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Analysis of the Algerian experience of agricultural and rural development

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This paper tries to reconstitute, according to a historic approach, the diverse phases by which the Algerian experience of agricultural and rural development passed to highlight the maladjustment of these policies because they all ignored the farmer as target of this policy. When these policies marginalize the countrymen in the institution of authoritarian regime, which is imperative model of development, the latter react negatively, which has consequences on the results of the actions of development. To estimate better a policy of rural development, this work shows the deficiencies and the best practice to improve the efficiency of the future actions of development.

Key words: Agricultural Development, agrarian reforms, experience of development, Countryman, Algeria.

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural and rural development took, in Algeria, a remarkable development since the year 2000 and continuous this day to arouse self-satisfactions as questionings as for the results reached in consideration the colossal sums injected since. The complexity of the contradictions expressed towards the process of global development of the country and the agricultural and rural development in particular reports on one hand the opacity of the information relative to the actions of development advocated by the government and others part of the non-existence of institutions (public, private, administrative, legislative, civil society, non-trading companies, etc.) for the evaluation of the diverse public policies and the distribution of the results of its studies.

The passage from a model of development to another one, during the process of development of the country, implies changes in tools and methods of intervention adopted in every phase.

In spite of the reserved results of the diverse actions of development committed by the Welfare state which " by the mechanisms of distribution and reassurance, allows individuals not to depend completely on the market for their survival, it guarantees other forms of existence " (Lessenich, 2008) the agricultural development policy and the countryman begun since 2006, opens a way towards a new vision of the participative and integrative development which deserves an analysis of the process of conception, implementation and the socioeconomic impacts on the target populations.

This first report authorizes us to ask the following question: the new Algerian policy of rural development (PRR), does she really go to the sense of a politics participative and integrative as it moved forward in reference texts by the government?

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Besides, it is obvious through the conception of the Algerian agricultural and rural policies we understand that the government Algerian follows to the pat, since 1990, that makes the French Governments (and thus EU) regarding rural development. It this considered as recognized, is that the Algerian policy of rural development really follows all the aspects of the French policy, in particular the procedure of evaluation of this policy?

They are the big questions which we shall try to answer within the framework of a rural research project in Economy on the evaluation of the Algerian policy of rural development, called "policy of rural revival" (PRR).

To this end we propose a model which feeds jointly of the fact that offer us the historic approach, the economy countryman and the assessment of public policies as the methods of approach. It is true that there is no approach appropriate to the rural economy and in the assessment of public policies, but our ambition in this work and to be able to combine these two disciplines to answer our central questions known presented.

We will try, through the various experiences of agricultural and rural development in Algeria since the colonial period in the independence, to know better the past to better master the future (Nikitin, 1997). Auguste Comte wrote in this sense in the XIXth century "The doctrine which will enough have explained the whole past will obtain inevitably, as a result of this only test, the mental presidency of the future" (Marrou, 1954).

This knowledge of past could serve us for at least three uses: the entertainment (recreational), the understanding (intellectual) and the resolution of problem (problem solving); as proposes it so well J.R. Edwards (quoted by Nikitin p. 7). Within the framework of this work we do not estimate to solve the problems connected in policies of rural development by the historic analysis. This historic approach is for us of what thinks Fustels de Coulanges (quoted by Nikitin p. 13) "the history does not solve the questions; she teaches us to examine them."

Besides leaving the quotation of Descheneaux Daniel which considers that "The current problem, always comes from the previous solution." The current situation of the agricultural and rural development, is also result of a process which went well before and which we shall try to present in first access. The existing documentation on the history of the agricultural and rural development in Algeria is ill-assorted what we required to collect in the first one all the documentation very quoted on the subject to make it a reading criticizes to present the phases according to a historic chronology where only the passages in relation in the agricultural and rural development are used for justified our critical presentation of the experiences of development to show after all that the current policy has no many knew how to examine the experiences crossed as improving the present.

The objective of this article is to show that the experiences of agricultural and rural development in Algeria all failed for reasons bound mainly to the incoherence between the objectives fixed by the governing powers which converged not at all with the national objectives of the populations targeted by these actions of development. Whatever taken measures, the countrymen adapt themselves by taking advantage of what arranges them and by blocking what is contradictory with their expectations.

### Some historic marks

#### Pre-colonial Algeria

The economy of the Algerian society before the French colonization is analyzed as a "pre-capitalist social formation" by certain theses we shall quote as an example: (Gallisot, 1968; Boudia, 1977; Benachenhou, 1978).

