STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
E. H. JACOBY

THE RELATIONSHIP OF STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The close inter-relationship of structural development with economic and social progress is today fully recognized. We have finally understood that there is a correlated inter-action between certain structural types and economic phases, as for instance between the tribal land system and a development stage, which can be described by scarce population density, primitive agricultural techniques, and over-abundant land resources. There is no doubt that at one time or another all land tenure systems have been adequate or inadequate under certain conditions and during certain stages of economic development and good or bad farming, or progressive and regressive agriculture has been encountered under almost every conceivable form of land tenure.

This starting point is of the greatest importance when we discuss structural problem in the Mediterranean which reflects in the variety of its structural forms human history from the earliest beginning to the peak of technical knowledge and experience. We have to free ourselves from the prejudices of our times to look for perfection which guarantees success while we; with the greatest good fortune, can only achieve adequate adjustments. We should avoid joining ideological camps which consider property rights or collective arrangements as the only safe way to progress and salvation. Agrarian reform measures, therefore, do not necessarily have to overthrow existing tenure systems; a broad margin for successful adjustment is available if the reform is initiated in sufficient time and is based on a thorough, unbiased, analysis of the agrarian situation.
One must be warned against emphasizing the “right” tenure type. There is no recognized model type which can cure the Mediterranean region of its structural deficiencies. Within the agrarian structure land tenure is only one of many factors of equal importance which influences agricultural development, as for instance, farm size and outlay, state of fragmentation, inheritance rules, indebtedness, availability and control of water resources, deficiencies of infrastructure and characteristics of social and cultural significance, all of which are interrelated and interacting. Some of these factors, as for instance, indebtedness, can lead to deterioration of the tenure system.

The agrarian structure of the Mediterranean area was strongly influenced by national wars which frequently changed land-owning people into landless serfs of the conqueror, and the colourful historical developments in the region easily explain the complexity of the agrarian situation. The specific importance of land tenure amongst the various inter-acting structural factors in this environment is that changes in tenure arrangements are some of the most suitable instruments for manipulating other structural factors, and for achieving a better organization of the institutional framework to strengthen incentives and thus to promote progress. Agrarian reform can serve as a release mechanism for agricultural progress but their mutual relations is not only a matter of inter-relationship but actually of inter-dependence. Structural programs can initiate economic growth with all that goes with it, as for instance, increase of productivity, agricultural diversification, population transfer, urbanization, industrialization, widening markets, continuously-increasing standards of living. But the range of this trend is dependent on the extent to which resources are available for a more efficient reorganization of the agricultural sector, such as suitable and well-trained staff, rural education, applied research, better administration, etc. On the other hand the obstacles to continuing structural progress impede necessarily also agricultural and economic development by the detrimental effect on the land-use pattern and the backwardness of the cultivator. The Mediterranean area has many examples of blocked structural development, and it would not be too difficult to establish an interdependence between structural and economic stagnation in such cases.
Policy planning, therefore, has to aim at the same time at structural and economic progress. For policy programming this means that institutional planning, and more specifically structural planning, must be combined with physical planning and a survey of the economic and social conditions which surround the human factor, therefore, is equally necessary as a survey of natural resources. The archives of FAO are full of reports of experts who emphasize that purely technical advice on the right application of physical resources in agricultural production will bring results only up to a certain point, and that the lack of cooperation of the cultivators is the limiting factor for their efforts.

Here is the starting point for that part of planning which I would like to call "structural planning". It aims to change existing agrarian structures which are hostile to the initiative of the human factor, into a new framework, which frees human energies and provides incentive to the cultivator for additional efforts on his farm. This—it is so simple—is the precondition for agricultural economic and social progress.

STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS OF THE REGION DETERMINED BY A CHECKERED PATTERN:

Countries of the Mediterranean region reveal considerable contrasts by the variation of their structural problems. The sub-European region for centuries has been subject to the economic and frequently high exploitative influence of powerful city governments; modern development has linked towns and countries more and more together without fully eliminating the feudal structure and the large latifundia. But even where progress has quickly advanced there have always remained islands of isolation and backwardness where feudalism and old customs remain strong and inflexible.

