

Poverty in the policy of the French colonial administration between the two wars(1919-1939) and its social effects in the countries of the Maghreb.

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Abstract

In this study, I try to shed light on some of the practices of the French administration within the framework of its colonial policy in The countries of the Arab Maghreb (= Algeria, Tunisia and the Far Maghreb), and this policy is related to the policy of impoverishment that contributed to the deterioration of the situation The social conditions of the peoples of the three countries of the Maghreb, so that the French sought to tighten their grip and impose their control against the countries of the Maghreb within the framework of the so called colonial project, and this is by increasing the plight of the peoples of Maghreb, their poverty and misery, which is This prompts us to research the problematic of this policy and its effects, following well-known historical methods such as the descriptive method.and analytical, and we divided this paper into three basic elements, through which we dealt with the policy of impoverishment in each of the countries of Maghreb.

Keywords : French colonialism; Maghreb countries; poverty; misery; colonial policy.

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I- Introduction:

Followed the French colonial authorities in the countries of the Maghreb (= Algeria- Tunisia - Morocco) many of the policies and strategies that were aimed at Imposing its absolute control and tightening its grip on these countries, the policy of impoverishment and spreading Misery among Moroccan society is among those policies, as it sought to do so starting from The policy aimed at establishing the so-called economic stone, and this is through the expropriation of property The expropriation of agricultural lands, which are the source of livelihood for Moroccans on which they depend They are under their control, which is what made these (= the people of Maghreb) unemployment, and thus entry In the circle of poverty and misery.

In the subject we are discussing, we start from the problem of the French policy of impoverishment the people of Maghreb and the effects of this policy on social life, following well-known methods, As the descriptive approach that we adopted in describing the manifestations of French colonial policy in The social aspect is part of what is known as the impoverishment of Moroccans in the context of the depletion of wealth and bounties The looting and appropriation of lands, in addition to the analytical method that we also adopted in Analyzing what was reported by various sources and references that dealt with the subject, in addition to the method The statistician, through which we monitored the various statistics related to the subject.

We dealt with the subject of poverty and misery in the French colonial policy in Maghreb between The two wars (1919-1939), and the effects of this on social life in the region, different points Intended to be familiar with all aspects of the topic, beginning with an introduction as a prelude to the topic, in addition to standing On the colonial policy of impoverishing people of Arab Maghreb, first in the Algerian country, then in Tunisia, and then Morocco, and we concluded our scientific paper with a conclusion that included summaries of the topic and answers to The problem posed, and we collected in the bibliography list of sources and references approved in this Research paper.

I.1.the policy of impoverishment in Algeria between the two wars and its effects:

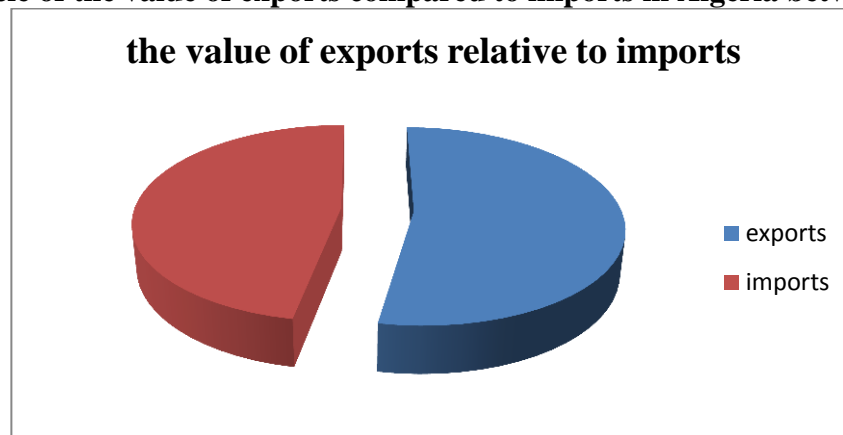
To achieve the French colonial project in Algeria, the colonial administration tried Tightening its grip and imposing absolute control over the region, by controlling all The sources of the economy, beginning with the control of agricultural land and the dispossession of property, in addition to The monopoly of industry, and what remains for the Algerians of this activity is traditional and does not even cover the expenses of materials As for commercial transactions, whether internal or external, they were in the hands of The French, and this is also in light of the control over the capital in those countries (= Algeria).

