

**Family Farms, Gender and Agrarian Change
in Eastern Europe**

An Annotated Bibliography

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Compiled by Brigitte M. Holzner, Paulien van Vredendaal &
Joke F. Webbink

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Preface

The publication of this bibliography is part of a project of the Department of Gender Studies in Agriculture of the Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. It is the first step in an attempt to gather knowledge on and gain a better understanding of the very interesting, but at the same time complex processes of agricultural restructuring in Eastern Europe and the role of gender in these processes. Until now especially little is known on how rural and farm women have been affected in many aspects of their life through the economic, political and social transformation of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Apart from this bibliography empirical research has been conducted in Hungary on changing gender relations in agriculture in the context of this project. Gender is approached as an organising principle of society (like f.e. race and class), that invokes specific social relations. Gender relations are the result of a historical process and are continuously produced and reproduced in human interactions and form an intrinsic part of social transformations. They vary according to place, time and social context.

Gender relations change as a consequence of and have their consequences for agrarian change and rural transformation. This means on the one hand that developments (f.e. as a result of changing agricultural policies) have different consequences for men and women. On the other hand, processes of agrarian and rural change can be influenced by existing gender relations. Men and women are both active participants in rural transformations. However they are situated differently in these processes and have often different interests and develop different strategies.

The activities of the Department of Gender Studies in Agriculture centre around the analysis of the interaction of changing gender relations and rural transformation in various contexts. The interest for Eastern Europe follows from the comparative approach it advocates in its research and teaching. Hitherto the main focus was on rural women in the South and in Western Europe. Knowledge from Eastern Europe and understanding of the complicated changes in this region can shed light on and deliver new approaches to the study of gender dynamics in agriculture and rural areas in other parts of the world and vice versa.

This bibliography gives an interesting overview of the existing literature on the subject. It can be useful to fill in the knowledge gaps that exists when gender in rural situations in Eastern Europe is at stake. It will be relevant for researchers and policy makers alike and can support the advancement of sustainable agricultural development, that will take rural women and men and their various interests in consideration and recognise their important contribution to the sustainability of rural areas.

Marina Endevelde
Department of Gender Studies in Agriculture
Wageningen, July 1995

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Andracj Krahl from the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague helped to clarify the problems with the regional clustering of the publications. Language editing has been done by Jarka Bilijenková, Witek Grala, Julia Koning-Khripko and Robert Wessing.

To those who contributed in giving this bibliography its shape we extend our gratitude.

Wageningen, July 1995

B.M. Holzner
P. van Vredendaal
J.F. Webbink

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1. Introduction and Scope of the Bibliography

1.1. Introduction and Objective

The organization of agricultural production has been an important area of economic restructuring in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union since the early 1990's. Privatization and decollectivization have deeply affected the scale of farming and agricultural productivity. An important emphasis has been placed on the establishment of family farms: besides issues of scale, efficiency, mechanization, and capital investment, family labour is considered crucial to guarantee the viability of agrarian reform.

From a gender studies perspective, the establishment of family farms asks for attention towards a disaggregation of the family: who are the men, women, children, and elderly who are supposed to cultivate the privatized land or raise the privatized livestock? What are the contexts in which the family farm is discussed? With these questions in mind, the Department of Gender Studies in Agriculture at the Wageningen Agricultural University embarked on a broader study on gender and agrarian change in the post-communist countries of Europe and the former Soviet Union. For this purpose a bibliographic overview was necessary in order to provide a first insight into how the topic has been dealt with during the first five years of the period of restructuring. Although our emphasis has been on gender, we found that the greater part of the literature focuses on family farming. For that reason a shift from 'gender' and 'women' towards the 'family farm' had to be made.

The objective of this bibliography is to provide an inventory of the contemporary studies on issues of family farms, gender and agrarian change in Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the bibliography can also indicate gaps in the field of rural gender studies in those countries for the purpose of formulating a research agenda. Lastly, it attempts to show planners the complexity of creating family farms and the importance of paying attention to gender and women when dealing with agrarian change.

The bibliography is meant for those who want to get an idea about the amount and contents of the literature on the topic. It is directed to researchers at universities and other research institutions and to policy makers in government and private organizations.