The major part of the historians and sociologists consider that the economy of Algeria during this period based essentially on two main activities: the cereal farming and the breeding. The transhumance and the semi-nomadism the mode of management of the space reigned in plains until the borders of Sahara. Technical requirement and adaptation in the conditions of the environment of a system of culture and a system of breeding where the practice of the fallow has a dual function, on one hand to base the ground further to two successive cultures (three-year crop rotation system) and to establish a reserve of fertilizer and especially herbs for the herd during the period of weld between winter and the spring. In zones mountain dwellers, the subsistence farming and the diversity of the activity which is going to feed the life of urban areas particularly in plain, because "The settled way of life is not exclusively urban, she is widely rural, as far as the country is essentially rural, good that urban populations always existed " (Addi, 1985). Estoublon and Lefebure (1903) describe the economic activity of the nomad in Algeria at the beginning of XX nth century "Two thirds of the native populations indeed live breeder life. The herd, goat in particular, gets some milk which constitutes the main food of Arabic and his family; the wool of the sheep supplies the garment, the Burnous (dress of the breeders), mixed in the hairs of goats, it serves to make the tent which is the house, the shelter for the family of the breeder.

The tribe as base of the organization of the society constitutes the frame or the support of the social, economic and political functioning. It this implies for the management of the territory and consequently economic activities being there, the recourses and the references to the requirements of the tribal logic (Addi, 1985).

In the practice the ground of the tribe was not a collective property because they has no collective work on these lands there but they were a common space (Ground of the tribe called in Arabic "bled djemaa" ground
arch" on which practiced activities in a private capacity family (pasture, cultures, farming of mountain, etc.). Thus the tribe is the frame where the individual practice (private) is the ruler. Moreover a lot give evidence of the existence of the private property of the means of production during pre-colonial period particularly in mountains and "Haouz" (surrounding cities).

The permanent conflicts between the dynasties from the Maghreb to sit a hegemonic regime on all of central North Africa, the isolation of the central authority with its social basis by the dominance of the military power which established additional taxes on subdued tribes to finance the military effort, led to the strengthening of the opposition of these tribes to the central authority. These dynasties had based their economic system on the trade and had neglected the farming and food sector, what led to their weakening then their disappearance when the main commercial circuits are for the benefit of the new European powers.

This mode of production based on the trade like a source of reproduction of which is totally external (circuit of the gold, the slaves and the salt) by marginalizing the auto supply food through the strengthening of the feeder sector, the agriculture and by dissociating itself enough from its social basis, the people Take care and defend the territory; did not survive the slightest changes in the orientation of the commercial circuits.. In other words the regimes based on the power of the servicemen and the centralization of the decision risk to lose not only their economic base but also and especially their social basis.

This phase informs us that: when a central authority disconnects from its social base and imposes him a military regime, she incurs to lose her base social and her unifying power.

### Algeria during colonial period

The French colonization by affecting directly the land structure affected directly the mode of organization which assures the social cohesion and certain balance between the man and the environment. The levying of the inn alienation and the joint possession of lands and the payment of the land funds so held in the field of the State colonial is going to upset all the social orders, the mode of organization agro pastoral (nomadism and self-sufficiency) and the system of production cereal / breeding. The transformation of tribes in Douars (hamlets), it should be noted that the continuous process at present (transformation of village in municipality, city in department), with "Sénatus Consulte" of 1863, led to an artificial grouping and so dismantles the social frame the collapse of which had repercussions not only on the economic plan but also on the human and psychological plan (Addi, 1985).

The agricultural colonization of lands concerned in the first one the zones of plains (coast and internal plains) seen the wealth of grounds and the best weather conditions from which they benefit for a speculative farming totally directed to the export. On the other hand the expulsion and the stationing of the local populations in mountain massifs and thin lands had for consequence the disorganization of the rural world and the pre-existent systems of productions.

The results of the colonization led to the constitution of big colonial farms in any regions of the country, the dislocation of the family production units under the influence of the pressure demographic and the colonial laws. These transformations are at the origin of the constitution of an agrarian bourgeoisie, of a not capitalist trade farming community and a proletariat of agricultural origin for all the economic business sectors (Bourenane, 1982).

The colonial economy was essentially based on the exploitation of the best lands quite meadows of the Mediterranean Coasts, expropriated at the price of pains and genocides confirmed in several regions of the country.

The new colonists come from France and from other European regions (Malta, Spain, Italy, etc.) exploiting more than 2 million hectares of fertile lands set up systems of production intended essentially for the European market and mainly the metropolis.

The impoverishment of the populations became more where the famines came along with epidemics in 1867 in 1868 when a million Algerians died (Keddache and SARI, 1983). The imbalance creates by the colonial system in the mode of appropriation and exploitation of the space through the multiple binding laws, for the peasant masses already confined in the fragile zones such as: the code of forests, the code of waters, land laws of 1834 and those of 1846 to the whom it will be necessary to add the laws of "Sénatus Consult" of 1863 completed by the law " Warner " on 1873, the code of the native population 1881, and the laws of war economy of 1918 and 1939.

The totally extrovert colonial economy where the clear surplus was invested in France and in Europe, supplied no opportunity of employment in Algeria.

