

## Strategy of Rural Development in Algeria: Applied Models and Future Challenges

CHOUIH Ben Athmane

Lecturer, Class-A

Faculty of Law and Political Science, March 19, 1963,

Djilali Liabes University, Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria.

Email: [benotmane.chouih@unv-sba.dz](mailto:benotmane.chouih@unv-sba.dz) ; [hamidou.2003@yahoo.fr](mailto:hamidou.2003@yahoo.fr)

Received: 21/02/2025; Accepted: 25/12/2025; Published: 26/03/2026

### Abstract

Rural development stands as a prominent area of interest among researchers from various social, political, and administrative fields. Contemporary governments increasingly anchor their general policies in the success of this developmental paradigm, and Algeria is no exception to this trend. Accordingly, this study seeks to analyze and assess the rural development policy strategy implemented in Algeria at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The approach involves examining the conceptual framework of rural development and its related notions and representations. Additionally, the trajectory of rural development policies within the Algerian context will be presented as the first area of inquiry. The subsequent section is dedicated to a detailed analysis and evaluation of the results achieved by various rural development programs established by the state, with particular attention to the factors and indicators that determine the success of these strategies. The analysis covers the achievement of developmental and social objectives, economic and agricultural vitality across different sectors, and environmental considerations, while also respecting the geographical and demographic potential and the distinctive characteristics of each rural region. It further explores the contribution of these policies to improving the living standards of rural inhabitants and promoting their continued residence in these areas.

Algeria has centered its national development strategy on promoting stability and supporting rural growth by curbing rural exodus and preventing the abandonment of agricultural lands, especially during the period known as the “black decade.” This strategy also encompasses job creation, the achievement of security and self-sufficiency through family-based economies, and particular emphasis on the role of rural women. Moreover, it aims to ease urban pressures and make a significant contribution to macroeconomic balance. Ultimately, these efforts strengthen the social and economic stability of rural communities and foster a harmonious and complementary relationship between urban and rural settings.

**Keywords:** Rural development, sustainable development, strategy, rural housing.

### Introduction:

Sustainable rural development relies on sound governance and decentralization, which ensures inclusive participation in decision-making processes, free from marginalization or exclusion. This model is founded on participatory development, emphasizing the effective exchange of

information among all segments of society and the coordination of efforts across ministerial sectors.

At both national and local levels, Algeria has prioritized the development of its rural regions with the objective of securing and improving rural incomes through a series of policy initiatives and developmental experiences. These began with the self-management system, evolved through the agricultural revolution policy, and culminated in various rural renewal programs. Such initiatives are part of a broader reform agenda aimed at adjusting the developmental trajectory and activating mechanisms for local development decisions, rural area advancement, and the liberalization of the agricultural sector. Consequently, a range of practical field measures and interventions have been implemented to operationalize these development plans and establish a form of developmental balance and parity among regions. These responsibilities constitute some of the core functions of the state and its decentralized institutions.

### **Research Problem:**

The marginalization of the rural environment and its exclusion from policy planning over certain periods has frequently represented a significant barrier for local administration. This neglect has resulted in developmental stagnation and hardships for rural populations. Thus, the Algerian government has been challenged to reinvigorate and rehabilitate the rural sector to address the needs of its residents and to incorporate it within the broader framework of the national economy, thereby fulfilling national and local development goals.

Within this context, the following questions arise: What specific efforts has the state undertaken to achieve these developmental objectives, and to what extent have these efforts been successful? What are the goals and outcomes of mobilizing such initiatives?

### **Hypotheses:**

The hypotheses of this study are formulated as follows:

- \_ The living conditions of the Algerian rural population have been among the factors driving migration to urban centers.
- \_ Recently, there have been efforts and renewed state interest in the rural sector to compensate for previous neglect resulting from various causes.
- \_ Weak participation and political representation of the rural population in local and national elections are among the reasons for the lack of attention given to rural development.

### **Objectives:**

This research seeks to investigate the concept of rural development, clarify the essential prerequisites for its realization, and present the diverse effects it has on social and economic dimensions. The study aims to illuminate key aspects of rural development and its role in generating transformative change across various areas of life, with particular attention to integrated development projects undertaken in rural and remote areas of Algeria.