1.2. Scope and Coverage

The bibliography is arranged by region with sub-divisions by country. This approach faced the problem of adequately demarcating the regions. We are aware that the choice of clustering the countries into the regions of East-Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union is mainly a geographical one. However, the chosen clusters also lean on the historical background of the countries involved, reflecting a still disputed identification with 'non-Eastern' countries. For example, the former German Democratic Republic is here put under East-Central Europe, even though most ex-GDR citizens probably consider themselves as belonging to Western Europe. Similarly, Slovenia and Croatia are clustered under South-Eastern Europe, yet presumably Slovenians and Croatians (and some Hungarians) see themselves as citizens of Central Europe. Furthermore, studies of countries that are subsumed under Ex-Yugoslavia probably might raise the ire of citizens of the new nations, protesting being placed in a country that was once called Yugoslavia, and, while formally still persisting, now has quite different and still contested borders. Studies from Czechia and Slovakia are grouped under Czechoslovakia, their former common state. The reason for this lies in the date of the publication which differs in some instances from the date of data collection: some studies were conducted in the Czechoslovakian Republic, but were published after the creation of the new nations of Czechia and Slovakia. Finally, 'Eastern Europe', in the title of the bibliography is used as a kind of general category, although the greater part of the former Soviet Union was situated in Asia and not in Europe. These choices are solely of a practical nature, relying on a kind of geographical cum historical argument, and by no means intended to be political. The difficulty in finding adequate regional definitions reflects the great political change still occurring in these post-communist countries.

As the title indicates, the bibliography covers three topics: family farms, gender, and agrarian change. The publications that have been selected discuss family farms, gender and the situation of women in relation to agrarian change during the first five years of the post-communist period in Eastern Europe. The majority of the publications focuses on family farms, fewer on women, and even fewer on gender. It is already indicative of the agrarian reforms in these countries that gender issues are a rather disregarded topic. The user of the bibliography is therefore encouraged to infer from the context in which family farms are presented in the literature which kind of gender issues are subsumed or neglected. For example, problems of lacking machinery on family farms allow us to infer that human labour must substitute for machines, leading to the question of the characteristics of that human labour, of which gender is one element. More specifically, the available publications on women and agrarian

change focus mainly on labour, education, demographic characteristics, legal status, and attitudes.

The bibliography covers by and large the period from 1989 until June 1995, except for some publications from Poland that date from the mid-eighties since political and economic liberalization started earlier there. Records that deal with more than one country and records that refer to the former USSR are subsumed under the first, general section of the region (2.1. or 2.4.). As many publications do not differentiate between Central, East-Central, Southeastern, and Eastern Europe, those that refer to categories like Central and Eastern Europe have also been placed under the section 'Eastern Europe - General'. From several countries (e.g. Albania, Rumania, Kazakhstan) no records that would fall under the topic have been found; however, research about the topic in a country might be referred to together with other countries. In that case, the specific country is mentioned in records under the heading 'General' from the particular region.

The records are predominantly articles from scientific journals with some specialized chapters from books. Nearly all records have been annotated by abstracts in English. If English was not the original language of the article, the title is translated into English. The original title and the names of the authors, if not in English, have been edited for correct spelling by native speakers, as the omission of accentuation in the data bases might lead to misunderstandings. Every record ends with keywords that originate from the bibliographic entry, in a number of cases the keywords have been edited. The keywords are used in the Keyword Index. The Author Index consists of all authors of a publication; editors of a book, if not authors of a publication on the topic, are not included in that index.

2. Bibliography: Family Farms, Gender and Agrarian Change in Eastern Europe

2.1 Eastern Europe - General

Agriculture at leading edge of East Europe restructuring. *East Europe Agriculture* (1990)98: 1-2

The agricultural industry is likely to lead the restructuring process in the economies of Central and Eastern Europe. Apart from vital improvement in food supplies, agricultural development would be a solution to rural poverty problems, the primer for economic growth and the basis for the take-off of the reforming economies. Under-utilized agricultural resources (land and labour) mean that the Eastern bloc could rapidly increase their output and income from agricultural exports. The main obstacle to such progress is the elimination of the effects of years of centrally planned input and output markets. At the farm level the major problems are the establishment of rights of land ownership, the provision of resources, and lines of credit. In looking at the role of government in agriculture, the need to define a 'free market' in an East European context is most pressing; concern is expressed that suddenly liberalization of agricultural sectors will have a destructive effect on both farmers and food markets. In Czechoslovakia, first steps have been taken towards the private ownership of land, and markets in both farm inputs and agricultural commodities are being liberalized. Prices will inevitably rise. In Poland, a major influence on agriculture has been reduced levels of inflation, and the liberalization of prices. In Rumania, a law has been passed which is likely to lead to approximately 80% of land passing into private hands. The aim is to establish family farms and agricultural processing and marketing cooperatives.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; family farms; land ownership; structural change

Alfons, H.