All the French people of Algeria has an upper average annual income 350.000 F.F (French money in that time) by person, while that of the Algerians is lower than 50.000 F.F and represents less than 20.000 F.F for the mass living in the traditional sector.

The social consequences also appear in the non-integration to the economic circuit of 2 and a half million Algerians. The total and partial unemployment in cities concerns 990.000; add to it the rural exodus, and the emigration of 400.000 Algerians towards France. Illiteracy affects most of the population (more of 4/5 of people over 6 years are illiterates), the deficiency of the housing environment and the sanitary organization that translate the multiplicity of shanty towns and shanties and the low sanitary implantation in campaigns are so many misfortunes lived by an autochthonous population at a loose
end.

The agrarian dualism, creates by century and 32 years of detention, expropriation and marginalization of the Algerian rural communities, is considered as sign of a peasant resistance in a complete penetration of the capitalism realized by the relative fixed immobilization of at least half of the farmlands (58 %) in the traditional sector. The colonial modern said sector did not introduce new techniques of production and did not widen the training and know how to it makes agricultural populations local. The introduction of the monoculture (vine growing) and the low diversification of the productions reduced the opportunity to invest other modern technological crenels (Molina, 1982).

It takes out again of the analysis of this phase that the marginalization and the exclusion from the populations by the military force and from the law had as consequences a destruction of the base of production and the creation of the feelings of hatreds and revolts at the Algerian countrymen to whom they were not able to escape finally.

The agricultural and rural development from 1962 till 1999

The study of the Algerian experience of agricultural and rural development since the political independence is interesting in many respects: The voluntarist social and economic option of development, undertaken since the independence, began in the first one with transformations of the agrarian structures, inherited from colonial period, in continuation she launched into actions of development.

This experience is presented, at this time, as an example to be followed for Third World countries. Several observers considered that the Algerian model is an original reference allowing the emergence of an industrial auto-centered economy and an independent of the dominant models during the cold war.

This experience is characterized by the profound transformations of the agricultural structures in the beginning of every new agricultural policy. We identify four main phases reflecting the type of agricultural and rural policy decided by the governments in position since 1962 and we are going to present them below to be able to make a judgment of the effects from the diverse actions of development on the farming and rural sector.

First experience of 1962-1965: recovery of the sovereignty and the self-management

The priority actions of the government targeted more the nationalization of the resources and the means of production, but also he had to negotiate with diverse partners for the implementation of the structures and the public authorities continuation at first massif of more than 900.000 of European especially 300.000 active persons which assured the administrative and economic supervision of the country. Besides, the management of the consequences of the politics of the “scorched earth” and the totally extrovert economy represented for the Government a major concern of him after independence.

The economic and social situation considered serious and worrisome: more than 2 million of without jobs and 2,6 million without resources none to meet their most elementary needs on a total population of 9 million inhabitants (STORA 2004). More than 40 % of the population lived in poverty the most total (STORA 2004); in 1964, the poor farmers (who the surface is less than 10 ha) are among 425.000 souls and the farmers without lands in 400.000 souls. It was necessary to the first Algerian government “to attend to the most urgent things first”.

The agriculture and the food-processing industries represented more than 85 % of the exports in 1958. The exclusive control of the State of these two sectors had to allow on one hand to master the allocation of resources but also it could adopt development policies financed by these two sectors.

In the industry, the State takes care, dice the beginning all the existing companies. It is by the purchase of the participations of the French State in the industrial operations of “Constantine’s plan” and the services and the public institutions which were of the colonial State monopoly (Ecrement, 1986).

In the rural sector, this period is much more characterized by the institution of the agricultural domains auto-managed on the colonial lands. The spontaneous departure of the colonists and the managers of the colonial farms, created a space, very fast filled so spontaneously by the employees of these colonial farms and the farmers without lands used previously as the seasonal workers, what allowed saving the agricultural campaign 1962/63. The workers of domains spontaneously begun to be organized in "administrative committee", in spite of the difficulties, they make working production system, then a real movement auto-managed appear for making run the economic entities. However the agrarian sector does not benefit from a sufficient attention although ¾ of the population pull their income and their survival.

The self-management, as shape of exploitation of the colonial farms imposed of made by the farm ploughmen, especially those them more politicized, is going to be generalized to fill the space in which was the sector and "to protect the national productive heritage" according to Taibi Labri, Minister for Agriculture in 1970. This is the way there was a first official recognition of the creation of management committees create by the workers on the vacant agricultural domains (approximately 1.300.000 ha on more 3000 colonial farms).

In 1963, the State gets back the not vacant colonial lands on more than 200.000 ha and the lands of the French people having chosen to stay in Algeria on more than 1 million hectares. This recovery of this real estate is legalized by the decrees of March 1963 relative to the
vacant properties:

1- The Decrees of 18 Mars 1963:
   * Decree N° 63-88 carrying vacant regulation of the property stipulates that the law of the properties declared vacant escheats, it is attributed to nobody;
   * Decree N°63-90, carrying creation of the national office of the agrarian reform (ONRA);
2- Decree of 22 Mars 1963 organizes the management rules of the vacant agricultural companies;
3- the Decree of 28 Mars 1963 concerns the determination of the rules of distribution of income of the self-managed domains.