In large parts of the Near East and that part of Northern Africa which until a few years ago could be considered largely an extension of the agricultural systems of the Metropolitan powers the basic problem is the management of large estates or of their subdivision into viable farms with peasants working as labourers on the estates or farming as owners or leaseholders. In some of the countries of Northern Africa, for instance Algeria and Tunis, the evacuated estates present a very considerable management problem which has to be
solved in order to maintain and increase agricultural production. Where the estates are subdivided, operational arrangements, often on a cooperative basis, are under consideration or implementation in order to overcome problems of scale associated with small peasant farming.

In other parts of the Near East and Northern Africa nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes with their proven loyalty to tradition still prevail, and by their mere existence, are a serious obstacle to agricultural development, especially to the establishment of settled agriculture. But despite the strength of traditional forms, the tribal system is gradually yielding under the pressure of increased population, money and trade invasion and (particularly in Northern Africa) by the temptation of highly-paid alternative employment offered by oil industries and military establishments.

In the areas of settled agriculture, most agricultural holdings are small and well over half the holdings are under five hectares. Where the land is highly productive, as in the Nile Delta, the holdings tend to be smaller — almost 90% of the holdings are under one hectare. Problems of farm size are competing with problems of tenure in their influence on agricultural development. While many countries of the region are involved in ambitious land reform programs and settlement schemes, it must be remembered, that the success of these programs is closely related to problems of administration and implementation since the men who are able to carry out the structural schemes are still more scarce than the planners. Where tenants are still in the field, their position is generally extremely weak, and their low bargaining capacity makes the implementation of land reform programs so difficult. Such a tenant will have to submit to exorbitant demands which often leave him close to subsistence level, and he will even be economically so weak that he will be unable to insist on his rights granted by the reform legislation.

In the Near East and the North African countries existing structural systems (where they have not been reorganized) do not provide incentives for additional efforts, and improvements both of the holdings and of the agricultural techniques are discouraged. Where tribal
systems disintegrate, detribalization has been considered too frequently as a progress, while in many cases it has initiated a development very unfavourable to agricultural progress. Detribalization, if it is in association with excessive individualization of land tenure has often led to land-grabbing activities of chiefs, to speculative land transactions and ownership concentration.

Institutional planning in the Mediterranean region, therefore, has not only to give attention to the existing agrarian systems but must control the process of evolution in order to avoid effects which might become obstacles to agricultural development.

The commercialisation of agriculture which now invades areas of subsistence agriculture in the Near East and Northern Africa has led to economic development and social changes which demand awareness of the dangers and risks involved in this process. If the emphasis on this development is too much on the physical side and if the human factor is neglected or even suppressed, the result might very easily be the establishment of a few island of high productive estates or plantation agriculture surrounded by poverty, misery, and stagnation.

The complexity of the problems, however, is not only significant for the region but it is reflected also within the various countries of the region. We find problems of land holding, including problems of social status and income redistribution in the old settled areas of the UAR while tribal problems prevail in other parts of the country, particularly in the Western Desert. It is typical of the Mediterranean area as a whole and of the individual countries in the region, that they have the basic problems of land holding and social status in the old settled agricultural areas, while in other parts of the country the typical problem of survival and of the transformation from nomads to agriculturists still prevail. In these areas, still more than in the old settled agricultural areas, appropriate adjustments of the tenant system will make the whole difference between poverty on the starvation level and the opening to progress.

In this context only the basic structural problems have been maintained, while we have not yet dealt with problems of excessive fragmentation, farm and village outlay, inheritance rules, etc., all of
which are part of the Mediterranean atmosphere. They are of the greatest practical importance; without their solution rational agriculture will have no prospect in the region.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK:

In countries of the Near East and Northern Africa where feudal systems still dominate the countryside, the smallness of the peasant holding, the out-dated terms of tenant servitude and the weight and pressure of large estates are predominant obstacles to agricultural development. The large estates under single ownership, split into small, and often sub-marginal, operational units, favour a pattern of feudal patriarchal relations which are responsible for stagnation, misery, serfdom and ignorance.

Post-war land reforms in the UAR, Syria and Iraq have improved the picture to some extent. We know, at least, the direction in which we should move. But there are still obstacles which some countries of the Mediterranean have to face. Turkey, for instance, has still to overcome considerable political difficulties before a new institutional framework of agriculture can be established.

