

Rural development and poverty challenge

Melihi nadjet¹, Oudaifia hadda²

¹University of 20 august 1955 ,Skikda, LARES , n.melihi@univ-skikda.dz

²University of 20 august 1955 ,Skikda, ECOFIMA, h.oudaifia@univ-skikda.dz

Received: 30/11/2025

Accepted: 27/12/2025

Published:31/12/2025

Abstract: Abstract:

This study aims to shed light on the importance that rural development has become in reducing poverty in its various economic and social dimensions. The study found that rural development makes a positive contribution to reducing poverty by improving living standards and reducing social disparities, by increasing incomes, improving the purchasing power of individuals, and diversifying the economy.

Keywords: poverty , causes , rural development , goals , indicators

¹ Corresponding author: Oudaifia hadda, h.oudaifia@univ-skikda.dz

INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty receives considerable global and international attention, and is crystallized through studies, plans and programmes adopted by some global and international institutions to eradicate or reduce poverty, through knowledge of poverty, its causes, characteristics and indicators. Poverty is one of the most common concepts known in various respects, the most common of which is the economic situation in which the individual lacks sufficient income to obtain minimum levels of health care, food, clothing and education, and all the needs needed to ensure a decent standard of living. Despite the complexity of the multidimensional problem of poverty, policies and strategies have been harnessed in this aspect that play an active role in reducing their levels and impacts, with rural development at the forefront.

The research problem:

How does rural development contribute to reducing poverty in backward economic and social dimensions?

The study hypothesis: The following main hypothesis was adopted in order to answer the research problem:

√ **The rural development contributes positively to reducing poverty in its various economic and social dimensions..**

The importance of the research: The issue is of great importance, because the problem of poverty has become one of the global issues for which it seeks solutions and policies to combat it by reducing the number of groups and societies that suffer from it. Therefore, rural development was one of the most important of these strategies that deal with issues of poverty, distributive justice, and providing opportunities for the emergence of creative initiatives and innovations for the rural population. Its concept is broader than just government activity or development projects, but it includes the activities of all organizations operating in the countryside

The research methodology: The research methodology: A descriptive analytical approach is adopted in order to answer the problem posed, to describe the phenomenon under study, which is the problem of poverty, its essence, both in terms of concept, causes, and effects . It is followed by an introduction to the rural development, its goals and strategies

2.What is poverty: The phenomenon of poverty is a very important phenomenon in determining the general profiles for any of the economies of the countries. It is a phenomenon that no country is free from, whether it is developed or underdeveloped. It is a familiar issue addressed in terms of an economic and social phenomenon for all people, civilizations, and societies, in all eras. However, the difference lies in the degree of inequality in terms of the existing ratio, as there is a large gap between the numbers of the poor people in the developed countries than in the underdeveloped countries (poor). Therefore, poverty is an essential feature, and a phenomenon that cannot be overlooked in underdeveloped countries. (Sardar, 2015)

2.1. The definition of poverty: There are several definitions of poverty including: (Sardar, 2015)

-The linguistic definition of poverty: Poverty verses wealth, it is like the weakness. . And the poor was said to be better than the needy. And the poor was said to be better than the needy. As it came in the verse of Quran, "zakah expenditures are only for the poor and the needy." Abu Al-Abbas was asked about the poor and the needy in this verse of Quran, and he said: The poor is the one who has something to eat, but the needy is the one who has nothing. The bottom line is that "the poor is the one who has something to eat but cannot guarantee his livelihood and insurance at any case, and he is better than the needy."

-The idiomatic definition of poverty: Poverty can generally be defined as: "The inability to achieve the minimum standard of living", and poverty refers to a group of people. It is a social category, it is the poor class.

According to the sociologists, poverty is defined as: «The low standard of living that does not meet the health and moral needs related to the self-esteem of an individual or group of individuals, and the poverty line is a situation in which an individual is unable to meet the requirements of food, clothing, and shelter necessary to himself."

There is a difference between the absolute poverty and the relative poverty. The absolute poverty is the lack of the material wealth or the income. Economically, it is the entire inability to satisfy the biological needs such as clothing, housing and food. As for the relative poverty, it is the level of satisfying the basic needs, the low standard of living, the quality of life, and the characteristics and capabilities of the individuals and the groups within a society.