Thus, in the face of the reaction to the occupation of farms by 150,000 workers who took in hand the agricultural activity, the State established administrative institutions supply as the Agricultural Society of provident (SAP), Cooperatives of collective use of farm implements (CUMA) and financing as the Agricultural Box of Credit and Mutual Assistant (CACAM).

The centralization of the decision-making and the multiplication of the intermediaries between the farmer and the means of production (credit, equipment, inputs, popularization) were forms favored to the hands of the government to control the sector. After the first revolutionary years of enthusiasm during which the production was maintained, the indifference of the workers of farms settled down at the same time as strengthened a strongly centralized and bureaucratic management (Bedrani, 1980). So the ONRA will be loaded exclusively of all the operations which go of the production, to the types of cultures, the supply to the marketing, of the credit in the investments, etc.

Besides, the nationalization of the farming sector (lands, means of production, marketing, etc.) establishes the first premise of the syllogism that the treason of the farmers who were at the origin of the revolution of 1954. It this is observable through the land and technological cleavage in campaigns to the detriment of the great majority of the poor and landless farmers. The importance of the partial or total agricultural exodus (Benachenhou, 1979) which tends to be transformed into drift from the land in the strict sense (AGERON, 1977), can give some explanation by this situation.

The transformation of very countrymen's large numbers in employee showed itself through, the recovery by the State of all the means of production then by the institution of the prevailing wage system during colonial period: the Agricultural Minimum wage Guaranteed (SMAG: inherited from colonial period and generalized in all the country from 1964) that we called "advance on income" remained constant from 1964 till 1971 and was 7,54 (Algerian dinars: DA) a day really worked (what represents an hourly pay of 0,9425 DA) (Ecrement, 1986).

In comparative title, in B.T.P., average of the hourly pays passes from 2, 36 to 2, 60 DA between April, 1971 and April, 1972, while at the same time the average hourly pay in the industry and the building increases from 2, 63 to 2, 88 DA for the simple employees even if it is stronger than the national average for the highly qualified workers is passed from 3, 86 to 4, 4,5 DA (Antoine, 1977).

In 1962, a half-million of Algerian work in France (Cread, 1982). During the first decade of the independence, the emigration towards Europe and especially towards France drains countrymen's particularly important flows, thus limiting the influx towards the Algerian cities. But this "safety valve" is going to disappear from 1973, the "suspension" of this movement by the Algerian authorities coinciding with more and more restrictive measures of France.

The financing of the public investments between 1963 to1966 is estimated at 3, 9 billion DA among whom 38 % result from the oil tax system.

It is clear that dice the departure the agriculture, and consequently the major part of the population (living in rural areas) received few investments to meet the multiple problems in which she is confronted with the exit of long and exhausting one war.

However, the Government in position did not set up a coherent agricultural policy for the development of the agriculture, in the sense or the major part of the rural activity was agricultural. However certain actions were maintained or launched recently with the aim of guaranteeing certain income to the populations marginalized by rural areas;

**Popular Construction sites of reforestation**: given that the regions of mountain extending over 20 million hectares and among which 63 % are situated in more than 800 m of height: so, the quarter of lands is situated on slopes superior to 25 %, little covered by the degraded vegetation; the popular Construction sites of reforestations (CPR) had for main objective to make the rural populations participate established by the farmers without lands and the poor farmers to the program of reforestation in regions with strong unemployment rate through which, the priority was given to the development and the farm.

**Rural Equipment**: Erosion control developed with a strategy of rural equipment called DRS (Defense and restoration of grounds). This colonial strategy, since 1940 aimed on one hand at the ban on the exploitation of the forest by the poor farmers confined near mountains and on the other hand protection of lands and dams to favor the colonial agriculture (Arabi and Kedaid 2004). This strategy had was maintained after the independence further to the recommendations of the French advisers) of the Ministry of Agriculture and of re-forms agrarian of Algeria (MARA).

Even if everybody agrees to say that seats (DRS) did not break the erosion where they were introduced, this experience was reintroduced under the new name in 2000 within the framework of the program of rural employment (PER).
As regards the hydraulics, Algeria inherited from 14
said dams of the big hydraulics of a theoretical total
capacity of 487 hm³ as well as several subterranean
drillings, especially in oases Saharan as those of "Oued
Righ". Algeria had built from 1962 till 1980 three dams
among which one was already under construction during
the war of liberation, and 26 dams are launched between
80 and 90 to arrive at a volume settled on 1745 hm³. The
wide gap between the equipped surface and the really
irrigated surface (exploitation of only 17 % of the
hydraulic potentialities in 1990, cost 1,81 DA / M³,
equipped surface 109024 ha while the really irrigated
surface exceeded war 51767 ha in 1967 she is only
338000 Ha in 1990 among which more than 35 % in
small hydraulics the statistics of which are little reliable)
reports the high cost of the irrigated perimeters and of
and the difficulties affecting an intensification of the
agricultural production so advocated by the successive
governments.