The needs of the First World War imposed the mobilization of Algerian products, whether by purchase or confiscation, and on this basis, the demand for grains, wines, fruits, vegetables, wool and leather increased rapidly, and this was fueled by (= the rapid increase) the heavy cash demand, which is considered the origin of the private sector Or the general budget, which is explained by the following table (Ben Achenhou, A., 1979, pp 154-155)

Table 01: Trade movement and its role in showing accumulation and dependency.

Year	Import	Export
1919	374624	524109
1920	517107	472211
1921	692905	631694
1922	679659	846269
1923	789762	794074
Total	2,893,768	3,258,646

Source: Abd al-Latif ben Achenho: 1979, pp 154-155.

A relative circle of the value of exports compared to imports in Algeria between 1919-1923.

The value of exports relative to imports

Through the drawing in our hands, we notice an increase in import compared to export, which explains the deterioration of social conditions starting from the loss of the trade balance, and all this in light of the increase in profits in the hands of merchants and workers in agriculture, and thus the speculators attracted the peasant class, just as the merchants made profits. And accordingly, speculation fueled inflation and economic recovery in light of the increase in the volume of paper currency, which affected the social conditions in Algeria. In addition, the dependency character was perpetuated, and a great depth was imposed in the process of social differentiation in Algerian society.

The issue that preoccupies us in this regard is the question about the domination of capital. Industrial capital on colonies instead of commercial capital? Industrial capital is the product of the pure history of the social division of labor that continues to deepen under capitalist domination. This deepens the technical division of labor, as the two proceed in a dialectical development that deepens one the other. (ADDY, A., 1983, p 145)

On this basis, the socio-economic situation of Algeria can be summarized as a result of That capitalist movement was quoted from a documentary tape entitled The Algerian Telegram, which was completed. It was presented on January 1933 : “ What do they eat!?!..they uproot roots from the ground Talghouda, they used to make a kind of flour from it., it is from the areas where 3 . were seized and sold Goats and donkeys, and it remains for them to pay taxes”.(FARHI, Y., 2007, p 44)

Perhaps this is the best illustration of the misery that France wanted for the Algerian people from impoverishment and starvation (AYYOUN, A., 1985, pp 22- 23), and this is due to the accumulation of tools of colonial rule, and the accumulation of complications of responses. The pent-up deed and the deep-seated hatred that it controlled with great pains and seriousness, which led to extreme poverty. Economically and socially (YEZLI, A., 2009, p 149), under France's control over the lands of the Algerians, which represented a source of their only livelihood. (TURKI AMAMRA, R., 2004, p 65- 66)

In this regard, the conditions and social conditions deteriorated, especially the peasants among them, which led them to abandon their lands and go to the city as a kind of internal migration, and the reason for that is due to their inability to benefit from aid, and all this in light of the tax burdens, and in The following table shows the percentage of aid and loans granted by local companies to be on the lookout for farmers (unit: million francs).

Table 02: A table representing the value of bailouts and loans granted between 1930-1936.

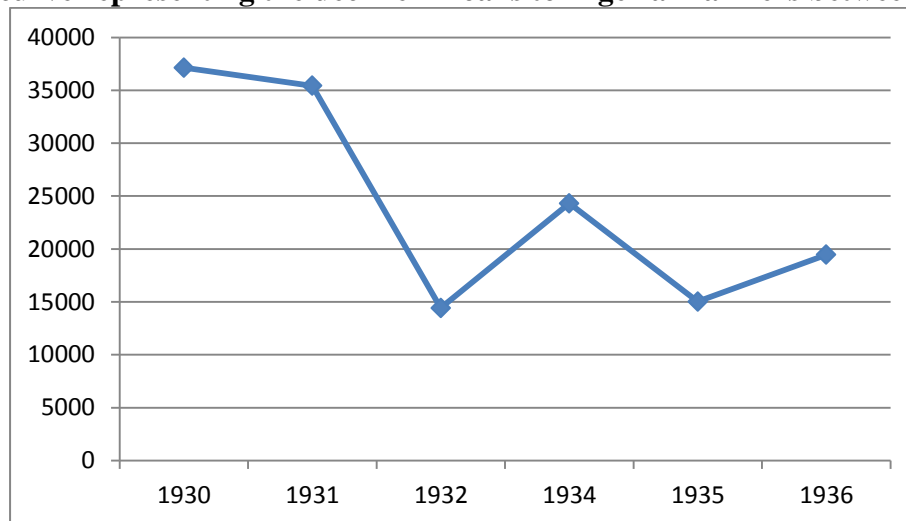
	1930	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936
Salvage	782	575	431	303	227	189

Credits	37129	35427	14418	24309	15023	19451
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Source: Abd al-Latif ben Achenho: 1979, p 328.