The rural renewal policy, as the most recently implemented policy, serves as a prominent example. The importance of this policy lies in its capacity to drive change and inject new momentum into rural life, thereby revitalizing developmental activity to achieve the overarching interests of society in general and the rural community specifically. Additionally, this research seeks to identify the transformations necessitated by social change as introduced through these state-adopted policies for advancing the Algerian rural sector.

The significance of this study is rooted in its focus on the major actual barriers impeding the dynamism of this crucial sector, whose functions intersect with those of other principal sectors contributing to local development, such as the Ministry of the Interior and Local Authorities, the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources, Urban Development, and Regional Planning. Consequently, responsibility rests with the government to ensure efficiency and coordination among all entities involved in development and to surmount obstacles in pursuit of developmental objectives. (Karbali & Hammadi, 2010)

## **1. The Conceptual Framework for Rural Development in Algeria**

Local development forms the fundamental basis for achieving comprehensive development across the entire national territory, whether rural or urban. In striving to enhance its developmental progress and to ensure it is inclusive of all regions, Algeria, like other countries, has designed multiple policies and programs for rural development, aiming to fulfill local development and its associated objectives within rural areas. Within this context, attention is given to the concept of rural development and the distinguishing features that set it apart from related notions.

### **1.1 The Concept of Rural Development and Similar Forms**

The concept of rural development frequently overlaps with certain similar notions, sharing both programs and objectives.

#### **1.1.1 The Concept of Rural Development**

Rural development refers to the process aimed at advancing life in rural areas, elevating its quality, and providing economic support to the local rural population. It is further defined as the utilization of agricultural land through the development of natural resources, thereby helping to meet the basic needs of rural residents. (Gharbi, 2008; Ayyash, 2011) In addition, rural development encompasses the establishment of a rural society guided by principles dedicated to the growth of the countryside across multiple domains, including education, healthcare, infrastructure, and other specific objectives of rural development.

Optimal utilization of land holdings plays a central role in delivering a variety of natural resources that bolster rural development. Emphasis is also placed on identifying effective methods for improving rural life, providing for the essential needs of rural inhabitants, and raising their standard of living. Furthermore, economic support directed toward rural areas serves to alleviate the prevalence of poverty among residents. The primary goal remains to secure the provision of essential services such as educational facilities, healthcare services, and vital infrastructure in rural localities.

#### **A. Foundations and Components of Rural Development:**

Among the essential elements required for the success of rural development in fulfilling its objectives are several principal foundations:

- Progress in agricultural production serves to increase the contribution of rural areas to the gross domestic product, yielding positive impacts on the local population and resulting in a general rise in rural income.
- A comprehensive focus on education and health aims to eliminate illiteracy and malnutrition and to reduce the prevalence of disease, which collectively ensure social equilibrium and equity among all individuals involved in the rural community.

- Strengthening the participation of rural residents in political decision-making is achieved by securing their representation in elected local councils and the national parliament.
- Conducting a variety of studies based on field visits and statistical records provides precise information on demographic figures, employment and unemployment rates, education levels, and additional data reflecting the realities of rural life.

### **B. Means of Activating Rural Development:**

Government policy must be oriented toward prioritizing rural development and offering comprehensive support to guarantee its success in realizing intended objectives. The activation of civil society organizations and rural associations, which are engaged in the management of local and public affairs within rural communities, plays a significant role in supporting and advancing the rural economy in all public domains. Furthermore, the establishment of public sector institutions in rural regions—such as university medical branches in certain southern provinces—should be pursued to further this aim.

#### **1.1.2 The Relationship Between Rural Development and Social Development**

Social development is defined as a series of administrative processes, carefully designed in advance, that aim to accomplish a range of objectives by directing energies and resources toward optimal engagement and utilization. Its purpose is to encourage the state and public sector entities to strengthen connections with the private sector and citizens, thus enabling transformative changes across established social activities and domains, including values, customs, beliefs, systems, and attitudes. This approach does not overlook the necessity of addressing individuals' physiological, service-related, and living needs. Among the most significant outcomes of social development is the attainment of well-being for community members in both material and moral aspects.

The core purpose of social development is to effect adaptation and transformation within the social structure, meaning that substantial changes should take place within newly created social organizations and their functions so that they differ fundamentally from previous entities in the same societal context. (Qasouri, 2012) Such transformation results in notable shifts in systems and phenomena common to the society, introducing energy and vitality through the establishment and reinforcement of substantial changes that mitigate disparities among individuals, particularly in the distribution of wealth, aiming for equitable allocation among all citizens.

