

## Summaries

**Omar BESSAOUD**

**Agricultural Algeria: From territorial build-up to impossible peasant emergence.**

*Agronomic and climatical conditions, ways of organization and space appropriation by rural communities, on the one hand, historical differences in seeing a central state emerge, political instability and agrarian colonization on the other hand seen to have been an obstacle to the forming and installing an Algerian peasantry tied to the land, holding permanent ownership titles, accumulating equipment, and appropriate technical systems. Collective ownership, extensive soil use, and the “ sorts of life” pastoral and semi-pastoral had up to the 19<sup>th</sup> C, a prime place in Algeria. The peasant property of “melh” statute developed before colonization only in the outskirts of towns or cities which had been the seat of state dynasties in the past - in certain mountain massifs or in the oasis. It is mainly inside these zones that a peasantry deeply attached to the land evolved, using often intensive exploitation methods for soil and water resources. The French colonization, not only operated the most radical rupture in complementary agricultural space use and their resources but it ruined at the same time, all possibility of development of a peasant base in Algeria. The existence of an immense agricultural proletariat limited the Algeria agricultural organization choices following independence. An examination of handicaps, at the same time national and historical, deserves a necessary detour to partly understand the jams to which all agricultural politics carried out, have come up against.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture – Rural – Agricultural land – collective properties.

**Hamid AÏT AMARA**

**The Agrarian Question Today**

*Colonization has it destroyed the Algerian peasantry today? This question is the center of choices in reconstructing agriculture. The departure from a community system during the 19<sup>th</sup> C didn't happen, as in Europe. to the advantage of a consolidated peasantry, liberated from multiple ties of dependence in consideration of land owners. the latifundary system put in place by colonization lastingly overturned agrarian structures. Public land sales weren't sufficient to give back a peasant base to agriculture.*

**Keywords:** Colonization – Agriculture – agricultural property – property – lands.

**Marc COTE**

### **Is there an Algerian peasantry?**

*The concept of peasantry deserves to be clarified. In the Maghreb the presence of a mountain peasantry beside agro-pastoral societies appears as a handicap which colonization, fragilized and this to varying degrees. After independence, the Algerian state applied a series of agricultural structural reforms which haven't enabled the " repeasantisation " (Repaysannisation) expected. However, the Maghreb knows wonderful agricultural transformations, geographically located, and this thanks to its populations' ability to adapt.*

**Keywords:** Algeria – farmers – rural society – agricultural society – changes.

**Abed BENDJELID**

### **Social changes and "ksour" peasant- adjustment in the Touat region : Ouled Hadj Mamoun (county of Adrar).**

*The decline in small Saharan palm groves causes a problem today, and questions decision makers planners, and the inhabitants themselves, at the same time.*

*The analysis of the Ouled Hadj Mamoun oasis, situated in the Touat region, is a typical case. an inhabited ksar, a soil irrigated by a foggara (man-made traditional underground dug-out irrigation channel system) and low agricultural production, mostly selfconsumed. The causes of this situation is subtly approached through the decrease in foggara water flow, the resetting of social relations consecutive to the agrarian reform, and the strong restraint imposed by the natural milieu.*

*In spite of everything, different thought-out actions have been worked out by the ksourian population firmly attached to their land, highly anxious about hydraulic management, and more and more open to urban life and it 's ways of consumption.*

**Keywords:** Social Transformations – forests – Ouled Hadj Mamoun Oasis – Water of Foggara.

**Salah Eddine CHERRAD**

### **Peasantry, land statutes and irrigation : examples in the high plains of Constantine Region.**

*Contrasting tactics of two small rural communities living in two localities situated in the vicinity of Ain Mlila.*

*Having different land statutes, the peasants of Fourchi and Ouled Hamla meet constraints, linked to these statutes and to the role exercised by administrative and technical tutelage which have been conditioned in the past, by local cultural system practices. All this explains the bringing into operation of peasant strategies, which take their economic, social and spatial interests into consideration.*