The second experience: 1966-1979: period of
implementation of the national strategy of economic
and social development

This period is known by the dynamics at every level. It is
during this period when the Algerian experience of
development is implemented by what is called "national
strategy of economic and social development" (SNDES).
The change of the power, arisen further to the military
coup of 1965, came not as an answer to a disastrous
political or economic and social situation, either to
change ideology and blocked strategy but on the contrary
to accelerate a process which has already begun but with
more intransigence and authoritarianism.

This new logic in the action of the State "aimed at two
parallel purposes: on one hand the liberation of the
economy of the foreign dependence and the recovery of
our national wealth and on the other hand the
construction of a state, free economy, based on solid
bases" (Benissad, 1979).

In the SNDES, which draws a plan of growth on the
horizon 1980, a net priority is granted to the
industrialization.

It was necessary to commit re-form in the farming
sector to finance the process of industrialization (Molina,
1982), and to wait for 1967 where the value of the oil tax
system overtakes the resources of the agricultural and
food-processing exports.

The farming sector enters in crisis of export from 1967
when it represented 16, 2 % of the total exports to cross
in 1979 a rate of 1, 3 % of the total of the total exports
further to repressive measures taken by France to
counter in the nationalizations and the pro-independence
options of the new tenants of the power in Algeria.

In the court of this period cooperatives of breeding
were organized (in 1968), under the supervision of the
Association for the Development of the Pastoral Breeding
(ADEP). These cooperatives benefited from the best
rang-lands of and from a big logistic backup of the State.
They were dissolved in 1976 not having answered the
objective going to the sense of the improvement of the
pastoral productions and the management of rang-lands.

The agriculture as important activity practicing in the
rural sector is characterized by the diversity of the
productions, by the mode of organization (traditional
subsistence farming, modern trade agriculture,
concession, lease, Khemmassa, etc.) and by the diversity
of the participants (rural communities, city-dwellers,
States, NGO, local authorities, etc.). Although she is
subjected to strong constraints, always stays an
administrator of the rural space and big producer of the
human and animal food. For that purpose it was for a
long time the object of multiple state interventions under
diverse forms going development programs to the
policies centralized for the farming sector to the actions
on the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors.

To implement the socialist option, the plan is
considered as tools privileged person for the direction
and the management of the development. For that
purpose, Algeria asked first of all to the World Bank (BM)
to help him to set up a national system of planning.
Unfortunately the experts of the BM preferred to propose
in their final report a mode of liberal development which is
judged by the Government of period "as incompatible
with the Algerian will of independent development ".
Then, he is called on to the organ power plant of the
planning of the Soviet Union (GOSPLAN) which sent
armada of experts' to define the methodological base of
what is afterward the system of national planning. The
latter it is set certain goals as we summarize as follows:

- the introversion of the economy and the break with the
plan of colonial extroversio;
- the vertical joint of the various branches of the industry
(what is called blackening of the matrix input / output)
- the integration of the agriculture in the industry through
the control of the costs and the prices of farm products by
the control of the production and the marketing (to
guarantee a food in the hand of industrial work at a
strategic price).

So a test three-year plan is launched between from 1967
to 1969; the first real development plan is the four-year
foreground 1970-73, the second four year plan is the one
launched in 1974-1977. The promotion of the
mechanization and the "chimisation" of the agriculture
had to allow the new industry to have an internal market
for its future products. This excessive mechanization is
considered as the only one to allow increasing the
agricultural surplus.

The agrarian revolution first large-scale operation in
favor of country sides since the independence, assigned
as priority objective a " just and effective distribution of
the means of production and at first of the most mattering
of them, her ground and this to provide a fraction of the
poor and landless farming community" (Hersi, 1980).
This operation allows to get back, from 1972 till 1976, a little more than a million hectares of lands of very uneven quality for the benefit of about 85,000 assignees (that is approximately 10 % of the poor or landless farmers), included for the great majority in producers' cooperatives.

A program of "one thousand socialist villages" is launched from summer, 1972, that must offer, to the assignees, new rural centers, constituted from 100 to 150 housing of suburban type endowed with the electricity and with the drinking water, and arranging main community facilities (school, health center, markets). This new living environment allowed improving the living conditions in certain rural areas touched by the program and the reduction of the disparities between cities and countryside.

The continuation of this program was not able to allow to realize that 400 villages (instead of 1,000 planned) which constitute the least controversial "experience" of the "agrarian revolution".