In this regard, compulsory and free education is essential, along with expanded access to healthcare, widespread implementation of housing projects, and the provision of necessary services to the population. These measures align with the strategy of change and adaptation, adopted by development policy to effect qualitative transitions from the existing state of underdevelopment to a path of progress and advancement, fostering a state of self-sustaining growth by optimizing the use of available resources to realize the intended objectives of social development.

The objectives of social development include encouraging and supporting continual transformation, driven by a sense of dissatisfaction among members of society regarding prevailing conditions and a desire to assume new and innovative roles, thereby enabling social and material advancement. Additionally, the promotion of higher education levels, the

improvement of individuals' social circumstances, and the provision of assistance in overcoming challenges are key aims.

Social development seeks to offer fundamental solutions to issues arising from economic growth, including impacts on the environment and, most notably, increased unemployment resulting from migration from rural to urban areas. The process is dedicated to reinforcing the highest values and principles within individuals, supporting the foundational unit of society—the family—and deepening cohesion and stability within it. (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2012)

In this context, it is important to acknowledge that social development encounters several obstacles, among which administrative corruption is particularly significant. The social component faces threats from the phenomenon of administrative corruption, which stands as one of the most pressing societal challenges. This is manifested through the hindrance of the realization and effective implementation of social development processes sought by governments. Such corruption is recognized as a destructive force, often linked to partisanship or loyalty to specific groups for social or religious motives, among other factors. At times, resistance may also arise within society against the implementation of certain social development practices, especially when they conflict with deeply rooted beliefs or for reasons that are not explicitly articulated.

Additional obstacles include exploitation and conflicts of interest, as some groups or individuals may perceive that the introduction of social development projects will jeopardize their stability and security. This forms a substantial barrier, as particular segments of society may be unwilling to assume new roles that depart from those traditionally held by their families. Furthermore, cultural barriers may emerge, making it essential to conduct a thorough examination of the community's social structure prior to initiating social development activities, so that researchers are well-versed in the prevailing culture and can thus minimize the risk of project failure. (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2012)

Psychological barriers are also notable, relating to the individual's willingness to engage with new developmental projects and programs introduced into their environment. This willingness is influenced by the individual's perception of the importance and value of such development initiatives. The absence of anticipatory planning policies can further lead to a lack of coherence and integration among the various sectors, particularly in relation to development programs with shared funding and objectives. Marginalization of rural inhabitants, limited awareness regarding the significance of development projects, and insufficient technical and scientific knowledge necessary for comprehensive planning also stand as formidable challenges. Finally, the reliance on local resources in achieving social development is itself a significant issue.

### **1.1.3 The Relationship Between Rural Development and Local Development**

Targeting local development involves the execution of a series of operations and functional activities designed to enhance all facets of the local community, ultimately aiming to improve and elevate the living standards within that community. This process encompasses supporting the behavior of individuals and refining their skills, thereby empowering them to pursue personal development, which is subsequently reflected in the growth of their community across various sectors, including institutional and educational domains. Emphasis on local development is recognized as a persistent social priority, actively pursued and properly implemented by many countries worldwide.

Numerous governments have thus included local groups as essential partners and dynamic contributors within administrative decentralization frameworks, striving to ensure the effective realization of local development, with positive outcomes for the community's living standards. The community represents both the geographic area and residential space occupied by individuals and institutions, serving as the cornerstone and principal element of local development. Local development furthers societal progress by seeking to provide all fundamental services to individuals, such as transportation, educational institutions, and public services. One of its primary functions is collaboration with key sectors in the local community, which reinforces the core elements of local development. Accordingly, local development places great emphasis on activating the roles of municipalities, provinces, and local community institutions to advance developmental progress. (Mzari, 2014)

## **1.2 Models and Experiences in Rural Development**

In the period following independence, the Algerian state implemented the self-management model for rural communities to stabilize the rural population and encourage their commitment to agricultural land, guided by the agrarian revolution and the principle that agricultural land belongs to those who cultivate it.