**Keywords:** Real Estate – AinMlila – farmers – irrigation – plains.

**Mohamed GHERRAS**

**Agricultural Associations : Scoria from ancient times or everlasting work forms in Algerian agriculture?**

*Practices solidly enrooted to the land. agricultural associations have left their stamp on an ensemble of cereal regions, marking farm owners and cultivators, for ages. Generally discredited forms, because seen as surviving from ancient times, agricultural associations continue today and, contrary to all expectations, account for social work systems that one comes across in the Algerian country side.*

*Far from disappearing on contact with the introduction of technology and merchant relations, these social forms of production provide, on the contrary, real springs of adaptability to all sorts of agricultural technical innovations, because they depend on a particular rationality whose foundations refer, in an implicit way to the "khemessat" which constituted and still constitutes in our days, the base form which all agricultural associations spread.*

*Elaborating a reference model supported by an account of the "khemessat" reproduction. on the one hand, its application to traditional and modern contracts on the other hand, can 't be better shown, than by the norms which govern the khemessat clarifying the operation methods of actual agricultural contracts, in a remarkable way.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture – rif – wheat – Technical – adaptation.

**Mostafa MORDI**

**Rural society, from autonomy to dependence : reference marks and meaning**

*This study aims at examining the evolution in relations between the state and the Algerian rural society in a historical and sociological approach, trying to answer the main question : how, historically, the transition from a rural society was carried out in the framework of its relative reproductive autonomy far from all forms of external constraint to the state of dependence in relation to state interventionism, passage from the Turkish, the colonial, to the national state, high lighting their different strategies and their impact on the economic and social structures of rural society.*

**Keywords:** rural society – Status – relationships – production – independence.

**Mohamed HAMDAOUI**

**Family dwelling space in a traditional rural milieu. The house and the village among the Beni-Senouss**

*In this study we have tried to analyse in a concise way, some aspects of inhabited family space in a traditional family milieu, namely the house and the village among Beni-Snouss before 1960.*

*By showing the morphological characteristics of the house, we have insisted on its social dimension. We have shown how space is managed by values and*

*beliefs making a world, where above all, family functions are practised.*

*Being the image of the house, because conceived in the same manner, the village is shown as a space fulfilling, in a larger scale, that of village community, the same functions as the home, thus reflecting the same culture, the same vision of the world.*

**Keywords:** Beni Snouss – family accommodation – rural – parental relationship – home.

### ***Mourad MOULAI - HADJ***

#### **Rural Origins of Algerian Industrial Workers.**

*There is no doubt that economic changes which the Algerian society has seen, have influenced the rural social structure. For example industrialization accelerated the exodus of people, with rural and agricultural origin, to Algerian towns, seeking to improve their standard of living by the acquisition of new, jobs in industrial institutions.*

*This article tries to present rural origins of the Algerian industrial worker through the analysis of survey data in order to show the social and professional origin of the industrial worker, his nostalgia to the past represented by the preference of agricultural work and rural life, and at the end presenting some of his cultural characteristics sustained by the rural society.*

**Keywords:** Ghazaouet – countryside – worker – Industry – transformations.

### ***Souad ABBES***

#### **A theoretical segmentation model, towards a dynamic view of community organisation.**

*The Maghreb social structure has been studied for a long time under the segmentation model. that is tribal subdivision in parts. It is in closely observing these relations of power between fractions in the Aures, which for many authors is found in the hands of a group (very often religious), that we noted that this power is shared between groups in a checker board structure by a system of constantly tactical alliances. The tribe would be a confederation of agnatic fractions which claim the same tribal origin and could be essentially based on relations of comradeship. It is the first agnatic fraction established in the place which gives its name to the others. in the Aures, the vocable translation 'Ah' in Ahmed, for example, means people of and not son of as in Ouled Ameur.*

**Keywords:** Agriculture – Maghreb – tribe – societal organization – The Aures.