Specific problems of the transformation of collective farms into viable market-oriented units. [Probleme der Umwandlung von landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsgenossenschaften in lebensfähige, marktorientierte Einheiten] *Monatsberichte über die Österreichische Landwirtschaft* 39(1992)8: 583-598

This article describes a FAO/ECE-workshop, which is held June 22-26, 1992 in Gödöllő, Hungary. The 46 delegates from 21 countries were divided into two groups to discuss the restructuring of collective farms in Central Europe. Group 1, made up of representatives of cooperative organizations, felt these large farms, transformed into true cooperatives, companies or service cooperatives for farms run by former members, had a continuing place in future agricultural development pointing out that not more than 10% of their members had expressed interest in running a family farm. Group 2, drawn from a wider variety of organizations came to the opposite conclusion that these large farms would be even less able to compete with family farms than in the past and that they should be broken up into family sized units as rapidly as possible.

Keywords: agrarian reform; collective farms; family farms

Alfons, H.

Aspects of agricultural reform in East Central European countries. [Aspekte zur Reform der Landwirtschaft in den ostmitteleuropäischen Ländern] *Monatsberichte über die Österreichische Landwirtschaft* 39(1992)8: 578-582

This is a translation of a paper in English to an FAO/ECE workshop in Hungary in June 1992. At the current stage of the conversion of collective and state farms to viable market oriented family farms, the essential factors, apart from a minimum viable farm size which will vary with local conditions, are legal security of tenure and stable economic conditions. Essential infrastructure will include provision for the supply of farm materials, a marketing network, advisory services and banking and credit facilities and a basic political decision to encourage family farming. The way state and collective farms are likely to be transformed in future in Central Europe and the detailed possibilities for viable part and full time family farms are discussed.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms

Almás, R.; With, N.

Rural futures in an international world: proceedings from the seminar in Trondheim, 17-18 September 1990. Centre for Rural Research: Trondheim, 1991

The future of rural societies in an increasingly global environment was the theme of an international seminar organized by the Centre for Rural Research of University of Trondheim, September 17-18, 1990. This publication contains the papers presented at the seminar. Topics covered include cultural change in Norway; a critique of neo-liberal agricultural policies; the transnationalization of production and consumption of food and fibre, and challenges for future rural research in this area; the socioeconomic reforms in rural Hungary after the democratic election; consideration of how the political revolution in Czechoslovakia has created problems in agriculture and rural areas; recent trends in the EC and GATT, and their consequences for rural Europe; the impact of rural policies on family farming in the EC; the similarities and differences between rural women in north and south America; urbanization and social change in Europe and Norway; and rural development in the US Midwest.

Keywords: policy; rural development; rural society; women

Aslanbeigui, N.; Pressman, S.; Summerfield, G. (eds.)

Women in the age of economic transformation: gender impact of reforms in post-socialist and developing countries. Routledge: London, 1994

The world economy is going through a period of radical change. This is self-evident in post-Socialist Europe with the disappearance of centrally planned economies. However, policies of liberalization and privatization are also sweeping the less developed world. While traditional theory predicts beneficial results from these changes, the practical outcome is less certain. Whatever the overall effect, it is clear that some citizens will pay a higher price than others. This book deals with the impact of structural change on women. Each chapter summarizes the changes that have taken place in a particular economy. This is developed further

by a specific analysis of the effect on women. The authors discuss the evidence of gender bias and reach some telling, if unsurprising, conclusions. It seems that regardless of the type of change involved, women suffer more in the transformation process. The authors conclude that this result is unlikely at be random. Addressing these issues is thus essential if the burden of economic transformation is to be distributed fairly.

Keywords: economy; gender; liberalization; privatization; transformation; women

Blanc, M.