### **1.2.1 The Self-Management Model and the Agrarian Revolution Policy from 1970 to 1980**

This developmental model, known as self-management, represents an Algerian experience implemented beginning in 1970. Under this system, the state entrusted workers with the democratic self-management of enterprises and farms that had been abandoned by Europeans or subjected to nationalization.

According to the preliminary draft outlining the core principles of self-management, it is defined as “a form of political, economic, and social organization whose ideological content represents the principal path chosen by Algeria to implement socialism as a national economic system and orientation.” This model sought to reconcile the interests of workers—who transitioned from the status of wage earners to that of free and responsible producers through direct participation in managing production units and through their material and moral stake in production outcomes—with the interests of the national collective. This reconciliation was achieved by allocating a share of enterprise profits to the community and by aligning development plans of production units with national and regional development strategies.

The overarching aim of economic policy is to increase production and achieve social advancement, a goal that constituted the primary objective set by the political leadership during that period. The adoption of the cooperative system was intended to ensure the greatest possible satisfaction of both basic social and individual needs, while simultaneously promoting economic and social development and generating potential profits. These profits were distributed in three portions, one of which was allocated directly to workers. Consequently, the Algerian governance system embraced the socialist orientation as a logical outcome reflecting the ideological foundations of the liberation revolution and the spirit of solidarity among members of Algerian society.

The leadership of the National Liberation Front, having recognized from the outset the importance of popular support in confronting colonialism, continued to consolidate these achievements and to channel them into a new model grounded in social justice and collective solidarity. This orientation was affirmed in the program adopted at the second congress of the National Liberation Front, the Tripoli Charter of 1962, which stated: “The popular movement

defeated the colonial plan, put a definitive end to its reactionary institutions, and hastened to replace structures of feudal origin that had previously hindered the progress of Algerian society.”

It should be noted, however, that several factors contributed to the rapid deterioration of this system. These included poor management practices, administrative bureaucracy, the proliferation of supervisory bodies within the sector, overlapping jurisdictions, rigid centralization, inadequate funding and supply mechanisms, obsolete equipment, weak marketing channels, low skill levels among workers and farmers, and a general lack of sustained attention. Collectively, these shortcomings accelerated the decline of the self-management model and ultimately led to its gradual abandonment by the state, particularly following the emergence of hydrocarbon revenues as a new and substantial source of public income.

### **1.2.2 The Economic Recovery Program as an Entry Point for Implementing the Development Plan**

The economic sector is among the most fundamental pillars of any state, as it serves as the primary source of food security, the satisfaction of population needs, and the provision of raw materials for industry, given its vital role in driving development processes. It remains the most relied-upon sector due to its significant influence and its reciprocal relationship with both economic and social sectors (Ayyash, 2011; El-Hashemi, 2014). The central objective of agricultural policy is to address the needs of disadvantaged groups by improving their living conditions. Since the majority of these groups reside in rural areas, and given that sustainable rural development is grounded in sound governance and decentralization that ensure broad participation in decision-making, the Algerian state, in pursuit of these interconnected approaches, undertook efforts to revitalize the local economy through the Economic Recovery Support Program for the period 2001–2004.

Algeria adopted this economic strategy in response to the structural imbalances experienced during the 1990s. These imbalances stemmed from a combination of objective and subjective factors, both internal and external, including economic underdevelopment and the adoption and implementation of economic and social policies that largely failed to achieve their intended outcomes, as previously indicated. The limited capacity of Algerian society to absorb and adapt to surrounding transformations further intensified these challenges. In response, the state pursued an expansionary public spending policy within a context of relatively favorable financial resources, aiming to create conditions conducive to growth, reduce various imbalances, and improve the overall socio-economic situation of the country.

Among the principal motivations behind the adoption of the economic recovery policy in Algeria, whether economic or social in nature, is the weakness of the economic growth rate, as the economic crisis that emerged in Algeria in 1986 had a direct and significant impact on growth performance. (Abdelkader Hussein, 2011) The high unemployment rate also represents one of the most serious and complex challenges facing the country. Since independence, successive governments have sought to address unemployment through the implementation of various programs and policies, which have differed according to prevailing economic conditions.

The rise in unemployment rates coincided with the economic crisis experienced by Algeria in 1986. Furthermore, demographic growth and the economic reforms introduced beginning in

1989 contributed to an increase in unemployment levels, particularly as a result of workforce reductions in public economic enterprises suffering from structural and financial deficits.