Given that the policy of structures, based on the agrarian reform of 1971, also joined within the framework of stabilization of the political situation by setting up the bases of a hegemonic state apparatus in consideration the demographic importance of the rural world (population countryman in 1966 was 8,314,000, in 1973 it was 9,400,000 souls, in 1977 it was 10,067,000 according to the diverse censuses from 1964 till 1977).

The plan of development, defined by the four-year first one (1970-73), the industry had to contribute to modernize the agriculture by stimulating the technical change on the condition of prerequisites which must be realized in the domains of the organization of the agricultural production and the land structures.

The dangerous consequences of these choices on the food safety of the nation begin to appear because the rate of auto-supply in basic foodstuffs (milk, dried vegetables, wheat, etc.) to decrease for the benefit of an increase of the imports of food-processing products during the sixties ten and continues until this day.

It is from 1967 that the agricultural exports decrease in favor of the exports of hydrocarbons and consequently, an increase of the food imports became a necessity to counter in the disorders of food shortages further to the neglect of the agricultural and food-processing production. The stagnation of the agricultural production conjugates with the demographic growth (2, 43 % in 1962, 2, 60 % in 1965, 2, 85 % in 1968 to affect 3, 25 % in 1983) to deteriorate constantly the food dependence of the country (Figure 1).

Of 766 million US $ of import in 1963, the value of the imports take a dangerous speed because they passed in 3 billion US $ in 1974 (cf. graph n°01).

The application of the Agrarian reform was made in successive phases to guarantee at the most its success: the first phase, launched January 1st, 1972 on June 16th, 1973 and aimed at constituting from the municipal, state-owned lands, the HABOUS, and the lands of the other public authorities (that is 3,000,000 ha planned) a first agricultural land bottom. The second phase, launched on June 17th, 1973 on June 16th, 1975 allowed the nationalization of the properties of the absentees and the limitation of the big landed properties of the private sector. And at the end the third phase, concerned the development of the steppe and the limitation of the livestock, begun in 1975 and that must concern the municipal, state-owned rang-lands and ARCH on 20 million Ha. This last phase was reduced to the creation of 200 cooperatives of pastoral breeding of the agrarian revolution (CEPRA) and 49 ADEP and the payment of lands to the National Front of the Agrarian Revolution (FNRA).

The creation of the Municipal Multi-purpose Agricultural Cooperatives of Service (CAPCS), organized in 1973 to put at the disposal of the farming sector the working tools
of the ground, the realization of the works with way, the supply in fertilizers, seeds and other raw materials entering the agricultural production.

During the 2nd Development plan (1974-1977) the State launched said "operations of cereal intensifications" of this fact she agreed a material and financial help for the benefit of the private farming sector. This help consists of the free distribution of fertilizers and fertilizers, of phytosanitary products, selected seeds and the realization of works with way insurant by the CAPCS. About 50 000 developers will be touched by this operation which also widened in the operations of fruit and wine-making groves realized on 90 000 ha of the spa, the development of infrastructures and hydraulic equipment (drillings of wells, harnessing of source, granting of motor-pumps, etc.) and of distribution of family henhouses and apiaries to encourage the practice of the poultry farming and the beekeeping.

But with regard to the low financial capacities of the small farmers (especially those of subsistence) the said operations of intensification and credits of equipment granted on temporary competitions much more benefitted the big and average developers.

The failure of the experience of the cooperative farms advocated by the agrarian revolution live in its character "dictated and imposed". This compulsory model from the outside was considered as the only real shape of social advancement. The Algerian farmers do not miss in their usual mode of organization and in their social traditions of practices of mutual aid, cooperation and collective work. Touiza is one of their forms of mutual aid the best known in a system managed by "Djemââ" (wise men of the community amount of the local assembly).

The end 1978, 5 980 cooperative units or meadow were counted. The forms of these cooperatives are diverse: the CAPRA (4 205 units), the agricultural Cooperatives of Joint use (CAEC), among 565 units, the Grouping of development of lands (GMV) are among 914 units and the Groupings of peasant Mutual aid (GEP) among 176 and the groupings of dividends among 10 which represent the forms the least evolved in the agricultural cooperation.

Regarding investment the part granted to the agriculture does not stop falling from 1967 till 1977 to pass of 25 % in 1966-69 in 5 % in 1980-84. Moreover the rate of consumption of these investments in fall decreased to pass of 100 % in 1966-69 in 28 % in 1974-77. It this means that there was a deterioration of equipment during time without being renewed what makes suffer the agriculture of this dilapidation of equipment and means of production.

The rural exodus during this period evolved as follows: 17 000 people a year between 1966 and 1968 - 40 000 between 1968 and 1970 and 80 000 between 1970 and 1973, that is an average of 150 000 migrants a year (Prenant 1967).

Besides, the urbanization of the rural centers began in 1970 when the increase of cities inside was three times as fast what makes them pass from 80 000 inhabitants in 1973 to 256 000 inhabitants in 1970. It this also allowed the not agricultural creation of the other activities in the rural sector. So in 1977, the occupied population (any confused sector) concerns 1.644.700 people while the busy population counted in the agriculture amounted only to 692.000 people.