Political pressure against land taxation and land reform legislation often combined with administrative inefficiency, have prevented in some countries of the region the acceptance of land reform, and in others the proper implementation of the reform.

A careful study of agrarian conditions in such areas reveals certain features and trends which are typical of the economic and social pattern in under-developed countries. Excess population, at least in relation to existing cultivation methods, concentration of land ownership, undersized farm units, share cropping, shortage of credit, usury, indebtedness, and the general low level of agricultural methods are amongst the features most frequently encountered. All of them are inter-related and interacting, and history has proved more than once that they cannot be eliminated by partial solutions. In areas marked by feudal rule and lack of credit the permanent bondage turns the smallholder into a tenant and the tenant into a landless farm labourer. Deprived of any bargaining power in the marketing of his produce, and frustrated by
his social degradation, the indebted peasant has no incentives, and becomes indifferent to any improvement on his land. The landlord acts frequently as a money-lender and if this is his main source of income he is likely to calculate the rentability of his estate in terms of interest due from his tenants rather than in terms of agricultural productivity; and indeed, we find in many countries of this region landlords who can no longer be considered as active agriculturists interested in improvement of the land. The shortage of reasonable credit, which turns the cultivator into a serf and the landlord into a money-lender, can often be considered as one of the main reasons for the backward state of agricultural cultivation in some countries in the Near East. This situation also blocks the way for any well-meant government intervention in favour of the peasants. It stabilizes the bond between peasant cultivator, landlord, and middleman, so that government-owned institutions such as for instance credit organizations, or attempts at establishing an efficient marketing organization, have but little chance of success.

Under such conditions cultivation methods are doomed to remain very primitive and most of the work must be done by hand. In many places a continuous misuse of the land has depleted the soil, and in some areas the shifting cultivation has resulted in de-forestation and over-grazing. In some areas of the Near East the pattern of cultivation calls for urgent improvement and much needs to be done before a satisfactory relationship between crop and quality of the soil is achieved. But it is very doubtful whether such a relationship can ever be obtained before a new relationship between man and land has been established. It is true that various administrations in the less developed countries of the region have attempted to introduce Western education methods during the last two generations, i.e. extension services, agricultural research stations and colleges and training camps in serious effort to raise the general level of agricultural cultivation; with the exception, however, of outstanding results at certain model farms and in selected villages only limited success was achieved. In fact it has been confirmed that often the most enthusiastic graduates from agricultural colleges have applied their acquired knowledge only to a very limited extent and on return to their villages very soon reverted to customary practices.
This has been blamed, wrongly, on the lack of adaptability and the passive resistance of the peasants. We have, however, to understand that the problem of education is an integral part of the social and economic problem, and that the low evaluation and low return of agricultural labour and its apparent uselessness are among the main reasons for the fatalistic attitude of the peasants. Only a change in the institutional framework can establish conditions for progress and for all practical purposes, this means agrarian reform.

The Mediterranean region is harassed by a multitude of structural deficiencies which are well known, but a few examples might illustrate some of the more unusual ones. In Turkey, for instance, the lack of credit facilities induces medium-sized farmers even in fertile regions to rent their land to larger landowners or operators. In Iraq the limitation of the original land reform program (which under certain conditions did not cover units adjoining land reform farms) has reduced the results of the Government’s efforts by allowing for the perpetuation of a feudal pattern of agrarian relations. In UAR the second Land Reform Program succeeded in lowering the actual tenant-rent considerably, and brought it closer to the level prescribed by law, but also here the landlord-tenant relationship could still be improved. In this case a relatively early improvement might be in store due to the possible resettlement of excess population on newly-reclaimed land in connection with the establishment of the Aswan Dam. In other countries, however, the decisive change might not be effected before a certain diversification of the economy has been achieved which would make available for the agricultural excess population alternative employment in town areas. Until radical changes in the tenure system have taken place not only in the law records but actually on the village level, stagnation in the agricultural areas will continue since there do not exist adequate incentives to the cultivators.