Introduction: family farming in a changing world. *Sociologia Ruralis* 34(1994)4: 279-292

This paper summarizes the main contributions brought to the understanding of family farming in capitalist economies by political economy theory during the 1970s and 1980s. It then presents the main questions that are addressed by the subsequent articles in this collection, emphasizing the challenges faced by family farming in developed capitalist countries: for example, the adoption of sustainable development schemes, and also outlines the contradictions that have arisen as a result of decollectivization in the former socialist countries.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; family labour; comparisons; structural change

Bonanno, A.

European restructuring and changing agricultural policies: rural self-identity and modes of life in late modernity. *Agriculture and Human Values* 10(1993)4: 2-12

This article reviews three general themes pertaining to the transformation of Eastern European agriculture from a command system to a market oriented system. The first theme deals with the diverse character of Eastern European agriculture. In a context in which the agricultures of this region are often considered homogeneous, acknowledgements of the varied dimension of this sector is a key element in both analytical and political terms. The second theme pertains to the 'market'. The historical and theoretical dispute over the role of the 'market' has not only been central in the socio-economic reorganization of Eastern European countries and agricultures but is also a common element shared with the 'West'. The third and final theme refers to the changing social stratification of rural regions. The emergence of new and powerful social groups and the demise of others represent fundamental aspects in the understanding of possible trajectories for development.

Keywords: agricultural policy; democracy; labour; rural cultures

Bucher, J.; Charkiewicz, E.

Women and environment in Central en Eastern Europe: stories and ways of working for change: 10th East-West consultation, Lipnik nad Becnou, Czech Republic, October 28-30, 1993. Milieukontakt Oost-Europa: Amsterdam, 1993

The paper describes the results of the consultation, in which people from all over Eastern Europe who are interested in differentiating women's points of

view on environmental issues were together. Environmental or green movements are presented in the different papers, by women from Poland, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia, etc.

Keywords: environmental protection; rural tourism; women

Cifric, I.

The sociocultural aspects of renewal and development. [Sociokulturni aspekti obnove i razvitka sela] *Sociologija Sela* 30(1992)115/116: 1-6

In the form of theses, several principles are set out as a basis from which rural settlements and rural areas can be renewed. Renewal must be regarded within the context of sustainable development, i.e. the rural settlement of the future must be seen as one which will make maximum use of new technology, sources of energy, introduce changes to achieve the desired structure of the family farm, and preserve the environment. All these are preconditions for the demographic renewal of rural areas. Changes in the structure of work and functions in rural settlements and family farms also demand rational changes in the morphology of the farm and rural settlements. Renewal involves many legal alterations too, for example, modifications in the spatial plans of settlements and regions. All these changes and the renewal itself must respect the specific regional cultural features of the area in question.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; environmental protection; family farms; rural development

Csaki, C.; Lerman, Z.

Land reform and farm sector restructuring in the former socialist countries in Europe. *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 21(1994)3/4: 553-576

Land reform in former socialist countries is proceeding along the dual track of restitution to former owners and distribution to users. Privatization of land is accompanied by restructuring of large-scale farm enterprises, where all the production assets and facilities accumulated during the collectivist era. Despite an impressive growth in the number of private farmers and the complete dismantling of collectives in some countries, farmers are not rushing to establish independent farms on private land. The majority prefer to remain in some sort of a collective, where they can combine the benefits of private production with the supportive framework of a larger cooperative organization. The farming structure is developing toward a mixture of small family farms, larger multi-family or commercial units, and looser cooperatives and farmers' associations emerging from large-scale socialized farms.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; land reform; private farms; structural change

Csaki, C.; Lerman, Z.

Land reform and the future role of cooperatives in agriculture in the former socialist countries in Europe. In: Csaki, C. (ed.) *Agricultural cooperatives in transition*. Westview Press: Boulder, 1993: 3-19

The process of private farm development in the former socialist countries is taking a course which seems to be different from the original expectations of many Western observers. Farmers are not rushing to leave the large-scale socialized structures and establish independent farms on private land. Instead, the large-scale farms are reorganizing into associations of smaller productive subdivisions owned by team members which continue to rely on cooperative supply, marketing, and financial services provided by the central farm structures. The new independent farmers are also forming cooperative organizations to help them overcome the difficulties caused by non-existence of input and product markets. The farming structure is developing toward private production, both on family farms and in multi-family enterprises, which may be supported by nets of service cooperatives.

