates them into the system of international capitalist division of labour. The development of input industries and the food processing industry in the affected countries is examined

KNALEF, A., L'organisation économique et financière des coopératives d'écoulement des fruits et légumes de secteur autogéré algérien-CORE. (The economic and financial organization of co-operatives for fruit and vegetable marketing in the self-governing sector of Algeria.)

Paris: Ecole Pratique Hautes Etudes, 1970. pp. 202., bibl.

Fr Algeria

Socio-economic role of co-operation in developing countries

Social'no-ekonomiceskaja rol'kooperacii v razvivajuscihsja stranah Kolesov, V.

Ekonomiceskie Nauki, Moscow, USSR, no 11, 1975, p. 80-83, ref. In Russian, (Ja: 7408)

In order to be able to play a progressive role, agricultural co-operatives in the developing countries need to fulfil a number of conditions: (1) they must be co-operatives of working peasants; (2) they should not be confined to supply and marketing, but must also include the production fields; (3) they must be democratically constructed; (4) the distribution of surpluses should not be according to shares, but in accordance with work performed. A survey is made of the number, development and types of agricultural co-operatives in Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Guinea, Mali and Tanzania. Since the role of co-operation is constantly increasing in all countries, it is important to work out a strategy and tactics for promoting co-operation, with consideration to the special conditions of the individual countries. The extension of the state sector in the most important fields of the economy is seen as a precondition for the desired non-capitalist development of the co-operatives, which forms the basis for a gradual transformation of the national democracies in the developing countries into a dictatorship of the working classes

KOULYTCHIZKY, S., Autogestion, l'homme et l'Etat: l'expérience algérienne. (Self-management, the man and the state.) Paris: Mouton, 1974. pp. 482.

Fr

Algeria

It is a monograph on the experience of Algeria with regard to the workers self management system in collective farming. It analyses the early development and evolution in relationship to the public sector and to rural co-operative structures, it also covers government policy, financing, and socialist orientation. It examines the nature and degree of workers participation, both social and political. ILO.

ISBN 2-7193-0610-X

Equilibrium in Algerian agriculture

Balans van de Algerijnse Landbouw

Landbouwwereldnieuws, Vol 32, no 2, 1977, p. 24-26, In Dutch, (Ja: 7805)

This article evaluates agricultural development in Algeria, with particular reference to production, co-operatives, land reform and an agricultural project

Development planning in Algeria - claims and reality

Entwicklungsplanung in Algerien - Anspruch und Wirklichkeit

Lehmann-Richter, R.; Neudeck, R.; Steinle, V.; Zimmer, L.

Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit, Vol 20, no 3, 1979, p. 10-17, In German, (Ja: 8003)

The first two articles describe the political and economic background to Algeria's development efforts after independence and discuss the general aims which are socialist but must operate in an Islamic environment. Steinle deals with the aims and achievements of the agrarian revolution. Only 3% of the land area is fit for cultivation and this is divided into three sectors, the self-management sector 2.3 million ha. (since 1962, under state control), the private sector 3.5 million ha., and the agrarian revolution sector with 1.2 ha. This last is intended to be organized on a co-operative basis around modern socialist villages of 100-300 households, of which only about 52 so far exist. The problems in implementing these changes from above are discussed. Zimmer's article discusses the GFR's expenditure of DM 200 million on financial aid and DM 100 million on technical aid to Algeria. The aim has been to give first priority to rural development and improving food supply, with next priority to vocational and further education and research on appropriate technology and with the effects of urbanization on the environment as a third field of effort. Projects in the first group include agriculture and forestry in Aures, agricultural planning and extension in the Wilaja of Alida and an integrated erosion control project

MAROUF, N., Implications socio-juridiques et économiques de la propriété foncière indivise en Algérie. (Economical and socio-juridical implications of the indivisible land property in Algeria.)

Fr

Algeria

Diploma made at Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris in 1970/71.

MARTHELOT, P., Le poids des traditions communautaires dans l'agriculture au Maghreb. (The weight of community traditions in Maghreb agriculture.) Options méditerranéennes, Paris, 1971. 6, 26-29.

