

The family farming in the Ouargla region of Algerian Sahara

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ABSTRACT:

Family animal husbandry occupies a predominant part in the daily life of the Saharan populations, because of its symbolic activity anchored in their conscience. This type of animal husbandry and its fundamental traits provide information that is played on small scale since the animals are supposed to live within the family, at home or in the farm. The present study seeks to establish an inventory related to the system of animal husbandry. The experiment was conducted across four zones representative of the big region of Ouargla viz., Ksar of Ouargla, Rouissat, Sidi Khouiled and N'goussa. 20 homes by zone were the object of field investigations based on the inquiries among a total number of 80 households chosen randomly. The woman-stockbreeder represented about 67.5 % of households and the farmer-stockbreeders were about (32.5 %); they were two main players, who piloted and governed two systems of family animal husbandry; one is the domestic type and the second is of farm type; both anchor in the daily life of the local community. Moreover, it raised the existence of a true domestic industry which could be promoted to the industrial ladder by promoting organic produce.

Keywords:

Algeria, Family animal husbandry, Oasian farms, Sahara, Typology.