During decade 1970-80, approximately 1 500 000 countrymen emigrate towards cities, but "without causing desertification of countryside ", by whom the population continues to increase (COTE 1996).

Re-forms of the agrarian structures had no positive effect on the occupation of lands, did not set apart the reduction of the surface of vineyard, the agricultural sole remained identical to that of the first years of the independence. The system of production cereal / breeding dominates with the fallow grazed as way of exploitation of lands integrating the ovine breeding.

The low part of lands allocated to the agriculture is 16, 6 % among which 80 % are lands of pastures and rangelands denoting the lack of works of restoration and land improvement. Lands left with the rest represent more than 8 % of lands used by the agriculture and represent more than 46 % of farmlands and it is the private sector which practices most this system of culture.

Cereal which constituted the staple food of the Algerian population saw their production decreasing during period 1977-82. So it fell below the levels reached in 1962-67 (896.000 T of Durum wheat produced in 1962 to 67 and 720.000 T in 1977-82).

The third experience 1980 to 1999

The period 1980-1986

The results of what was called "effort of construction of an independent state economy and a locomotive for the global development of the country" are questioned from 1980.

It is after the death of the president H. Boumediene that was invited the congress of the National Liberation Front (FLN) to begin a change, at first soft (change in the continuity) through a five-year plan (1980-1984) which will disastrously be followed of second five-year on 1985-1989.

The first measures of liberalization that knew the farming sector and the other sectors which are connected to him such as the hydraulics, the IAA, the agricultural mechanization, the supply, etc. touched the means of production and the way of functioning.

It is during this period that the self-managed domains were transformed into several socialist agricultural domains (DAS) and the implementation of the program of ascent in the landed property (APFA) especially in the South. It is as well, during this period that the five-year
The period 1987-1999

A vast process of deep transformations of the economy is set up, containing, besides the definition of a new legal framework (privatization of the structures and the means of production), the implementation of a set of structural reforms of the economy, the macroeconomic measures of stabilization and the Sectorial restructuring plans.

However the role assigned to the agriculture is not too different from the previous ones: to meet the food needs for the population and for the state economy (supply of raw materials agricultural, uncorked in industrial products and source of funding of the other sectors of the economy).

The period 1987-1999 knew the restructuring of the socialist agricultural domains (DAS) which are disrupted in collective farms individual (EAC) and farm (EAI) for the benefit of the dignitaries of the power having shown certain reluctances in the reforms, the agents of the administrations and the workers of the DAS, with a total liberalization of the upstream structures and the approval of the agriculture. This "reorganization" had also touched the structures of environment, marketing and supply and in one certain measures the agricultural financing. Cooperatives or State offices are sold with their assets and their passive to groupings of people.

The State had also sold many of these powers to professional organizations (Farmers' associations, inter-professional councils, farmers' associations, etc.) organized in 1989/90 by governmental decisions on the base of the new measures of the constitution which authorize since 1989, the constitution of social and occupational associations (Bendjeffal, 2003).

To slow down the process of desertification and maintain an ecological balance of the middle by the rational exploitation of the resources, Algeria realized an audacious project "green Dam" which had to be translated by the planting of forest trees (mainly the pine of Aleppo the choice of which was questioned by many specialists.) and some fruit species on a depth from 10 to 30 KM and that must join the Tunisian and Moroccan border (on 1500 km on average).

The national plan of fight against the desertification, developed and implemented since 1987, fitted within the framework of the various development programs of steppe's zones. He aimed at the intensification and at the extension of the project green dam by the limitation of the mechanized plowings by localizing them, within the framework of the development, at the level of the agricultural potential zones (Dayas) and at the end the reconstruction of forests degraded by the Saharan Atlas.

For the protection of the forest heritage, a program "big works" was introduced in 1994 and articulates around the forest axes of reconstruction, protection and valuation of the heritage. It is through these actions that the waterside populations benefited actions of opening up and employment in these construction sites.

A Fund of the land reclamation by the Concession (FMVTC) is set up to finance the creation of farms on the lands of the public domain, being a part of the domain deprived of the State. These exploitations are given in concession to private individuals (generally landless farmers or small developers) who participate in the investment by a minimum of manual labor in theory corresponding to 30 % of the amount of the project.

The project rural employment (PER1), which touched the region the West of the country since 1997, allowed capitalizing a good experience in the field of the integration of the rural populations by means of the participative approach.

The craze of the government for this new approach of development and the first registered positive results mitigated for the extrapolation of this project type, in particular from the point of view of the approach, of the mode of financing, in other zones. It's in this context that the Government introduced the second project of rural employment (PER2) in 2002 while requesting the assistance of the World Bank for a co-financing.

This project also aimed at developing jobs in rural
areas through the realization and the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructures and protection of natural resources.