The unfavourable effect of outdated tenure systems and of the slowness in institutional change is strengthened by the probability of more radical changes in the future which invites doubt about the stability of the situation and in the security of investments. In countries where agrarian reform is overdue we will observe a certain reluctance to show initiative in the field of agriculture which adds to the well-known
negative effect of the existing agrarian situation: the discouragement of agricultural investment due to political situations is an additional element contributing to agricultural stagnation and rural misery. Unfortunately this does not generally affect land values, which remain on an artificially high level without any realistic relation to the actual productivity of the land. Land in densely populated regions remains both desirable and over-privileged by low tax assessments and frequently merely nominal tax rates. I feel that in the interest of the economy of such countries, and also in the well-understood interest of the land-owning and enterprising groups, the uncertainty which clouds long-term prospects of agriculture should be terminated by the acceptance of well-conceived agrarian reform programs, which should be immediately initiated and efficiently implemented.

Problems of excessive fragmentation are encountered in almost all old peasant communities, but are particularly serious in areas where the Moslem inheritance rules, with their principle of real division are applied. Moslem law does not distinguish between real and personal property and prescribes elaborate and precise rules for distributing the property of a deceased person. The application of these rules often creates multiplicity of co-owners of holdings, some with extremely small shares, and frequently leads to minute subdivision of the land itself. In some Mediterranean countries the principal cause of the spread of tenancy has undoubtedly been excessive subdivision of land. Where land is held by a large number of owners (which is another feature of excessive minute subdivision) it is frequently rented to tenant-cultivators, as is the case in Greece, for example.

It is not necessary to give many examples of excessive fragmentation, but I would like to mention that in Greece the 20,000 holdings, consolidated over the period 1953-1961 before consolidation averaged some 16 plots per holding, of an average area of only 0.21 ha. per plot. Although the 1950 census gave a much lower average for the whole country but there are reasons to believe that the census figure of 6.5 plots per ha. is an under-estimate. An FAO report on land consolidation problems in Greece mentioned that excessive fragmentation, resulting in very minute plots (often of a few square meters each) has led to a
certain ignorance by the farmers of their own property, with a consequent sense of insecurity.

In Cyprus the situation is no better. Also in this country, which is partly inhabited by a Moslem population, a minute subdivision of family holdings into a number of fragments of a small size, often owned by many co-owners, has occurred. In accordance with the 1946 census the average holding was of approximately seven ha. divided into 12.6 plots with an average size of approximately 0.6 ha. each. As a result of the law of inheritance the number of owners of the land is steadily increasing and now stands perhaps at a figure about three times the number of actual farmers. A number of these owners have an undivided share, and often that share is but a small fraction of a very small plot. With the operation of the present law of inheritance, this highly detrimental process will continue at an accelerating pace with each succeeding generation. In many cases trees are owned by a different set of people than the owners of the land on which the trees grow, and water is owned by people who neither own the land nor the trees growing on it.

Fragmentation of such proportions leads to uneconomic holdings, concealed unemployment, increased indebtedness, reduced productivity of the land, the abandonment of very small plots which then become the breeding grounds for pests, and in general has a disintegrating effect on an agricultural community. The waste of time, money, and potentialities entailed by fragmentation and the minute scale of operation often result in the choice of an inferior farm type, high cost of production, and low yields per unit of land and labour. Co-ownership hampers the improvement of the land. If one of the shareholders improves the plot on his own account, any other shareholder can at any time claim his share in the improvements. As a result, improvements in many cases are never made.

Recent technical developments have aggravated the disadvantages of fragmentation. Modern machinery cannot be used economically on small, oddly-shaped, and badly laid out plots. In the field of plant protection and seed production the close juxtaposition of small plots of crops creates inability to keep seed, trees and crops immune from
pests and disease. The standard of weed and pest control tends to become the standard of the worst farm in the vicinity. Another point is that land owned in scattered plots cannot be easily fenced, or even have the boundaries properly marked. This, of course, increases possibilities of friction and dispute and the number of litigation cases. Summarizing, it can be said that excessive fragmentation makes the farmer incapable of modernizing his agriculture even if he wishes to do so.

In some countries of the Near East, like Syria, Iraq, and UAR, and in some North African countries, particularly Libya and Algiers, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes continue their unsettled way of life on a pasture which provides only scarce food and feed for man and beast. They are surrounded, and often narrowed from year to year by an agriculture which is becoming more and more commercialized and their habits, movements and primitive practices, are frequently an obstacle for regional development. Nomadic pastures, uncontrolled and necessarily very expansive, is one of the most costly land utilization systems, particularly if the idleness and irrational use of manpower is rightly calculated. The tribal movements are frequently a dangerous element of friction and embarrassment to settled agriculturists, and the tribal way of life itself is an obstacle to economic and political integration. The constitution of the tribes can be quite different, feudal, or more democratic, and such variations involve considerable problems for settlement operations.