The World Bank has defined the low-income countries, i.e. the poor countries as those countries where the individual income is less than 600 dollars, and there are 45 countries, most of them are in Africa, of which 15 are the countries where the average individual income is less than 300 dollars annually. And the UN Development Program adds other criteria that directly express the level of human well-being and the quality of life. This guide expanded the circle of poverty in the concept of life quality, to include 70 countries in the world; this means that there are about 45% of the poor livings in non-low-income societies. This also means that there are poor people in the land of the rich ones; it suffices here to state that 30 million people are living below the poverty line in the United States of America (15%) of the population.

During the second half of the twentieth century, there was a much talk about poverty and the poor in the literature of the United Nations. To expand from the social phenomenon in the one society to the global phenomenon, by classifying the countries into rich and poor, and by identifying the measures and the indicators of poverty, at the level of the countries as

well as the individuals taking into account the relativity. The poor in Yemen is not measured by the same standards as the poor in North America. And it was set on October 17-19, 2008 as the International Days of the Poor by the United Nations.

The poverty takes many dimensions and forms including: (Al-Hashemi, 2014)

- The economic poverty: This means the inability of an individual to earn money, to consume, to own, to access food, etc.
- The human poverty: It is the inability of the individual to health, education, nutrition, drinking water and housing. These elements that are the basis for improving the life of the individual and the existence.
- The political poverty: it lies in the absence of the human rights, the political participation, the waste of the basic and the human freedoms.
- The socio-cultural poverty: this form of poverty is characterized by the inability to participate in considering the individual as the core of the group and society in all the cultural forms; the identity and the affiliation that link the individual to the society.
- The preventive poverty: It is the absence of the ability to resist the economic and the external shocks.

The concept of poverty has developed rapidly during the past centuries, starting with the poverty being linked to a lower individual income and passing by entering the concepts of the relative and the multiple deprivation and even taking the factor of time into consideration , and including the self-respect issues and the inability of the individual to participate and keep pace with the society economically, socially, politically and other aspects which are still the subjects of controversy among the economists.

2.2. Measuring the poverty: There are different methods and styles for measuring poverty according to the purpose that the measurement process aims and according to the availability of the necessary data to apply any of these methods, styles, and other factors. The individual part index of the Domestic Product is an insufficient measure of poverty. Poverty has many tangled symptoms; it is difficult to describe the lives of the poor using a single indicator. Therefore, there are several methods for measuring poverty including: (Sardar, 2015)

- ✓ **The indicators of measuring the standard of living:** According to the general concept of poverty represented by the decrease of the standard of living. The first attempts to measure the poverty relied on the direct indicators, the most important ones are: the total income or the spending of a family or an individual, the part of an individual or a family in the spending, and the rate of the spending on food and the individual's part of calories.
- ✓ **The poverty line style:** This is the broadest style used to measure and analyze the poverty, and it is suitable for the purposes of the international comparisons and the approach adopted by the World Bank. Its methodology depends on dividing the society into two categories: the poor and the non-poor, by defining the poverty line, which is known as the total cost of the goods required in order to meet the basic consumer needs, it was applied on most of the Arab countries. Its application requires the adequate data on the household expenditures and / or the families. And it is considered as the most appropriate approach for setting the economic policies related to the entry, such as the employment policies, the wages, the prices, the taxes, and the social subsidies policies. This method includes a system of poverty indicators including:

- ✓ - **The absolute poverty line:** it is defined as the total cost of the goods required to meet these needs, either for the individual or the family according to the existing lifestyle in the concerned community and with its minimums.
- ✓ **The extreme poverty line:** It represents the cost of covering the food needs, either for the individual or the family, according to the prevailing nutritional pattern in the concerned society and with a certain limits.
- ✓ **The poverty rate:** it is defined as the ratio of the population below the poverty line to the total population. This rate measures the relative importance of the poor, whether at the individuals or at the household level.
- ✓ **The poverty gap:** This indicator measures the size of the total gap that exists between the incomes of the poor and the poverty line, or the amount of the income needed to get out of the poverty situation to the specified poverty line level.
- ✓ **The poverty severity:** This indicator measures the disparity that exists between the poor, and it can be calculated as equal to the arithmetic mean for the total squares of the relative poverty gaps for all the poor.
- ✓ **The Gini coefficient:** This coefficient is used as an indicator to measure the disparity in distributing the income between the entire population poor and non-poor.
- ✓ **The unsatisfied needs style:** This approach is based on the direct observation of the reality of satisfying the basic needs, as an alternative to rely on the income capacity (income) that qualifies the family to satisfy those needs, as in the poverty style. The data required to implement it are more available and accurate compared to the poverty line style.

2.3. The causes and the roots of poverty: The causes are numerous, but most of them are as follow: (of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (FAO, 2017)

- ✓ The loss of the food security is a cause of poverty, as it deprives the poor from the most important resources they possess, namely the strength and the skill in the work and the production.
- ✓ The rural poor, especially the smallholder farmers who have large families, face great difficulties in obtaining loans, services, technology, and the access to the markets that enable them to improve the productivity of the natural resources and the employment.
- ✓ The unavailability of the employment and the income opportunities: The majority of the available jobs in agriculture are related to low and unstable incomes, poor health conditions, gender inequalities in pay, opportunities and limited social protection, and due to the limited access of the training, the financial and the counseling services and the facilities. The attractive opportunities will be limited in the rural areas.
- ✓ The inequality: The rural people are attracted to urban areas where they expect to have better job opportunities and better access to health, education and basic services.
- ✓ The limited access to the social protection: About 73% of the world's population does not have adequate access to the social protection and the majority live in rural areas in developing countries, where they face difficulties related to managing the social, the economic and the environmental risks.
- ✓ The climate change: The smallholder farmers with families, small hunter, and the communities that depend on the forests and the shepherds are the most affected by the disasters-related to the weather. Drought and the its consequent fluctuations in the

food prices leads to the increase of poverty, hunger and the need to find options that can be applied elsewhere.

- ✓ The depletion of the natural resources due to environmental degradation and the climate change: The land degradation and the desertification affect about a third of the land used for agriculture and about 1.5 billion people worldwide, destroying farmers' productivity and resilience. The climate change and the use of the inappropriate agricultural technologies increase those challenges. The significant degradation of the land is considered as one of the main motives of the conflicts in the African dry lands, especially between the shepherds and the farmers.
- ✓ The failure of the development strategies to achieving their goals and even the economic reforms are not achieved, in addition to the rapid population growth and the related high rates of the dependency, the unemployment rates, and the decrease of the educational levels and the public health.

And the vicious circle of poverty forms the overall main determinants of poverty and the accompanying characteristics and indicators, this circle consists of four main pillars that reflect negatively on the societies and increase the severity of poverty there. They are: the low incomes, the marginalization and the lack of empowerment, the income inequality and threatening the sustainable development. Each of these pillars has determinants and indicators indicating them. The low incomes are associated with the low wages, which in turn are related to the low productivity that is governed by the size of participation, mobility, and the efficiency of the human resources ... etc. Likewise, for the rest of the indicators and the determinants, if poverty continues to increase in societies, this will threaten the social and the political stability and thus threaten all the development programmes. (Mostafa Mounir Mahmoud, 2012)

2.4. Poverty-fighting policies and strategies : (wided , 2018)

a.Sustainable economic growth: The goal of economic growth is at the top of economic policies, because it represents the material summation of the economic and non-economic efforts made in society, and it is a necessary but not sufficient condition for improving the standard of living of individuals. Between individuals. Economic growth expands choices for individuals, governments, and various societal organizations, which increases the potential for increased freedom for creativity and innovation for individuals and helps governments better play important roles such as social welfare, education, and health. Economic growth is linked to fundamental factors in society, such as good governance, high-efficiency institutions, community participation, research and development, education and health. Thus, achieving a sustainable economic growth rate has become an expression of the entire development process, as it is considered one of the most important levers of economic transformation because it reflects the community's ability to increase its production capabilities and its investment in the optimum way, and the condition of sustainability includes an economy:

- ✓ Versatile able to absorb shocks;
- ✓ dynamically dependent on technology and human capital;
- ✓ Competitively able to gain comparative advantages;
- ✓ Works within rational economic policies that are stimulating;
- ✓ have stability

The sustainability of economic growth is linked with its success in reducing poverty rates in its dependence mainly on human capital, scientific research and technology in sustaining high rates of growth, which constitutes a more important source than the quantitative accumulation of capital, and considering that the poor are the untapped wealth, for not investing in them. and optimization of them in the production process. Economic growth is favorable to the poor if it reduces the number of poor people or if the poor benefit from it in a relative manner that exceeds the benefit of the non-poor. This approach represents a positive development, as it focuses on the growth that occurs in the average spending of the poor compared to the growth rate that is achieved in the economy as a whole.

b.Social and Solidarity Economy: Social and solidarity economy works to reconcile the principles of equity and social justice with economic development, and then reconcile the vitality of economic dynamics with human principles and goals for development. Accordingly, the social and solidarity economy is the mainstay on which a balanced and integrated economy should be based, along with the public sector and the private sector.

This economy includes enough capabilities and means that make it able to mobilize and provide important wealth, material and non-material. The Social Solidarity Economy is defined as a people-centered economy, where the primary objective of economic activity is - satisfying people's needs and not maximizing profits. Solidarity or social economy also refers to the totality of productive activities for goods and services that are organized in the form of structural and independent structures (cooperatives, cooperatives), subject to democratic and participatory management, and the participation in it is free.

As for the areas in which the social economy is active, they are diverse, as they include insurance (such as cooperatives), traditional industries, agriculture, sustainable waste treatment, employment of the disabled, providing access to education, preserving cultural heritage, in addition to financing micro-enterprises.

c.Social government spending: Public spending is one of the most important items used to reduce poverty as an important mechanism for redistributing income, and it is the spending that finances the social responsibility of the state towards society in general, and is often done through financing and supporting government institutions working in the fields of education and health. This type of spending directly contributes to a qualitative and quantitative improvement of the human capital of a country, and thus it develops the productive capacities of the country's human resources. However, this does not negate the concept of the right to education and health care as one of the basic rights that an individual must obtain without any discrimination.

d. Providing finance to the poor (microfinance): The increasing trend towards small and micro enterprises as an important sector for achieving economic and social development, has led to the emergence of microfinance as the most important innovative mechanisms to achieve the desired development goals and alleviate poverty and its effects, by targeting the poor and expanding opportunities for them. for financing. Microfinance: It is the provision of a wide range of financial services in the areas of credit, savings, deposits, insurance, transfers, and even training and capacity building for low-income economically active poor people.

e. Social development : seeks to satisfy the human needs of the members of society in its comprehensive sense, which are: - The need for work, ownership and consumption; - the need for stability and security; - the need for social protection and guarantee of fundamental rights; The need for social care for special groups

3. An introduction to the rural development: The rural poverty is the axis of focus when discussing the poverty in the developing countries. Therefore, the development of the strategies, the policies and the mechanisms to reduce it in the rural areas through rural

development is the only entry point for achieving the sustainable development not only for the benefit of the rural areas but also for the benefit of the society as a whole. The sustainable development cannot be established without a holistic rural development. Since 75% of the world's poor live in the rural areas, eliminating the global hunger still means eradicating the rural poverty, as well as providing the smallholder farmers and other people with the resources they need to play their role in feeding the urban poor. Eradicating poverty in a sustainable and permanent way requires enabling the current rural poor by involving them in the development process to unleash their full social and economic potential. (Report, 2016)

Below we will try to review examples of the most important sustainable development goals, which are as follows:

- ✓ **Water:** Work on ensuring adequate water supply and improve efficiency Use Water in agricultural, industrial, urban and rural development And the ability to secure access to In the area sufficient for domestic use and small-scale farming for the poor majority.
- ✓ **the lunch:** It is the ability to raise agricultural productivity and production to achieve security Food in area Regional and export, improving productivity and profits of small-scale agriculture and incorporating An security Food Home and Ensure sustainable use and conservation of land and adequate protection of biological resources, ecosystems and life-support systems.
- ✓ **Health:** Sustainability aims Health To increase productivity through preventive health care and improve health and safety in the workplace, and sustainability aims Health Enforce air, water and noise standards to protect human health and ensure primary health care for the poor majority,
- ✓ **-Shelter and services :** Work on Ensuring adequate supply and Efficient use of building resources and systems Transportation, and Ensuring access to suitable housing at the right price, in addition to sanitation and transportation.
- ✓ **-Income:** Economic sustainability aims to increase economic efficiency and grow employment opportunities in the formal sector and Supporting small projects and creating jobs for the poor and destitute majority in the informal sector,
- ✓ **the environment: Environmental** sustainability aims to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and Ideal for lands and forests. (Rehailia Seif eddine Mecheri Mohemed Nacer, 2019)

3.1. The concept of the rural development: There were many varied concepts and definitions about the concept of the rural development among the economic thinkers, the sociologists, the experts and the governmental organizations, this is due to the view from which they see this concept, whether from a sectoral perspective, such as the education sector, which is an educational process based on education, and some of them consider it as an intervention in the field of public health and the environmental cleanliness by providing the means that lead to improving the health level, and some of them consider it as an economic development based on the agricultural sector. And others consider it as a social development that aims to face the rural poverty by providing the rural population with the basic public services, considering that the rural population suffers from the food degradation as well as the low levels of living for a low-income people, and the spread of the inequality conditions, the low services and damaging the environment. Some of them see the rural development as the efforts made to increase the income of the individuals in the rural areas, especially the landless peasants, where development requires collective decisions at the

level of the rural society and the participation in those decisions. The definitions also differ from one organization to another, some of them are: (Hashemi, 2013/2014)

- ✓ **The rural development according to the World Bank:** The World Bank defined the rural development in 1975 as a strategy designed to develop the social and the economic life of a group of people who are the rural poor, It consists in expanding the benefits of the development to include those who are poorer among those seeking their livelihood in the rural areas, and this group includes the farmers who grow on a small scale, the tenants, and the landless people.
- ✓ **A common definition between the FAO and the UNESCO:** The rural development is a process that includes the agriculture, the education, the health, the infrastructure, the capacity building, the rural institutions and the disadvantaged groups, which aims to improve the livelihood of the rural people in a fair and sustainable way.
- ✓ **The rural development according to Robert Chambers:** For Robert Chambers, the rural development is a strategy designed to empower a group of people, the rural poor men and women, to get what they need for themselves and their children, and this includes helping the poorest people among those who seek the rural livelihoods to claim and obtain more development benefits. This group includes small farmers, the tenants, and the landless people.
- ✓ **Michel Todaro's definition of the rural development:** Although the rural development depends first on achieving the progress for small farms, it includes more than that. It includes all the efforts to increase the real income in the countryside, whether it comes from the agricultural, the non-agricultural activities and the rural industrialization, and spreading education, the availability of the health services and housing, as well as trying to reduce the inequality in the distribution of wealth and income and reduce the disparity between the urban and the rural, in addition to ensuring the continuity of the improvement in the countryside, that is, the integration of the development goals.
- ✓ **The ESCWA definition of the rural development:** The ESCWA organization defined the rural development as a process of mobilizing and organizing the efforts of the society members, its group and directing them to work jointly with the governmental bodies to solve the problems of society and raise the level of its children in the social, the cultural, and the economic aspects, and to meet their needs by making a full use of all the natural, human, technical and financial resources available in the community.
- ✓ The rural development is a strategy to develop the economic and the social life of the rural poor, it includes the expansion in spreading the benefits of the development for those who are poorer in the rural areas, and its goals extend to cover the aspects of the production development, increasing the employment opportunities and achieving a better level of income, food, shelter, education, and health. It is a strategy to overcome poverty and achieving a better standard of living in the rural areas.
- ✓ It is an internal self-process, all of its components are found within the rural community. It is also a variable and continuous process that depends on the local cadres, and aims to create a balance between the rural and the urban areas and the need for the development to reach every village in all localities. (al-Nur, (s.d.))