Keywords: agrarian reform; cooperatives; land reform

Engel, J.R.; Engel, J.G.

Ethics of environment and development: global challenge, international response.
Belhaven Press: London, 1990

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, opened the 1988 World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere with the call for 'a new holistic ethic in which economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand around the world'. Brundtland was speaking not only for herself but for the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development which in its 1987 report, *Our common future*, concluded that human survival and well-being could depend on success in elevating sustainable development to a global ethic. The last 30 years has seen the worldwide public expression of a felt need for a new way of life that is both socially and environmentally good. The growing concern for ethics in world conservation and development can be traced back to the founding of the United Nations in 1945 when the prevailing belief was that the nations of the world would cooperate to found a new international economic and social order on principles of justice and human rights. Attempts have been made to sustain this belief ever since. The present publication seeks to provide an overview of the contemporary moral challenge of sustainable development and the similarities and differences in its interpretation by ethicists throughout the world. The emerging picture indicates that persons in diverse cultures are seeking critically and constructively to answer Brundtland's call for a new holistic global ethic. Divided into two sections, the initial discussion focuses on the global challenge dealing with such issues as environment, technology and ethics, and development ethics and ecological wisdom. The second part deals with international responses from Western Europe and North America, Eastern Europe and the USSR, South and Central America, Africa and the Middle East, and Asia. The concluding chapter deals with the experience of women.

Keywords: development; policy; economy; environmental protection; sustainability; women

Fuller, A.M.

Family farming: lessons for Eastern Europe. Iowa State University: Ames, 1993: 15-18 (Baltic Report Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development, no. 93-BR9)

The current trends in west European family farms are described on the basis of Arkleton Trust research. Three types of family farm are distinguished: engagers, fully committing family resources to commercial farming; medium sized stable units neither expanding nor reducing their enterprise size and disengages, farms actively reducing their farming activities. Most farm families had at least one member engaged in off-farm activities, and pluriactivity was an increasing feature in farm families. The lessons to be learned for East European farms from these trends are discussed.

Keywords: employment; family farms; trends

Holzner, B.

Research on gender issues and agrarian change in East-Central and Eastern European countries: some preliminary impressions. *VENA Journal* 7(1995)1: 12-17

This article sketches agrarian transformation in East-Central and Eastern European countries and scrutinizes the literature about rural gender issues. It shows that the combined theme -focus on gender and agrarian change- is a difficult undertaking as only a few studies are available. Most studies either discuss gender issues but not in an agrarian context, or agrarian transformation is discussed without addressing gender topics. This difficulty is due to the lack of or inadequate statistics, the specific use of concepts, and the lack of an analytical framework. Nevertheless, some gender issues can be inferred from the information available. The article ends with a call for micro-level studies.

Keywords: agrarian reform; gender; statistics; structural change

Kahne, H.; Giele, J. (eds.)

Women's work and women's lives: the continuing struggle worldwide. Westview: Boulder, 1992

10 papers focus on women's paid work and its relationship to education, family life, and the larger social, economic, and political contexts within 10 different regions in the world. Includes 2 opening essays considering the fundamental similarities across nations in the general factors that influence women's work roles and general status. Contributions explore women in the economies of sub-saharan Africa; development and changing gender roles in Latin America and Caribbean; women, employment, and social change in the Middle East and North Africa; women and work in Communist and post-communist Central and Eastern Europe; the interaction of women's work and family roles in the former USSR; women's labour market experience in the 2 Germanies; politics, progress and compromise - women's work and lives in HGB; women's central place in the family and marginal place in the work force in Japanese society; women and the welfare state in the Nordic countries; and

work-family policies in the USA. Also includes a cross-national comparison of women's status and roles.

Keywords: family; labour; labour market; women; women's roles

Kovach, I.; Blanc, M.

