

Adolin Paul EGNANKOU

THE CHOICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES BY NATIVE *AGNI*, *ADIOUKROU* AND *ÉBRIÉ* PEASANTS IN BETTIÉ, ORBAFF AND SONGON-AGBAN (IVORY COAST)

The great majority of native *agni*, *adioukrou* and *ébrié* farmers in the localities of Bettié, Orbaff and Songon-Agban leave the production of food crops for commercial or local use in the hands of non-native farmers, in order to maintain themselves in rubber-tree cultivation, the downward trend in rubber prices notwithstanding. The study shows that this choice of agricultural practices is guided by social logics inducing a preference for perennial crops, earmarked for world markets. More potent than economics, socio-cultural considerations (values, beliefs, social representations), relational factors (domination over women, over strangers), and the will to stay integrated in the network of social security, tend to determine this preference for rubber cultivation, to the detriment of the culture of staple foods, thus making for one of the main obstacles to self-sufficiency and food sovereignty in these localities.

Keywords: staple food, social logic, socio-economics, agricultural practice, rubber cultivation.

Meless Siméon AKMEL

SOCIO-ECONOMIC LOGICS AND HEALTH HAZARDS IMPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTISANAL SOAP IN DAR-ES-SALAM (BOUIAKÉ, IVORY COAST)

African modern societies today are faced with the problem of unemployment. In Ivory Coast, despite economic growth, the population falls under the burden of unemployment and poverty. The city of Bouaké is not spared. The case of the Dar-Es-Salam neighborhood is eloquent enough: small trades abound in the city. Such is the case of the artisanal manufacture of soap, *kabakrou*, observed in this precarious neighborhood. The study, both qualitative and quantitative, identifies the economic and socio-cultural values which guide the work of *kabakrou*. It proceeds to describe and analyse health hazards and to show their link with this work: conjunctivitis, pulmonary disease, osteoarthritis... In the final section, the study indicates the therapeutic strategies adopted by the targeted populations trying to recover health. However, these responses fall short of what would be desirable.

Keywords: Unemployment, kabakrou, Socio-economic value, risky wealth, therapeutic itinerary.

Mohamed-Amokrane ZORELI

KABYLIA: GIFT, RECIPROCITY AND SYSTEMATIC RESILIENCE. THE RENEWAL OF PRACTICES

The purpose of this contribution is to show that in Kabylia, there is a logic of social and solidarity innovation that is different from Western logics of solidarity. To do this, we present three case studies of practical and local experiments in solidarity economy in Kabylia. This study shows how, bathed in a particular culture; the actors of the contemporary social and solidary economics in Kabylia have their own way of being in communion and to solidarize with others.

Keywords: community society, state/market, crisis, systemic impact strength, specific solidarity.