So as a comprehensive definition of the rural development: It is a process of improving the opportunities and the welfare for the rural population living in a relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas (Sardar, 2015), it is a process of change in the features of the rural communities. In addition to agricultural development, it involves the human development, the social and the environmental goals, and it is not limited to the economic goals only. . Therefore, the rural development includes health, education and other social services. It also uses a multi-sectoral approach to promote the agriculture, the mineral mining, the tourism, the entertainment and the specialized manufacturing. (Report, 2016)

3.2. The rural development goals: The rural development can make a significant contribution to face the global challenges related to dealing with poverty, and raising the level of support for the smallholder farmers with families, and creating an alternative and a sustainable livelihood options in the rural areas, with a special focus on women and youth is essential to deal with the root causes of rural poverty (of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)). The most important rural development goals can be summarized as follows: (Raed Fayez Hattar, 2009)

- ✓ √ Empowering and supporting the rural poor, and increasing their capabilities to use and access the productive resources.
- ✓ √ Diversifying the income of the rural poor.
- ✓ √ Achieving the principle of the right to food, and improving the food security and conditions of the rural poor.
- ✓ √ Developing the infrastructure and the developing social services for the rural people.
- ✓ √ Facilitating the access to agricultural credit.
- ✓ √ Developing the partnerships with the Non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
- ✓ √ Achieving the gender equality.
- ✓ √ Modernizing the agriculture and increasing its productivity.
- ✓ √ Achieving a geographical and a regional balance between the geographical sectors of society.
- ✓ √ Facing and solving many of the problems that the society suffers from (The problem of aggravating rural-urban migration trends, and the resulting population accumulation in some urban areas, the increasing pressure on its basic facilities and services, the labor market imbalance in the rural areas).
- ✓ √ It represents one of the social safety mechanisms axes.
- ✓ √ It achieves the social justice among the members of the rural and the urban communities, and creates a balance between the geographical sectors of society. (Tamar, 2015/2016)

3.3. The models of the rural development strategy: The degree of the government participation in the rural development process varies according to the strategy and the policy followed. There are four models within the framework of the rural development strategy, the first is the reformist model, the second is the free economy model, the third is the

technocratic model, and the last one is the collective model, and differs. These models are different and similar according to the similarities and the differences of the rural development policies and strategies followed: (Al-Hunaity, 2012)

- ✓ **a-The free economy model:** It focuses on improving the quantitative and qualitative food resources as a primary goal for the agricultural development, and the raising production and the consumption rates in every region So that the villager and his family can produce more food than their family consumption and sell the surplus consumption, this leads to maximizing the income of the farm and bringing it to the maximum. In the long term, high rates of growth and economic well-being are observed through the reliance on the agricultural trade aiming at the market efficiency and capacity, and Consequently, we find that specialization takes its place in both agriculture and trade, this specialization provides the opportunity to make the best use of the land in the light of its capabilities and contact with the outside world through the village.
- ✓ **b. As for the reformist model:** It refers to a set of legislative agricultural political means that are applied to achieve an adequate standard of living for the rural people on one hand, and to increase the agricultural production on the other hand. (Schiller) has developed the broad concept of agricultural reform according to the methods used in two groups:
 - ✓ The first leads to the achievement of an increase in the agricultural production levels. The second means by which the variables related to the ownership and the possession of the agricultural land can be changed and developed, and accordingly it can be said that defining the concept of reform and the expected results from the application of its operations is closely linked to the social and the political system of a country, as the treatment of the problems of the agricultural sector and the solutions proposed to them are related to the philosophy and ideology of the system.
- ✓ **c. As for the collective model:** It indicates that the majority of the farmers are small producers with limited resources and are unable to insure their products, and those with a narrow view of the market, who do not have a sufficient capital and are often illiterate and weak, need to be connected and protected. It is noted that there is a close link between the collective model and the reformist model. Both models consider the farmer as the driving force of agricultural reform, which aims to increase the agricultural productivity. The pattern of the collective model is often described to overcome the small units distributed as a result of the agricultural reform and to achieve an economic efficiency in the agricultural production using scientific and technical methods and modern machinery for cultivation for the beneficiaries, and despite the importance of the collective model, the contradiction of its results between success in some rural societies and the failure in others makes us realize that its application in different stages in the rural societies was not based on a sound concept of its capabilities, as it did not succeed in linking the interests of the individual and the group, it did not succeed to setting the appropriate policies and tools to develop the labor and the capital productivity. This system also represents, in most cases, as a governmental organization rather than a cooperative group operating with a private project.
- ✓ **d. As for the technocratic model:** It focused on the technology and the price policy as two basic elements for the rural development. India, Indonesia, and the Philippines are examples of the countries that are using this model.