Fr

Maghreb countries

The agrarian transformation in the course of Algeria's national democratic revolution - situation and problems of 20 years' development

Die agraren Umgestaltungen im Prozess der national-demokratischen Revolution Algeriens - Bilanz und Probleme einer 20 Jahrigen Entwicklung

Michalski, E.

Sektion Afrika- und Nahostwissenschaften der Karl-Marx Universität, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic

Asien, Afrika, Lateinamerika, Vol 11, no 4, 1983, p. 649-664, 5 tab., 52 ref., BIOS In German ; Summary in English, (Ja: 6405)

The article traces the progress of agrarian reform and agricultural development from 1962, when Algeria gained independence from French colonial rule, to the present. The non-Marxist, socialist regime aimed first to seize all land and redistribute it and to create a state-controlled agricultural sector. The main feature is the establishment of cooperatives, of which five main types were set up. Policies to arrest the desertification of the semi-arid and arid zones and to promote livestock production were also implemented and measures taken to ensure adequate finance and credit for agriculture. However, although overall agricultural production and food production increased between 1972 and 1981, per caput food production fell. Production is to be raised mainly through intensification (greater use of fertilizers, cultivation of high yielding varieties, plant protection measures, mechanization, etc.) but irrigated areas can still be extended and irrigation methods improved

MIETTE, R. Les coopératives polyvalentes en Algérie

/Multipurpose co-operatives in Algeria./ Afrique et l'Asie,
Paris, 1974, 102, 31-39.

Fr

Algeria

The Algerian government has established co-operatives with an economic and a political purpose. The co-operative has become the necessary link between the central power and farmers even in administrative, social and educational fields. Though membership is theoretically free, it will be the only channel to be subsidized by the State.

Pastoral co-operatives in Algeria

Les cooperatives pastorales en Algerie

Miette, R.

Afrique et l'Asie Modernes, no 2, 1974, p. 35-40, In French ; Summary in English, (Ja: 7503)

Algeria wants to improve agricultural production through co-operatives, but in the case of livestock this ideal is impeded by the fact that most of the cattle are bred by nomads on the poor pastures of the Southern Steppes. A new organization has been built up by the government to create modern political, economic and social structures for these nomads. The aim is to integrate them into the national community, and increase meat and milk production to alleviate the national shortage of animal proteins

FAO, Rome (Italy).

Ministere de l'Agriculture et de la Reforme Agraire,

Algiers (Algeria).

Collection of texts relating to the agrarian revolution (essential texts) . - Fr.

Or.Tit.- Recueil des textes relatifs a la revolution agraire (textes essentiels).

World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Rome (Italy).

12 Jul 1979.

Algiers (Algeria).

Ministere de l'Agriculture et de la Reforme Agraire.

1978 .

296 p.

FAO-ACCESS.No.--38344.

/WCAREFD/ /MEETING PAPER/ /LEGISLATIVE ACT/ /ALGERIA/
/AGRARIAN REFORM/ - Collection of basic texts relating
to the Agrarian Revolution /AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION/,
decrees, and regulations covering /LAND TENURE/, /LAND
SETTLEMENT/, /OWNERSHIP/, management of the Wilayas and
/FARMERS/s, problems rel. to land /EXPROPRIATION/ and
size of /HOLDINGS/s, establishment and financing of
/COOPERATIVES/s and /RURAL EXTENSION/ services.

Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire,
Alger (Algeria). Direction des Etudes et de la
Planification.

Enquête sur les coopératives de la révolution agraire,
République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire;
campagne 1975-1976 - v.1: Résultats de l'enquête.-
v.2 : Annexe. Tableaux par wilaya. - Fr.

Alger (Algeria).
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire,
Direction des Etudes et de la Planification.
Jan 1978.
2 v.
Mainly tables.