But not only the human and institutional problems vary considerably from zone to zone but also the water and agricultural problems. These variations determine not only the degree of impact which continuing nomadic systems have on agricultural development but are of equal importance for future settlement policies. If, for example, water in the area of nomadic movements is normally a renewable asset, nomadic pasture is certainly a waste of agricultural resources.

Only a few remarks about the position of nomadic populations, and particularly the Bedouin. It has been a fashion for outside observers to approach the problem of the nomadic tribes from the rather romantic angle: do the nomadic people really wish to settle? This, however,
is an unrealistic approach to a very serious economic and social problem and, in my view, is unfair to the Bedouin and other nomadic populations. In the western Desert of the UAR rich sheik families have successfully settled for generations since their ownership of olive trees planted close to available water reserves made it possible for them to establish themselves in permanent houses. It remains the lot of the poor Bedouins to migrate over the desert in order to graze the sheep which belong to the rich members of their community - it is their destiny, and not their choice. These few examples might help to illustrate to what a considerable extent the low level of agricultural cultivation and the continued misuse of the land and water resources are influenced by outdated tenure arrangements and a rigid agrarian structure which does not provide for incentives for the peasants.

THE ROLE OF STRUCTURAL REFORM IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY:

Rural development based on a sound institutional structure is the answer to all the problems which previously have been mentioned. There will be no such development, however, if it is left to the free inter-play of economic, political and social affairs. The present situation in the less-developed areas of the Mediterranean requires careful planning, and implementation of the rural development policy and the coordination of all prerequisites into a single plan of operation. It is not sufficient to plan on the basis of economic relationships, since all aspects of rural life, particularly those of institutional, political, social and environment, must be included in the plan; to plan solely on the basis of a quantitative evaluation of purely economic data, therefore, would necessarily lead to unsatisfactory results.

In the course of such comprehensive planning the state, and the operational aspects of the various settings in the region, must be given major attention. Although there may exist similar agrarian situations in the Mediterranean region, I personally do not know of two identical situations, and therefore different approaches adjusted to individual situations are necessary, as for instance, to problems of cooperative organizations, to settlement policies concerned with tribal populations, and to development schemes in dry and irrigated areas in combination with, or isolated from, consolidation operations. Finally, problems of
land holding and land management appear quite different at various stages of economic and social development; they are closely related to population movements, availability of alternative employment opportunities, urbanization, industrialization, etc. As stated previously, there is an inter-action between structural reform and economic growth and the institutional planner has to be aware of this inter-dependence at every stage of planning and implementation. Hence the need for current evaluation by an independent agency to examine the appropriateness of the applied policy and to suggest necessary adjustments.

If we look at structural programs in various countries of the region, we must clearly distinguish between programs in the Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern regions. Although it would be useful to discuss, from the point of view of comprehensive regional development, the many programs now being carried out in the Mediterranean region I can only mention here a few examples.

In the NORTHERN region, the agrarian reform carried out by Italy during the middle 50’s is of considerable significance, and we are fortunate to have an extensive evaluation study by FAO which gives detailed information. Italy has carried out a large structural program which led to the abolition of the latifundia comprising an area of around 750,000 ha. but which did not affect the medium-sized holdings rented to tenants. The architects of the Italian land reform have not envisaged the rate of industrialization, migration, and emigration which actually occurred, and which would have allowed the establishment of larger farm units close to the economic size, particularly in Southern Italy. It can be said today that land reform farms have proved to be too small in some areas and that larger units could have been created if the general trend of economic development had been recognized in time. The so-called “quota” system which provided the plots of land for enlargement of holdings has contributed substantially to the fragmentation of the agricultural area without having benefitted agriculture as a whole.