For more clarification, we represent the table values of loans in the following curve:

A graphic curve representing the decline in loans to Algerian farmers between 1930-1936.



Through the graphic curve, we notice the continuous decline in loans granted to Algerian farmers between 1930-1936, as they were estimated at 37,129 million French francs, and this is in the year 1930, so that the value decreased to 14,418 million French francs in 1932, and this is due to the global crisis (= the crisis of the thirties) and its repercussions, which ravaged the economies of the world.

Which contributed to - famine -, especially in the provinces of Algiers and Oran, which brought about a large part of the Algerians, and the colonial administration often tried to hide what happened to these people (= Algerians) from misery and oppression and their exclusion to a place where no voice is heard for them, and accordingly, it was Miserables and beggars are scattered everywhere, male and female (AKKASH, A., 2013, p 86), old and young, shivering from Seeing skins and eyes shedding tears, their skins were clinging to the bones, and their eyes sunken from The severity of the hunger that befell them (Al-Shoura Magazine, 1924), in light of the interruption of supplies and the exacerbation of the black market that The pockets of the Algerians were ripped out and they were beyond their capacity. (Al-dhakira Magazine, 1995, pp 11- 12)

To make the situation worse, the colonial authorities forced the Algerians to work At the colon, on the farms after taking the land from him that was the source of his livelihood (Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani, w d, p107), and in the houses Also - the man in the field and the woman in the house -, and undoubtedly, all this injustice and contempt The exploitation was accompanied by the unfair taxes that were imposed on the Algerians and burdened them their shoulders, as the valiantness of the French reached a fine of some for riding a donkey or slaughtering a donkey. a rooster or ate bread in the woods! - since he achieved some kind of luxury - (HASHLAF, A., 1995, p 69)

With regard to this issue, colonial theorists hold that time could have Algerian society is given an adaptation to the presented reality that has been colored by the policy of impoverishment (HAFEDH, H., and Al-SHARQAWI, H., 2005, p 34), from By accepting the colonial reality, if there was no such thing as a hidden passion towards Islam Which continued to fuel the independence aspirations of Algerians in particular and Maghribans in particular General. (AMRI, T., 2003, p295)

And speaking of the policy of impoverishment and the misery that resulted from it, it is necessary to address the housing, Perhaps talking about him will make him sad, considering that it is the closest thing to

what can be said about him that it is not even appropriate By animal! (BENAMRANE, J., w d, p 11) However, the houses that were handed over from the hands of colonialism are under pain of confiscation and usurpation, a large part of it was demolished (BOUDEKHANA, S., w d, pp 62- 63), which led to a transformation of the housing pattern rural. (BIREM, K., 2010, 294)

Accordingly, housing is among the difficult problems that troubled the Algerians during the occupation era The French, in light of the rapid increase of the population in parallel with the urban policy adopted by The side of the colonial administration within the framework of the so-called construction industry, 3,226 buildings were built between The years 1919 - 1925 in the three main cities “918 buildings in Algeria, 2046 in Oran, 263 in Constantine”. (ADDY, L., 1983, p 145)

These cities have taken on the European character from the second decade of the 20th century AD, and they did not This character touches only the formal aspect, so that the lifestyle of Algerians has changed living in cities, and this is after imposing on the Algerians a new pattern other than the one that They inherited it (Al-ALASHRAF, M., 1983, pp 36- 37), and this is after the displacement of large numbers from the countryside towards the city and its consequences, especially The spread of slums due to the lack of housing. (KATEB, K., 2010, p 278)

Perhaps all of this was in the shadow of what is known as colonial sociology, since after The centenary celebration crystallized the conflict between the Algerian people and the colonial administration, which (= The struggle) was characterized by the concentration of land ownership forces in the hands of the colony (LARBI, I., 2020, p 99), in light of the increasing numbers of the masses The working people in the countryside and the acceleration of the stagnation of capital as a result of the decline in the production of chromium (Muhammad Hafez Dhiab and others, 1996, p 303), and all this Under the law - the parents (looks: Yahya BOUAZIZ, 2009, pp 36- 37) - which was considered ominous. (MEYNIER, G., 2014, p 5-21)

Also, the crisis of the thirties had a great impact, and this is through a process of great polarization among the Algerian social formation, as it increases the concentration of European or Algerian rural capital, and also increases the depth of the process of expropriation among poor peasants, and also contributed to accelerating the processes of supply and impoverishment in Cities, and the process of concentration of ownership and capital has gained equal importance for Europeans and Algerians alike, as shown in the following table, related to the period 1930-1940:

Table 03: The development of the European monarchy between 1930-1940.