The Algerian steppe: causes and effects of desertification
La steppe algérienne: causes et effets d'une désertisation
—Montchausee, G.
Peuples Méditerranéens, no 1, 1977, p. 123-151, In French ;
Summary in English, (Ja: 7809)

The Algerian steppe illustrates, as does the Sahel, the relationship
between society and landscape. Farming in the region consists mainly
of pastoralism and cereal cultivation. It is shown that
desertification will only be halted by a complete change in the
farming systems practised, and Algeria hopes to combat the problem
with livestock farming co-operatives, the 'Green Dam' and land reform

NOREMA-BASTOS, E., Etude comparative des modèles de
groupements agricoles dans cinq pays du bassin méditerranéen: Algérie,
Espagne, Israël, Italie et Yougoslavie. (Comparative study of patterns of
agricultural associations in the five countries of the Mediterranean Basin:
Algeria, Spain, Israel, Italy and Yugoslavia.) Paris: CIHEAM. Options
Méditerranée, 1971. pp. 102.

Fr Algeria Spain, Israel, Italy, Yugoslavia

Agrarian reform and the development of capitalist agriculture in
Algeria

Ofeifer, K. A.

Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Vol 42, no 11, 1982, p.
p.4277, Diss., The American University, 1981, 428pp. Order no
DA8208063, In English, (Ja: 8307)

Within a Marxian framework, three alternative explanatory hypotheses
concerning the impact of the Algerian agrarian reform on the structure
of the private agricultural sector were examined: dependency theory,
the theory of the non-capitalist way, and the theory of the capitalist
way. It was found that the reform predominantly curtailed the
pre-capitalist tenures, while the capitalist tenures were generally
left intact. In all cases, the number of poor peasants and
agricultural workers who benefited from the reform was a small
proportion of the eligible population. The minority who became
beneficiaries were organized into cooperatives and expected to run
their farms as business firms, often employing wage labour. The
conclusion reached is that the theory of the capitalist way is more
correct in this case study than either of the other theories. The
agrarian reform appears to have promoted the development of a
capitalist/wage-labour social system

REBOUL, C., Contraintes agronomiques d'un habitat rural. Le
périmètre irrigué d'Abadla, Algérie. (Agronomic constraints on
the environment. The area surrounding the irrigation project
of Abadla, Algeria.) Paris: Institut National de la Recherche
Agronomique, 1979. pp. 44.

Fr

Algeria

An economic analysis is offered of the revised irrigation
project which attempted to make good the faults of the initial
scheme wherein very large scale highly mechanized, any entirely im-
personal agricultural methods were envisaged. One of the most im-
portant aspects of the revised scheme was the creation of production
co-operatives organized on family-labour and using intensive manual
labour which was particularly for market gardening. Fruit growing
plantations and co-operative organization for livestock which were
self-sufficient in fodder offered the best use of the available
resources of labour and land.

The slow apprenticeship of self management. Co-operation in agricultural production in Abadla, Algeria

Le lent apprentissage de l'autogestion. Les cooperations de production agricole d'Abadla, Algerie

- Reboul, C.

Paris, France; INRA, 1980, p. 65pp., tab. In French, (Ja: 8201)

REDCLIFT, M.R., Réforme agraire et aménagement de l'habitat rural en Algérie. (Agrarian reform and organization of rural housing in Algeria). Paris: Institut d'Études Économiques et Sociales, 1978. pp. 48.

Fr

Algeria

SARI, D., Le démantèlement de la propriété foncière. (The destruction of the estate.) Revue Historique, Paris, 1973, 249, 47-76.

Fr

Algeria

Changing the traditional sector of Algeria's agriculture
Schliephake, K.