The new options of agricultural and rural development: from the PNDA to the PRAR

The National Program of Agricultural Development (PNDA)
The financial ease of the State from 1999, allowed to undertake a set of program for the re-launching of the diverse sectors: the plan of support of economic recovery (PSRE 2002/2004) and the complementary plan of support for the growth (PCSC 2005/2009). This plan schedule 300 billion Dinars to support the agricultural and rural development, what represented 7 % of the total of the program. Thus this envelope exceeded 180 billion to endow the country of modern economic, social and administrative infrastructures.

The agricultural, very late sector, benefited from a development program (PNDA) launched in 2000 among which the objectives "converge on the reconstruction of the agricultural territory and the development of the production". New procedures of support for the agricultural activities and put in coherence of money programs (bits, highlighted by lands and agricultural hydraulics) are launched.

The National Fund for the Regulation for the Agricultural Development (FNRDA) granted going subsidies from 50 to 70 % of the amount of the investment. But afterward a credit was almost automatically granted to the beneficiaries to cover their parts in the investment with a low rate of interest not exceeding 3 %.

In 2002 the PNDA is widens in the rural dimension and becomes national program for the agricultural and rural development (PNDAR). It coincided not without fate with the signing of the agreement of Association with the EU.

A) Inventory of fixtures at the end of this experience: some indicators.
Inquiries made by ONS (national office of the statistics), on 1988 and 1995 and the various realized estimations showed that the phenomenon of the poverty presented through the data gives of what to question the previous experiences of development:

1. In 1995, 22, 6 % of the Algerian population is considered as poor man. Furthermore, 30, 3 % of the rural population is poor, clearly higher rate in comparison with that of the urban population (14, 7 %). It also revealed that 70 % of the poor people lived in rural areas and that the rates of poverty are higher among the heads of the household working in the farming sector. The life expectancy in the birth is 67, 26 %, and 22 % of the population is deprived of a drinkable water source. So, 13 % of the children of less than five years suffering from weight insufficiency.
2. At the end of 1998, on the compulsory schooling (6-15 years) do not affect 7 % of this category. As for the secondary education (16-19 years) 37 % are not schooled, while for the superior (higher education) it is only 23 % of the category of 20-24 years that is schooled and rest still very limited to certain sectors of society. All in all, more than 34 % of the population in 1998 is an illiterate.
3. The statistics give more than 7 % of unemployment in 1995 (that is more than 2 million unemployed persons onto a working population of 7, 5 millions).
4. In the legislative device, the procedure of inscription in the PNDA of 2000 being very long and demanding obliging the developer to pass by several intermediaries (delegated municipal, engineering consulting firm, solicitor, APC, suppliers, subdivision, CRMA, etc.) to join the program. Besides the conditions of eligibility disadvantage a little the fragmented farmers having no deeds of property in their name (inheritance in joint possession).
5. In May, 2001 realization of the Map of the poverty in Algeria which distinguishes 18 indicators which we can group in four big types: the education, the health, the housing and the ratio of wealth or income. It is the municipalities which appear with the most unfavorable situations for at least three domains on four which were highlighted: they are all in all 177 on 1541 municipalities (UNDP, 2001). It is to raise that among these municipalities:

*92 is thus 51, 4% have an infant mortality superior to 58%;
*Only, 7 of them, have a ratio of wealth upper to 500 DA per capita and a year;
*172 is thus 97 %, have a synthetic index of the unfavorable or very unfavorable housing;
*174, have an index of the unfavorable or very unfavorable education.
6. In 2003 there was an elaboration of the National Strategy of Sustainable Rural Development (SNDRD) by a French engineering consulting firm and from which the implementation with title experimental was postponed until has 2006 to be generalized from 2009 on a five year plan until 2014.

Conclusion

To conclude, it seems clear through these multiple experiences tested for the agricultural and rural development in Algeria, that:

1. The dynasties of 10 in 14 e century have create a gap between them and the populations countryman by taxes and taxes required without counterparties regarding
support for the development. Turks continued the tax scheme of the farmers until impose taxes on the property of one goat. French by their colonial marginalizing and expropriating system the farmers did not last in the multiple peasant revolutions even if he set up a "modern" said new agricultural system but which was totally extrovert. The governments which followed one another after the political independence wanted too to impose a hegemonic and dictatorial political system to base a foreign socialist economic system, and even refused by the major part of the farmers. Even for good reasons, for equality and for justice, the Algerian farmers adapted themselves to break what was imposed on them.

2. The incapacity to implement a strategy in coherence with the capacities and the habits of the majority of the population and by implying any stakeholders of the sector to participate in the elaboration and the realization of the fixed objectives, was one of causes of the bankruptcy of these experiences and that it's time to rethink the approach and the tools to reach the goals of the food safety and of improvements of the living conditions of the citizens.

ABBREVIATIONS


Conflict of Interests

The author has not declared any conflict of interests.

REFERENCES