Privatization and family farms in Central and Eastern Europe. *Sociologia Ruralis* 34(1994)4: 369-382

In the former socialist countries the primary objectives of the privatization of agriculture are the establishment of family farms, and improvement of their production conditions. The ideological and political significance of the family farm is comparable with the large-scale collectivization of the previous political period. As a result of the varied conditions and possibilities, the transfer of previously collectivized land and state run farms shows striking differences between countries, but in the main, privatization is a slow process which has produced an ambiguous legal and economic situation, creating uncertainty for the private farms. The last part of the paper describes the changes in social structure as a result of agricultural privatization. It is suggested that family farms will become stronger, but not the sole form of agricultural production. Some of the cooperatives and state farms may continue to exist on the basis of new statutes, while it is expected that half of agricultural production will be produced by part time farmers.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural production; family farms; privatization

Leon, Y.

European agriculture in search of new strategies: Proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the European Association of Agricultural Economists, held in The Hague, Netherlands, 3-7 September 1990. *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 18(1991)3/4: 281-521

This issue of the *European Review of Agricultural Economics* contains the proceedings of the VIth European Congress of Agricultural Economics which was held in the Hague, Netherlands, September 3-7, 1990. Its theme was 'European agriculture in search of new strategies'. The papers covered five main areas: (i) international challenges to European agriculture; (ii) agriculture and agribusiness; adaptations to economic and technical changes; (iii) economic developments in Eastern Europe (Hungary, USSR); (iv) new strategies at the farm level; and (v) new strategies in agricultural and rural policies. Many of the papers deal with family farms, studied in the context of strategic management as well as from the point of view of adaptation strategies. Concerning farm level and microeconomic approaches, others tackle the introduction of information theory in strategic management of the farm. Collectively the papers address the issue of relating new strategies to the integration of different European economies, thus enabling them to grow and make efficient use of both natural and human resources.

Keywords: agricultural policy; economy; family farms; innovation

Lorenz, G.; Cécora, J.; Lošták, M.

Rural households' non-market production and social networks in three European countries with differing institutional backgrounds: survey results for Western Germany, the Czech Republic, and Poland. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context: resources, income and allocation in urban and rural, in farm and nonfarm households*. FAA: Bonn, 1993: 299-314 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

The study casts some light on the importance of household participation in 'informal' activity in terms of its frequency and contribution to their economic well-being. A particular feature of this study that it identifies and, whenever possible, explains differences in household economic behaviour with respect to their participation in 'informal' labour and consumer markets not only as a function of national specificities, but also as the result of 'market' or 'command economy' contexts.

Keywords: attitudes; economics; households; labour

Prosterman, R.L.; Temple, M.N.; Hanstead, T.M.

Agrarian reform and grassroots development: ten case studies. Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder, 1990

This book examines land tenure patterns and considers the prospects for reforms in different countries in Asia, Latin and Central America, the USSR and Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary) and Southern Africa. The purpose of the study is to make recommendations to the leaders of the international development aid community, US policy makers and leaders and farmers of each country studied. Landless labour, whether agricultural labour on large plantations in Latin America and South Africa or small tenant farmers in Asia, forms a large share of the agricultural population and its low productivity and purchasing power drags down the growth of economies as a whole. In some cases, for example Brazil, the conflict and violence resulting from landlessness can be damaging to the environment. Land reform, defined as the transfer of agricultural holdings to landless tenants or labourers who actually till the soil, is seen as the most direct and effective way of addressing such problems. Through the creation of a broad-based ownership, the long term investment required for increased agricultural production and economic development, can be brought about. As illustrated in the case of Mexico, however, such redistribution of assets has to be accompanied by complementary programmes, aimed at developing credit, extension, infrastructure, human capital formation, and a supportive policy environment. The effectiveness of conventionally accepted solutions like trickle-down is disproved by the case of Kerala State, India, where a highly politicized agrarian system characterized by militant but non-violent grassroots mobilization has led to the success of land reform despite poor economic performance at the national level. Impediments to land reform range from traditional systems of social relations (as in Bangladesh) to political and racial attitudes (as in South Africa). Each country must implement a policy which is

specific to its needs. There is reason to believe, however, that household farming systems which have resulted from reforms like decollectivization in China and redistribution in Zimbabwe show signs of promising economic potential.