In the 50’s Greece carried out a large land reform program and expropriated and distributed among 167,000 families more than 400,000 ha. cultivated and grazing land. Between 1953 and 1963 about 180,000 ha. have been consolidated, 75% of this during the last two years. A recent FAO report has emphasized that this remarkable effort would
have had still better results if development measures such as draining irrigation work, road construction, etc. would have been planned and carried out together with land consolidation. As long as agrarian structure is not considered in its entirety and each reform is implemented by different people in a piece-meal approach, there will lack any relatedness not only between different projects but also between various parts of the agrarian policy.

Spain has given maximum attention to the consolidation of holdings, partly in combination with cooperative programs and to a much lesser extent, to the distribution of large estates. It is however doubtful whether programs of such limited scope, though efficiently executed, can be a substitute for structural programs which comprise the agrarian structure as a whole. In an expanding economy partial solutions of structural problems will not establish the proper foundation for agricultural and economic development.

Turkey's Land Reform Bill of 1962 has not been accepted by Parliament, and the authorities are still considering the various aspects of agrarian reconstruction. The discussion about the Bill, however, has revealed considerable agreement on the need of the reform and has helped to identify the basic issues involved in land reform legislation. There is no doubt that maximum attention has to be given to the ceiling of land holdings. In the Bill the maximum size for arid areas was 5,000 decars, and the maximum size for other areas has been fixed more or less in correspondence with this size. It is clear that a ceiling along such lines is unrealistic because it does not take into consideration physical differences, differences in population density, availability of land and farm types, etc. The ceiling proposed in this Bill will not make surplus land available for the 75% of farming families whose holdings are undersized and no land will be made available for landless workers. The fixing of maximum sizes is one of the most complicated operations in every land reform program. The object of the operation is to reduce the size of the large farms to an extent which is in accordance both with the physical factors such as soil, land capability, climate, etc., and the socio-economic factors as population pressure on the land. In full consideration of all these factors, the merits and demerits of the existing land utilization pattern have to be taken into account. If there
is no pressure on the land the maximum farm size can be established on the basis of the appropriate economic size for a certain farm type. When, on the other side, social factors are of over-riding importance, as may be the case in Turkey, the economic size consideration might have second priority. The final success of ceiling operations will depend on the use of the surplus land obtained for farm enlargement, resettlement schemes, or other agricultural enterprises.

In the Southern region of the Mediterranean, Tunis and Algeria are to some extent in a similar situation. Both countries have had to reorganize their agriculture following the evacuation of the French estates and the departure of the French agriculturists.

Tunis' agrarian policy pays much attention to the socio-economic factors and to regional agricultural patterns. After the take-over of the former French estates, the Government focused its attention on the integration of the backward traditional sector of agriculture. By designating sheiks to the tribal districts, the Government carried out a policy of abolishing the tribal system and weakening tribal ties. The background of this policy is that the tribes, particularly those in the Central region of Tunis, had feudal constitutions and that the traditional sheik families have accumulated considerable wealth and land at the tribal people's expense. In the tribal areas of Central Tunis there exists today a man-made shortage of land. It is the Government's intention to regroup the traditional holdings below 30 ha. in the Northern region (cereal production) into large collective farms and to integrate them with the former French estates. In Central and Southern Tunis, with its olive and livestock production, Government development projects will become the nuclei for the establishment of cooperatives for development and mixed farming, which will have a strong emphasis on group action. In the course of reorganization of traditional agriculture, the Government intends to expropriate the large Tunisian estates which are located in between the tribal areas thus hampering the formation of large consolidated units of production.

Algiers devastated by seven years of war, has a reconstruction problem of immense proportions. In view of the need for the maintenance of food production, the Government decree of March 1963
retained the organization of the modern French sector of agriculture in units to be managed under central direction by the workers themselves. This device should safeguard advanced technology and output. In theory under Socialist self-management, farm workers were to receive 1/3 of profits, 1/3 to go to the State, and the remainder to be reinvested in the farms. But unfortunately there is still a grave lack of farm accountants so that it is difficult to say on many farms whether a profit has been made or not. The self-management system is carried out by workers's management committees consisting of between three to twelve members. The committee elects a president, responsible to the workers. The president would run the estate in conjunction with a technical director and an accountant. The problem is to find the kind of technical director who will be able to keep farms running smoothly.

The difficulties which Algeria has to solve are closely related to the lack of experienced extension workers. Of 1,200 trained extension workers only 300 or 400 have more than one year's training. Another problem is the relationship on the estates between the workers from the coastal areas and the tribal labourers from the mountain regions who have different wage levels and social status.