German Institute for African Studies, Hamburg, German Federal Republic

Land Reform, Land Settlement and Cooperative, Rome, Italy, no 1, 1973, p. 19-28, 1 tab., ref. In English, (Ja: 7404)

With the initiation of its Agrarian Revolution the Government of Algeria has embarked on a large-scale programme which aims at the adaptation of its traditional agricultural sector to the requirements of society, a fair and efficient distribution of the means of production and an improvement of the living and working conditions of the rural population. The programme started with the reallocation of landed properties which are to be used on a co-operative basis making full use of available manpower and guaranteeing an intensive system of production. These structural changes have to be followed by a reorientation of the production and services structure, since the Agrarian Revolution can only succeed if a real activation of efforts and output in agriculture is achieved. This implies, for instance, the use of fertilizers, better seeds, improvements of irrigation practices and the introduction of modern machinery. Furthermore if the government has the intention of keeping the majority of the peasants of the traditional sector on the land, it will have to embark on expansion of the area under cultivation. At present the size of agricultural exploitations of the traditional sector amounts to only 7.5 ha., providing an average area of 0.6 ha. per person living within this sector

Can agriculture be revolutionized?

Peut-on révolutionner l'agriculture?

Sereni, J. P.

Jeune Afrique, Paris, France, no 535, 1972, p. 40-43, In French, (Ja: 7303)

In November, 1971, the law on land reform ('agrarian revolution') was passed in Algeria. It aims at land redistribution as well as modernization. Private property is not abolished; only service co-operatives (credit, inputs, marketing) will gradually become obligatory. The area of the large private farm will be limited to such an extent that the income derived from it by a family will be equal to three times the income of an agronomist in the socialist sector; the rest will be redistributed, giving priority to heads of large families, freedom fighters and landless labourers. The gradual execution will be the responsibility of local committees and is expected to spread over more than a generation

Peasants in Africa (special issue)

Smith, A. K.; Welch, C. E., Jr.

Silberfein, M.; Hill, F.; McHenry, D. E.; Knauss, P.; Ottaway, M.; Kofi, T. A.

Syracuse University, New York 13210, USA

African Studies Review, Vol 20, no 3, 1977, p. 1-130, tab.,
ref. In English, (Ja: 7905)

C.E. Welch reviews the study of peasants as a focus in African studies, beginning with the question of whether or not there are peasants in Africa at all. M. Silberfein provides a geographical overview of the African cultivator, especially four interrelated factors: (1) the dominant mode of food production; (2) the environmental setting; (3) a scheme for organizing terrestrial space on a local scale, and (4) a systematic approach to migration. Her conclusions assess the prospects for rural development, which depend on increased productivity of the typical cultivator, either through a market economy, or through cooperative and communal enterprises. F. Hill examines experiments with public sector peasantry and how agricultural schemes have contributed to class formation in Africa, using state farms in Ghana and ujamaa villages in Tanzania as examples. D.E. McHenry reviews Tanzania's experiment in peasant participation in communal farming in terms of what degree of communal farming has been achieved, what determines this level, and local attitudes. Reasons for its failure are assessed. P. Knauss discusses the recent political experiences of the Algerian peasantry in the agrarian revolution. The government has succeeded in neutralizing a once highly political peasantry, but not in raising production levels or slowing down rural-urban migration. M. Ottaway draws some tentative conclusions from the Ethiopian land reform (1974-1977), particularly that peasant movements were most active where class differences were widest, and therefore varied greatly from region to region. T.A. Kofi draws populist lessons for Africa from a discussion of peasants and economic development, arguing that dualistic theories and strategies are insensitive to the agrarian sector. Welch concludes with a brief paper suggesting that all-out peasant wars are unlikely to occur in Africa

Smith, A.K. Welch, C.E. Jr.

African Studies Association, Waltham, Mass. (USA).

Peasants in Africa. - En.

Honolulu, Hawaii (USA).

Crossroads Press.

1978.

130 p.

Tables. Includes bibliographies. Summaries (En). - First appeared in: African Studies Review (USA) (Dec 1977) v. 20(3).

The political and economic conditions of Algerian land reform, 1962-1974

Smith, T.

Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA

Middle East Journal, Washington, D.C., USA, Vol 29, no 3, 1975,
p. 259-278, In English, (Ja: 7606)

Of the three countries of the Maghreb, Algeria's land reform is considered to be the most far-reaching. The background to reform is first discussed. In 1974, of approximately 16 million Algerians some 10 million lived on the land. Amalgamation of European units had reduced the number to 2,200. The importance of co-operatives is pointed out. Algeria must institutionalize the peasantry if political stability is to be achieved

The agricultural revolution in Algeria. Goal and reality
Steinle, V.
Development and Cooperation, no 5, 1979, p. 6-7, 1 pl., 1 fig.
In English, (Ja: 5004)

The agricultural revolution initiated in Algeria in 1971 had the published aim of giving the rural population the opportunity to participate in national political, economic and social progress. Industrial, fiscal and productivity factors are considered to have been more decisive motives. The revolution allows the government to exert control over about 50% of the farmland, it expands the market for domestically produced industrial farm inputs such as tractors and machinery, pipelines, pumps and fertilizers etc., and it hopes to meet the increased demand for food from a growing urban population by rapid expansion and modernization of the hitherto neglected traditional sectors. The 1971 reform re-distributed some 1.2 million ha. of publicly owned, or absentee landowner owned land through four types of co-operative. By 1977 some 120,000 farmers were grouped in 6600 co-operatives and some 600 machinery and service stations had been established. These arrangements were complemented by social programmes and the establishment of modern socialist villages of 100 to 300 housing units with running water, gas and electricity, a mosque, a school, public bath, shops and medical care. Problems in implementation of the programme are discussed, particularly the disadvantages of planning from the top

SUTTON, K., Agrarian reform in Algeria: the conversion of projects into action. Africa Spectrum, Hamburg. 9, 1, 50-68, (1974.)
En, fr Algeria

This is an article describing active agrarian reform programmes in Algeria since the 1971 Charter of the Agrarian Revolution. It examines the first and second phases of land reform and co-operative structure, and stresses the need for parallel measures, in rural development and modernization. ILO.

Agrarian reform in Algeria - progress in the face of disappointment, dilution and diversion
Sutton, K.

Rural poverty and agrarian reform. (Edited by S. Jones, P.C. Joshi and M. Murmis)., ISBN 0-907103-45-8, New Delhi, India; Allied Publishers Private Limited, 1982, p. 356-375, 4 tab., 42 ref., CAE In English, (Ja: 8406)

The study focuses on the criticisms and the results of the two agrarian reform programmes carried out in Algeria since independence in 1962. The broadest contribution made by the Agrarian Revolution may be that its various measures foster an ethos of decentralization, offering the beginnings of a strategy of development from below. So far, the short-term results of the agrarian reform are disappointing in view of the initial objectives and the country's agricultural problems. However, even these limited interim results compare well with those of other North African countries. The longer-term prospects for rural development in Algeria are now decidedly improved, particularly with the creation of a network of service cooperatives and of socialist villages, together with increased emphasis on the whole rural sector

TAOUTI, M.K., Monographie d'un domaine autogéré en Algérie. Le domaine de Sahel-Bouberak dans la commune de Sidi-Daoud. (A mono-graph of an autonomous estate in Algeria. The estate of Sahel-Bouberak in the village of Sidi-Daoud) Paris: Centre de Recherches Coopératives, Diss. 1973, pp.200.

Fr Algeria

Following an introduction in which he recalls the land system in Algeria, the functioning of the self-government and the agricultural services system, the author proceeds to a brief presentation of the milieu concerned, viz. the Northern coast of the Grande Kabylie. Next, he passes to a detailed examination of the autonomous estate of Sahel-Bouberak. The study is based on an enquiry made on the spot. Situated at distance of less than 100 kms from Algiers, the estate was established in March 1963. It consists of more than 500 hectares of arable land (plus ca 60 ha of forests, meadows, etc). The organization and functioning as well as the daily life in the estate (population, working condition activities) are described. The respective information was collected by means of an enquiry and interviews. The author also considers the economic problems of the estate: production, sales (product by product and versus the domestic market), financial situation. CRC.

TEHAMI, A., Le programme algérien des "industries locales".
(Algerian programme of "local industries".) pp. 191 + 47.

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Algeria

The diploma made at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris in 1977. Introduction of the intermediary technology into the strategy of economic development.

TIANO, A., L'expérience du secteur public de production au Maghreb depuis l'indépendance. (The experience of public sector in production in the Maghreb countries since independence.) Annales de l'Économie Collective. Liège, 56, 4, 567-610, (1968.)