Categories	Number	Area	Ratio	Number	Area	Ratio
Less than 10hectares	8,877	42,534	2	8,000	40,000	1.3
From 10H to 50 H	7140	216787	19	7000	209000	7.5
From 50H to 100 H	4725	364366	15	4000	306000	11.5
More than 100 H	5411	1721979	74	6000	2165000	79.7
Total:	26,153	2,345,666	100	25,000	2,720,000	100

Source: Abd al-Latif ben Achenho: 1979, p 235.

The historical period between 1927- 1935 is a very difficult stage, since it is a transitory period It is difficult for the project of Algerian society, because the colonial authority that represents the authority The actual Colon class in Algeria, she was the master of the situation and no longer the demands of the elected and the elite threatens something in French sovereignty in Algeria (AMRI, A., 2003, p 296), and there is no doubt that this persecution Colonialism has generated a kind of growth of nationalism. (Muhammad Hafez Dhiab and others, 1996, p 28)

A picture of the dire conditions of Algerians as a result of the impoverishment policy adopted by the French.



Source: <http://engival.fr> Friday, January 03, 2023 at 17:34 pm

I. 2. The policy of impoverishment and misery in Tunisia between the two wars and its effects:

The morals and intellectual level of the Tunisian people were not due to the policy The French protectionist practices are all causes of the dissolution of the social contract, but there was room for it Other shovels also contributed to the destruction of the Tunisian nation - entity, through scenes of misery And the deprivation, which was approved by the French policy of this, and what that policy prompted, and what It had dire consequences for society.(Al-HADDAD, T., 2015, p 155)

Parallel to this, and in the same context, the French colonial administration has established By following a clumsy policy to seize all Tunisian property, and therefore it can be said It sucked the sources of life from its veins (see: Al- CASONTINY Al-Kerray and others, 1999, p 541), so the junta released its supporters with plunder, looting and demolition to the pillars of self, to make the Tunisian nation a poor, humiliated and powerless people to push a hand with Colonization and occupation. (Al-Shoura Newspaper, 1927, p 13)

On this basis, manifestations of misery, social oppression and exclusion pervaded Among Tunisian society, which resulted from the policy of the French, which was exposed by the press, It revealed the pain of those - the miserable -, but after the famine swept over more than half of them million inhabitants, and the powers of protection have not been given due consideration and importance to this matter, as long as between- The people - and if the matter went to one of the colonialists, they would have imposed a great deal of violence and took the correct one. In sick. (Al-Shoura Newspaper, 1924, p 4)

Perhaps the policy of inflating the balance and removing it from the cordon of the country in terms of payment, is a policy It was based on the assistance of the Great Council of Government in those huge increases, which threw the nation into The claws of poverty and starvation, these are the causes of the ills and the main cause of the misery of Tunisians, and therefore, This resulted in the emergence of two classes, a wealthy class, and a miserable class, to the point of loss. (Al-DOGUI , N., and others, 1997, p 99)

For more clarification, we show in the following table, a sample of the variance of the wage and its weakness compared to the The needs of the population in Tunisia in the period between the two wars:

Table 04: Some of the population's needs and prices (unit = French francs).

foods:	October 1924.	July 1923
Bread: (kg)	1.50	1.10

Flour: (kg)	2.10	1.25
Olive oil: (milliliter)	6.00	4.35
Soap: (kg)	3.30	2.30
Coffee: (kg)	12.00	8.00
Sugar: (kg)	3.10	2.85

The table concerns the daily expenses of a family consisting of 05 members (father, mother and 03 children).

Source: Al-Taher Al-Haddad: 2015, p 125.