Algiers will have to face the problem of the reorganization of its traditional agricultural sector as soon as the management problems of the previous French estates have been solved: these are both extension and labour management problems. The Government has shown active interest in cooperative solutions and will now be assisted by FAO experts in this field.

The few examples given above will suggest that structural planning by its very nature is not a static but is a dynamic process closely associated with implementation. This is particularly the evidence in the case of Tunis and Algeria. Observations made during the implementation provide currently the evidence for evaluation and if necessary for adjustment of the plan. The most effective coordination between planners and executive personnel is required when the plan is, and would remain, realistic. No structural reform will succeed where this coordination is not established.
structural problems in the Mediterranean region

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Dr. Anj. Kashyap

The paper presents an analysis of the structural problems in the Mediterranean region. The author discusses the various factors contributing to these problems and suggests possible solutions. The paper is a valuable resource for those interested in understanding the challenges faced by the region and the potential ways to address them.
ભાઈ કાળાપુરાક ∧ જનીત સુખાશ્યુના કાયત ઘઠવા લોહજ તથા તેની આશકા અમલ થયેલ લોહજ.

અમેરિકા નાનાં ટૂકાનાંઓ શકતા વિસાગનના પાલખી ઉદ્યન પેટી પર માતાની પ્રમાણ લંબા છે. મુલખના અતાના તે લાલાં લેતા મને છે. શ્રીશ આને સાક્ષરિત તથા નાનાં ખાનાં એ ભાવ હૂં અને તેની પ્રથમી અંદાજ સુખાશ્યુને વનમ આપે છે, તેનાથી પેણી બલાકઠા બદલા અવાં ઘર આવી છે.

તાંતરિક વયવસ્થા ઉપરાંત માનવજ્ઞાન પશુ ખૂબ વિવિધ વિશેષની અગાધ છે. હાથીના નરદીન, નરું પુરું (દિમારા, મિશક, સુ. આ. મા. આ. ) તથા ઉપર આખીક્ષા (દવીદા, કાલદી) શું લડાકુ છે શું લડાકુ છે. સામૂહિક રીતે આપણે બદલતા જીવનમાં રહેલા શાંતિક તંત્ર ઉપર કેબ ખુબ બદલા ભાવે. હાંશે તે દેખેલ વિશેષની શરૂ હખાલ નવાં છે. બદલતા જીવન સાથે સુખાશ્યુ ગંભીર અંધક અને સામાજિક પ્રમેયો ઉપર વધાર ધ્યાન આપવાની વહે છે.

અમેરિકા માનની આયા ભાવ પ્રતિભાની કેલ લાભે હાં તે બચે નહીં સંદ્યાગન સાચા આંદાજ છે. આ પ્રતિભા હેલાક આપણાં આવાની સંબંધ નથી. તેને બચે તે વિરુદ્ધટું આશ્રય આપી આંદાજ છે. આપા આંદોલનમાં પશુ ભાષા અંધક ગણનક્ષણ પૂરતી નથી. તે સાથે સામાન્ય પરિસ્થિતિના ક્ષમતા રાખવાની વહે છે. વાંચાના ઘટના સબંધને હેલાક આંદોલનની વિશેષ પ્રથી આંદોલન શાખા લોહજ. અને આંદોલન તે અગ્નિ હાંશ લોહજ.

ડીપાલી, મોટા, મોટી, ગુરી, તબુબનાં તથા આશ્રયાંબા તાંતરિક વયવસ્થાને સુખાશ્યુના પ્રતિભા ભાવ છે. ત્યા પ્રતિભા આંદોલન ઉદ્યાની સબંધન છે ત્યા તાંતરિક આંદોલનની અહિંસા પ્રથી ફાળવા આપણી નહી પાંચ ગંભીર છે. આંદોલન તે આંદોલન અને સાથે માત રીતે સંખ્યાપુરુષ છે. તબુબનાં તથા આશ્રયાંબા પ્રતિભા આ વાંચતા હખાલ શાશ્વત દેખા છે. આપા આંદોલન આંદોલનની સાધન પ્રતિભા હેલાક તે આંદોલન અને તેના અમલ નશે સુખાશ્યુટી સંયોજન કદરી ઘરે છે.