According to the official document issued by the Prime Minister's Office concerning the content of the Economic Recovery Support Program, the practical objectives of this policy were defined as follows:

- \_ Supporting activities that generate added value and create employment opportunities.
- \_ Developing and establishing basic infrastructure capable of relaunching economic activity and meeting the essential needs of the population, particularly in relation to human development.
- \_ Supporting local development, advancing human resource development, and reinforcing and improving public services.
- \_ Improving living conditions for the population in terms of housing, education, and health, while enhancing the tools and services of public administration.

The implementation of the recovery policy relied on several mechanisms, most notably social transfers directed to individuals, including unemployment benefits, social assistance, and other forms of transfers that constitute a direct or indirect increase in disposable income, thereby stimulating demand. These transfers aim to achieve income redistribution among members of society. In addition, large-scale public works projects undertaken by the state in the field of infrastructure functioned as a temporary response to unemployment, pending economic recovery and the creation of sustainable employment opportunities.

It is noteworthy that the Algerian state allocated an estimated budget of approximately 525 billion Algerian dinars to this program. These resources were directed toward operations and projects supporting productive institutions and agricultural activities, strengthening public services in strategic sectors such as water resources, transportation, and basic infrastructure, improving the living environment of the population, and promoting development at both the local and human levels. These initiatives were accompanied by a series of institutional reform measures and support mechanisms targeting productive enterprises across the national territory.

### **1.2.3 The Strategy of Sustainable Rural Development**

The issue of rural development is closely connected to the broader evolution of the national context in Algeria and is particularly linked to the specific characteristics of rural populations and their living conditions, especially during the 1990s. It is therefore directly associated with overall societal balance, as the field of rural development offers public authorities opportunities for proactive intervention aimed at stabilizing populations and expanding economic prospects, such as family-based economic activities. (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2012) This approach contributes to establishing a degree of balance and integration between rural and urban areas. Rural development also serves as a mechanism for addressing the genuine needs of rural inhabitants, who often experience a deep sense of marginalization and exclusion, thereby reinforcing their aspirations for progress and modernization.

The emergence of the need for a rural development policy reflects a concrete reality shaped by specific social conditions affecting certain rural municipalities, including excessive population concentration in some regions of the country and population decline accompanied by stagnation in others. Rural development is characterized by diversity, possessing its own distinct dynamics and a strategy founded on a forward-looking vision. It should be noted that

following the abolition of the agrarian revolution system, the concept of the countryside gradually lost much of its substantive meaning, to the extent that several standards and sectors of the rural economy began to disappear.

The transition from perceiving urban space as the exclusive domain toward embracing the concept of rural space lies at the core of rural development. Rural areas offer the most suitable environment for realizing local development, while preserving the foundations and unique characteristics of each region, including their cultures, customs, and traditions. The national strategy for sustainable rural development, established in 2004, explicitly integrates these specificities, particularly through integrated participatory rural development projects (SADDR). Within this framework, a rural municipality is classified as one in which the urbanization rate is less than 50%.

Owing to its considerable significance, rural development has drawn increasing attention and interest, especially in understanding the approach adopted by the Algerian state to prioritize rural areas that have long endured neglect and were frequently perceived merely as burdens or sources of cost for the state. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals that rural areas constitute fertile ground with substantial development potential, provided their particularities are respected and state projects are designed accordingly. The Algerian state's commitment to rural development is evident in the array of programs and policies directed at achieving comprehensive development across the nation's various sectors.

### **Conclusion:**

The Algerian state has clearly established core principles and a legislative framework to guide the realization of strategic sustainable development objectives. This has been achieved through the adoption of multiple models designed to correct the developmental course in a way that fulfills the foundational aims of several policies targeting both comprehensive and local sustainable development within the country. Policies such as rural renewal and economic recovery were introduced to achieve regional economic equilibrium, revitalize rural areas, intensify and promote agricultural output, and enhance the living conditions of rural families. The adoption of the agricultural and rural renewal policy is seen as a modern perspective on rural development in Algeria, fundamentally distinct from previous approaches. It is anchored in conceptual frameworks for development and utilizes highly innovative instruments that enjoy broad support at both the local and international levels. This transformation entails a thorough revision of concepts, strategies, and methodologies.