It is noted from the table that most of what the Tunisian family needs in their daily life, From consumer items, it is in fact limited to some - the necessities - not the luxuries, Considering that there is no meat and fruits, in the absence of treatment expenses as well And recreation! This indicates the poverty that characterized Tunisian society for years protection. (looks: Mohammed Al-Hadi Al-Sharif, 1993, pp 105-106)

It is worth noting that the masses of the impoverished were growing in the countryside due to operations Real estate rape and land expropriation from Tunisians, which (= land) is a source The livelihood of all, and this rape by the protection authorities affected even the lands of the prisons The endowments and the lands of the tribes, and accordingly, the Tunisians became wage-earners, fives or fours, in their lands, and we are almost certain here that what they earned and what these people earned from the work of their day was not covered Their daily sustenance.(Al-Hadi Al-TAYMOUMI and others, 1999, p 542)

In the context of talking about the issue of impoverishment and manifestations of misery, we find that the Tunisian country has She lived under the weight of the economic and social crisis beginning in 1929 (Al-MAHJOUBI, A., 1999, p 492), which deeply affected her In the structure and composition of Tunisian society, and harmed the interests and lives of many segments of this On this basis, unemployment and rural exodus (Al-Hadi Al-TAYMOUMI and others, 1999, p 544) increased, and manifestations of Poverty, misery, and underdevelopment, all of which constituted what is known as the marginal or the lumpen proletariat, or quasi-proletariat. (Al-Monji Al-Zaidi, 2008, p 34)

Perhaps France with its arbitrary policy aimed at exploiting the land and those on it (Al-Difaa Newspaper, 1934), through Investing in the land and exploiting human potential (= those on it) as of ambitions And the ambitions that the French protection authorities wanted to achieve, which made the Tunisians Poverty is twins. (BELHOULA, M A., 1989, p 145)

This is on the grounds that the latter (= poverty) has cohabited with Tunisian society and imprinted it with its character. Throughout the years (Ahmed Ismail Rashed, 2004, p 105), and regarding the manifestations of misery and poverty that have characterized Tunisian society as a result of The French protection policy, we do not miss the matter in mentioning the homes of Tunisians (Archive national of Tunisia, 1936, document n^o 06), so what can be said that The housing situation was very poor, and it was linked to a set of considerations such as extreme poverty (DERMOUNA,Y., w d, p 92), The Tunisian housing has different types, including spacious, adequate, insufficient, and crowded in the city In the countryside, most of the dwellings are tents and huts. (JERRAD, F., 2015, p 335)

I. 3.The policy of impoverishment and misery in Morocco between the two wars and its effects:

After the establishment of the French protectorate over Morocco, the French administration proceeded to distribute the wealth in the region to the colon of Europeans and those coming to it, and in this regard, it sought to preserve the privileges of that minority of Europeans, who sought to impose control over various economic activities in Morocco from agriculture industry and commerce, so that class enjoyed great privileges, especially since it (= that class) directs all sectors and consumes 4/5 of the wealth. (AL-DOGUI, N., 1997, p 65)

As for the Moroccans, their role in economic activity was limited and in constant decline, and their social development was going for the worse, at a time when the cost of living was constantly increasing and their land areas were decreasing, as a result of the lack of justice and the colon's monopoly on various resources, and on this basis The protection policy has led to an increase in the poverty and misery of Moroccans. (KERAGHUEL, M., 2005, p 178)

Perhaps the misery that the Moroccans experienced was the result of the exploitation to which they were subject, and that they were marginalized in most of them in hard work that can be said to be humiliating, which leads to the belief - the backwardness - of the Moroccans and therefore they are - unable to reach the level of modern life and have no ability to control their fate Which generated a kind of feeling among the French of superiority, although it was all because of them. (AYASH, A., w d, p 300)

In parallel, we find a significant increase in the population, and we can imagine the pressure caused by the large increase in the population, through the duties imposed by that increase on those in charge of that people, in light of the inability - the state - to meet the requirements and needs of the population, especially since all The sectors were under the control of the French protection administration, and thus the Moroccans fell into the jaws of poverty and misery. (ASHFORD, D., 1961, pp 26- 27)

It should be noted that the main reason for the spread of manifestations of misery and poverty in the Far Maghreb is the land grab, which eliminated the source of livelihood for Moroccans, in addition to speculation in prices(48), which also increased the manifestations of misery and poverty, as speculation was in all parts of the Far Maghreb. Especially in the city of Marrakesh, which was not immune to these speculations, especially wheat, which was bought for 25 francs, and then sold again in Rabat for 120 francs. (KOWEL, A., 2012, p 162)

These speculations were also considered a reason for the return of the difficult days that showed the misery and misery that took place in Moroccan society in the most eloquent forms and manifestations. The economic situation of the Moroccan country, which resulted in a large internal migration of Moroccans, in the context of the so-called rural exodus and the consequent social problems, such as the spread of social ills, crime and the spread of slums. (Ahmed TAFESKA, 1980, p 108)