While the optimal system for the integrated rural development is considered to be the system that works for planning the rural development within the general national plan for the integration between the urban and the rural and the regional development, by comparing the exchange rate in the rural and the urban areas, especially between the producers prices and the consumers prices, and between the paid taxes, , state allocations from the general budget, the pattern of migration, and estimating the net flow of surplus from the countryside and the urban area, and comparing them in terms of service distribution, infrastructure, and individual rate. And working to double the number of the integrated development projects and programs and moving from the central to the regional levels by converting and achieving adequate rates of investment allocations for the rural development.

4. The conclusion: Rural development is considered as a starting point for returning marginalized rural areas to the development path, especially since most of the poor population live and work in rural areas. Therefore, rural development is the main driver of poverty reduction, and it will be a key factor in achieving sustainable development goals in these areas.

The results:

- Poverty takes many forms; in the forefront is the rural poverty, which is more concentrated in the marginalized rural areas that do not take their real part of the development programmes.
- Poverty negatively affects the human resources, which loses its economic and social importance alike; it also reflects on the rest of the untapped economic resources.
- The rural areas have the right to benefit from the fruits of the economic and the social development.
- The rural development is the main pillar for tackling poverty in the rural areas.

The Recommendations:

- The necessity of setting up specifically designed development programmes to develop the rural areas and remove them from the isolation in which they live.
- The necessity to take advantage of the diverse resources abundant in the rural areas, which are the fundamental building block for achieving the food security.
- The diversification of the rural economy is one of the main pillars in correcting the development path towards a comprehensive economic diversification.
- The necessity to reduce the rural poverty and narrow the social gap between the rural and the urban and the urban dwellers.
- The necessity to develop urgent solutions to the various climate changes and problems that characterize the rural areas.

-

5. Referrals and references:

- Al-Hashemi, Y. (2014). *The Successes in Measuring and Analyzing Poverty in the Arab World. Algeria*. Amjad Publishing and Distribution House.
- Al-Hunaity, D. (2012). *The Rural Development and Knowledge Exchange Management Methods, Interviews and Tools*. jordon.
- al-Nur, M. ((s.d.)). *The Rural Development*. Récupéré sur Sudan University.
- FAO. (2017). *repport of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* . (FAO.
- Hashemi, E. (2013/2014). *the new approach to the rural development policy in Algeria*). *PhD thesis in Economic Science*. ALGERIA: University of Bakr Belkaid – Tlemcen.
- Mostafa Mounir Mahmoud, T. (2012). *The Millennium Development Goals Awareness Initiative Project: The Sustainable Development Policies for The Rural*. EGYPT: Cairo University.
- Raed Fayez Hattar, S. (2009). *The Rural Poverty in the Arab World. Report of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development*. khartoum.
- Rehailia Seif eddine Mecheri Mohamed Nacer, . (2019). An analytical study of the reality of sustainable development in Algeria. *Journal dirasat wa abhath* , *University of djelfa, Algeria*, 11(4).
- Report. (2016). *Report rural development*.
- Sardar, A. (2015). *The Poverty Economics and The Income Distribution*. Jordan: Al-Raya Publishing and The Distribution House.
- Tamar, T. (2015/2016). *The Sustainable Rural Development in Algeria The Dimensions and The Constraints 2000-2014. PhD thesis, Science in Management Sciences*. Algeria: University of Mohamed Boudiaf, M'sila.
- wided , a. (2018). *The role of sustainable development policies in reducing poverty, PhD thesis in Economic Sciences*. algeria: University of farhat abbes, setif.