This new policy is also characterized by the encouragement of initiative and the mobilization of energies, modernization of production systems, and the realization of the extensive capabilities available within the country and society. The policy seeks to reorganize the responsibilities of various stakeholders in the development process, recognizing experience and addressing new challenges introduced by the international community. The Rural Orientation Law, promulgated in August 2008, encapsulates the general features and framework of this approach, with the goal of enabling national agriculture to contribute to food security and to achieve sustainable local development.

Outcomes associated with this policy include the conclusion of several performance or efficiency contracts, such as the Efficiency Contract for Agricultural Development, the

Efficiency Contract for Rural Development, and other agreements supporting sustainable development.

Based on the analysis and discussion of the previously formulated hypotheses, the study has arrived at the following conclusions:

- The living conditions of Algeria’s rural population were among the principal drivers of migration to urban centers. Indeed, living conditions were a key factor motivating individuals to move from rural areas to cities. Marginalization and exclusion, stemming from development programs focused mainly on urban regions, alongside security concerns during the “Black Decade,” played a significant role.
- Recently, there have been notable efforts and renewed governmental interest in the rural sphere to address previous neglect caused by various factors. The political commitment and the administrative, organizational, and financial measures undertaken by the state to revitalize rural areas, promote economic and developmental rehabilitation, and improve the living standards of local populations are affirmed and highly valued.
- Weak participation and political representation of the rural population in local and national elections is among the reasons for insufficient attention to rural development. Electoral abstention is recognized as a contributing factor, attributable to the vast and complex geography of rural regions across Algeria. Such abstention can also be interpreted as a response by rural citizens expressing dissatisfaction with their living conditions. The Algerian state has addressed this issue by bringing administrative services closer to citizens, introducing e-governance, creating new districts and delegated provinces, and establishing provinces with full authority, as part of the revision of the country's regional administrative organization law.

### **Recommendations:**

Based on the preceding analysis, the following recommendations are proposed to address shortcomings in the management of this vital and strategic sector:

- The effective realization of the rural development strategy necessitates a spirit of collective action and coordination among all central and local development stakeholders, given that interventions frequently involve multiple sectors.
- It is essential to ensure efficient management, remove existing obstacles, and provide technical, professional, and even legislative consultations.
- Positive achievements should be recognized, developmental challenges resolved, and a forward-looking, anticipatory vision for rural development maintained.
- Of particular importance is the protection of the environmental dimension and its associated features, as sustainable rural development must not undermine environmental integrity.
- An independent supervisory body, distinct from all local actors, should be established to oversee the progress of participatory, integrated rural development projects, covering both administrative and social aspects.
- It is crucial to capitalize on scientific research in rural development programs by involving universities, scientific laboratories, and undertaking comprehensive studies and research to evaluate the prevailing conditions in rural areas.

## References

- Abdelkader, H. (2011). *Good governance in Algeria and the problematic of local development in Algeria* (Master's thesis). Faculty of Political Science, University of Algiers, Algeria.
- Ayyash, K. (2011). *Agricultural development policy in Algeria: A case study of the National Agricultural Development Plan (2000–2007)* (Master's thesis). Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, University of Algiers, Algeria.
- El-Hashemi, T. (2014). *The new orientation of rural development policy in Algeria* (Doctoral dissertation). Abou Bekr Belkaid University, Tlemcen, Algeria.
- Gharbi, F. (2008). *Algerian agriculture between self-sufficiency and dependency* (Doctoral dissertation). Faculty of Economic, Commercial, and Management Sciences, Mentouri University, Constantine, Algeria.
- Karbali, B., & Hammadi, M. (2010). Strategies and policies for sustainable development in light of economic and technological transformations in Algeria. *Journal of Human Sciences*, (45), 46.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (2012, May). *Agricultural and rural renewal in progress: Review and perspectives*. Algeria.
- Mzari, F. (2014). *The role of agricultural policies in achieving food security in Algeria* (Doctoral dissertation). Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, University of Algiers, Algeria.
- People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. (1971, November 8). *Ordinance No. 71-73 regarding the agrarian revolution*. Official Gazette, No. 97.
- People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. (2012, May). *The course of agricultural and rural renewal: Presentation and prospects*. Algeria.
- Qasouri, R. (2012). *Food security and sustainable development* (Master's thesis). Faculty of Economic, Commercial, and Management Sciences, University of Annaba, Algeria.