Speaking of housing, similar to the settlement of Moroccans in the old neighborhoods distributed across most Moroccan cities, these cities and neighborhoods have paralleled shantytowns and tin houses, and accordingly, urban growth has undergone profound developments in Morocco, but it has a negative impact on rural life, By migrating to the cities, therefore, colonialism created a rift in the distribution of the population and did not create the means for these people to live. (Mohammed KERAGUEL, 2005, p 180)

In the same context, it can be said that French colonialism had had previous experiences in other countries, and in order to ensure the continuation of its physical, cultural and urban presence in the Far Maghreb, the general residents competed to leave their mark in the countries that entrusted them with managing them, and thus the traditional cities were a station. Great interest among the French public residents in Morocco, who contributed poorly to preparing the cities, given that the urban activity was directly subordinate to the Ministry of War in Paris. (Mohammed KEBLI and others, 2011, p 465)

It is worth noting that shantytowns have accompanied modern economic growth and the violence of the urbanization process, and tin neighborhoods from an aesthetic point of view symbolize ugliness, in addition to politically speaking they are a source of chaos and rebellion, and from an economic point of view, they constitute a source of the unemployed work, and this has led to the deterioration of the social situation of the residents of those neighborhoods. (Ahmed TAFESKA, 1980, p 108)

As for the general statistics for the year 1932, we find that shantytowns have swept Moroccan cities, given that Casablanca alone contained 150,000 residents in shantytowns, in addition to Rabat, which included about 15,000 residents, while in Agadir we find 10 thousand, and the same is the case As for the city of Safi, with 10,000 residents in the shantytown (= this is only for the major cities). (Ahmed KOWEL, 2012, p 164)

Accordingly, it can be said that shantytowns or tin neighborhoods in Far Morocco have swept the Moroccan cities as a whole, where huts constituted 12.2% of the total housing stock between 1919 and 1952 in the urban center, corresponding to 3% in the rural center (Abde AL-RAHMANE RASHIK, 2016, p 8), and the following table shows us the number of dwellings Tinplates scattered in all regions of Morocco for the year 1930:

Table 05: the number of dwellings Tinplates scattered in all regions of Morocco in 1930.

Prefectures and Territories:	Total number of dwellings:	Tin neighborhoods:		
		population	percentage:	number of dwellings:
Casablanca:	55750	41900	13.9	7750
Rabat:	51250	67800	24.4	12550
Tangiers:	32150	32400	18.7	6000
Meknes:	49300	20250	7.6	7350
Tetouan:	34350	18100	9.8	3350
Oujda:	36100	1600	0.8	300
Agadir:	11250	1400	2.2	250
Fes:	28450	1100	0.7	200
Marrakech:	65300	1100	0.3	200

Source: Ahmed KOWEL, 2012, p 139.

From the table, it is clear that the phenomenon of shantytowns spreads to a large extent in Casablanca and Rabat, to be confined to the cities of the north-west, such as Meknes and Tetouan, to be absent in the provinces of the south, such as Ouarzazate, Tarfaya, Rashidiya and other cities. In general, the spread of slums was in Moroccan cities as a result of the colonial policy of impoverishing the population, which led to their migration towards the cities, which led to the spread of this phenomenon.

II- Conclusion:

At the conclusion of our study of the subject of **poverty and misery in the policy of French colonialism in the Maghreb Between the two wars (1919-1939)**, we conclude the following:

- * The policy of impoverishing Maghreb society represented one of the strategies and policies of French colonialism In the countries of the Maghreb, through which it tried to impose its control over the region and achieve its colonial project.
- * The French colonial administration established an economic quarantine on the countries of the Maghreb The three, and this is through the control of various economic activities, in addition to the removal of Ownership and the expropriation of agricultural land, which contributed to the deterioration of the social conditions of people of the Maghreb..
- * In Maghreb society manifestations of misery, poverty, hunger and social oppression prevailed As a result of the impoverishment policy pursued by the French colonial authorities in the Maghreb.
- * The policy of impoverishment affected all aspects of the social life of Moroccans, and even housing was not Except for this policy, and this is evidenced by the housing that has been allocated to the colon, to remain The Algerians are in shacks, tents, and without shelter.
- * The impoverishment policy pursued by the French administration contributed to major famines, especially in the country Algerian, so that these famines came to a large number (especially in the prefectures of Algiers and Oran)

* The policy of impoverishment followed by the French has affected the Maghreb, and this is through The migration of Moroccans to European countries in search of work and a living, and the destination was countries Europe, especially France itself.

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