Fr

Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco

Centre International de Recherches et d'Information sur l'Économie Collective, Liège.

TIDAFI, T., L'agriculture algérienne et ses perspectives de développement. (Algerian agriculture and prospects for its development.) Paris: Maspero, 1969. pp. 223.

Fr

Algeria

TOUMI, T., Coopératives et commercialization des céréales en Algérie. (Co-operatives and commercialization of cereals in Algeria.) Paris: Collège Coopératif, Diss, 1975.

Fr

Algeria

The impact of the agrarian revolution on nomadism of the Algerian steppe

Trautmann, W.

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Nomadic Peoples, no 17, 1985, p. 23-33, ref., OAE In English, (Ja: 8511)

The structural deficiencies of Algerian agriculture induced the government to start wide-ranging reforms in 1971. In 1972, the distribution of public lands and in 1973 the expropriation of the native landlords were decreed. Since 1975, the restructuring of the steppe areas has been implemented. This paper assesses the impact of the agrarian reforms on the steppe, with specific reference to the following issues: (1) farm ownership; (2) the rehabilitation of the natural resources; (3) the establishment of cooperatives; and (4) sedentarization. It also outlines the prospects for future development.

The present position of state measures for restructuring the Algerian steppe

Zum gegenwertigen Stand der staatlichen Umstrukturierungs massnahmen in der algerischen Steppe

Trautmann, W.

Essener Geographischen Arbeiten, no 1, 1982, p. 91-111, 1 fig., 11 ref. In German, (Ja: 8405)

During the third phase of the Agrarian Revolution from 1975 to 1977 the Algerian government set about the restructuring of the steppe areas: the redistribution of livestock, the intensification of production, and the reorganization of the nomadic population. The dispossession of large scale breeders, the development of the sedentary pastoral economy as well as the setting up of state-directed cooperatives were started within the regions of Tebessa, M'Sila, and Saïda. In addition, there are projects involving the diversification of traditional economic activities performed by small scale sheep breeders

The introduction of modern technology in the agricultural sector
L'introduction de la technologie moderne dans le secteur agricole
Vassilis, D.
Revue Algerienne des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et Politiques,
Vol 13, no 4, 1976, p. 985-994, 22 ref. In French, (Ja: 7804)

The introduction of modern technology within an agricultural sector such as that in Algeria which is undergoing deep socio-economic change, must be seen in relation to the basic ideals and policies of the country. Agrarian reform has led to socialist production systems and the development of agricultural co-operatives, but despite advanced property structures and production relations, productivity and production resources are still falling behind. This analysis therefore describes the role of modern technology in socialist development, the ways in which it may be coordinated with present production structures and relations, and its socio-economic implications

VERDIER, J.M., DESANTI, P., KARILA, J., Structures foncières et développement rural au Maghreb. (Agrarian structures and agricultural development in Maghreb.) Paris: PUF, 1969. pp. 265.
Fr Algeria Morocco, Tunisia

VILLERS, G. de, Problèmes d'emploi rural en Algérie. (Rural employment problems in Algeria.) Geneva: International Labour Office, 1978. pp. 174.

Fr Algeria

This is an analysis of the nature of state intervention with regard to agricultural and rural development to improve employment opportunities and reduce unemployment. It examines the impact of agrarian reform and rural migration.

WEHR, E.P., Community institutions, co-operation and communal development in the Haute Kabylie. Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération et du Développement, Paris. 24, 103-117.
En Algeria

YANAT, H., Travail communautaire avec des femmes algériennes. (Collective work with Algerian women.) Paris, Collège Coopératif. Diss. 1975.

Fr. Algeria

ZENNADI, A., La révolution agraire dans la stratégie économique de développement en Algérie. (The agrarian revolution in the economic strategy of development in Algeria.) 1975. Vol. 1-2. pp. 230+72.
Fr Algeria

Diss.

CHESSE, Paris.

Vol. 2 includes a monography of the M'chedallah community.