Keywords: family farms; land reform; policy

Report of the fifth session of the Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 2-5 October, 1990. FAO: Rome, 1990

The Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development held its 5th session in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on 2-5 October 1990, and was attended by delegations from 16 countries of the European region, as well as representatives from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. This document details the opening and closing of the session and adoption of the agenda. It then presents summaries of discussions which took place during the two parts of the session. Part One reviewed the Activities of the Working Party during the past decade (from its inception in 1980). It included an evaluation of the strategic objectives of the Working Party and the activities of its action plan. It also reviewed on-going activities and indicated a focus for the future within FAO's policy. It provided for inputs from the Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division of FAO, Women in Development and from the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on future cooperation between ECE and the Working Party. Part Two dealt with the theme of the session: social and economic factors in rural development. This theme was developed through the presentation of five papers on four main topics related to the theme: (1) the potential of entrepreneurship to create incomes and new jobs for rural women and families; (2) leadership as a factor in community economic development; (3) future development in agricultural training; (4) focus for rural development in Eastern Europe. This was followed by organized workshop discussions on issues relating to each topic. The document also reports: recommendations; requests for assistance; country reports; statements; and the study tour. Appendices list participants and include the speech of the Czech Deputy Minister of National Economy, the agenda and outlines of Working Party activities, as well as country report guidelines.

Keywords: farm families; households; rural development; women

Rose, R.; Tikhomirov, E.

Household food supply in Eastern Europe. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context: resources, income and allocation in urban and rural, in farm and nonfarm households*. FAA: Bonn, 1993: 109-122 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

The authors set out a conceptual framework that demonstrates the radically different ways in which societies can produce and distribute food; modern market system is only one of the four alternatives. They demonstrate empirically that East European societies today have a 'de-differentiated' system

of food production, in which the activities of non-farm as well as farm households are important and a large amount of food production is carried on in cities rather than in rural areas. Empirical evidence in support of these conclusions is drawn from representative sample surveys conducted in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russian cities in between June 1991 and February 1992.

Keywords: family labour; food production; labour; time allocation

Shmelev, G.; Zavyalov, S.

The development of family farming in East European countries. [Razvitie individual'no-semeinykh form v sel'skom khozyaistve vostochnoevropskikh stran] *Ekonomicheskie Nauki* (1990)11: 47-51

The advantage of the family farm over the large farm is that it makes better use of production factors. This is expressed primarily in more intensive forms of production but also in higher labour productivity. For East European countries where land is scarce, the expansion or development of family farms is proposed. Even today existing family farms provide an over-proportionally high share of farm production. This effect could be increased by permitting or encouraging family farms.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural production; family farms; structural change

Wädekin, K.E.

The agricultural sector in Southeast Europe in transition. [Die Agrarwirtschaft Südosteuropas im Wandel] *Südosteuropa Aktuell* (1992)13: 9-18

The changes taking place in the agricultural sector and the future trading relationships with German enterprises are discussed. The author discusses the different initial conditions in the former socialist countries and the similar problems they face of falling demand and potential surpluses in the food sector, price and cost pressures, privatization through family farms and by other methods, and the importance of the general economic framework for successful transformation.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; structural change

2.2 East-Central Europe

Czechoslovakia, Czechia, Slovakia

Blažek, K.

The opinions of farm workers in Czechoslovakia on medical care. [K názorům pracovníků zemědělských podniků v České Republice na zdravotní péči] *Sociologie Zemědělství* 26(1990)1: 43-51

A survey of selected farm workers from all regions of Czechoslovakia was carried out in 1986/87 with regard to their opinions on health problems and medical care in agriculture. Of the 248 persons surveyed, 138 were male and 110 female; 70.6% worked on cooperative farms and 29.4% on state farms; and 63.3% lived in parishes with less than 1000 inhabitants. Living and working conditions, household equipment and the employers' provisions with regard to work safety were investigated. The location, distance from farm, and accessibility of health care provisions in terms of doctors and hospitals/surgeries, as well as the preventative measures taken to avoid injury at work, were also evaluated.

Keywords: attitudes; farm workers; health; men; women

Blažek, K.

Ways of reducing absences from work in the food sector. [Cesty ke snižování pracovní neschopnosti v ZPoK] *Zemědělská Ekonomika* 35(1989)7: 581-588

Absence from work due to illness or injury in Czechoslovakia's food industry is higher in the farm sector than the national average. Frequent absences from work are most common for women. Reasons identified include: unfavourable working conditions; laborious, highly intensive work; and low levels of technology.

Keywords: food industry; health; women; working conditions

Buchta, S.

Living conditions of women in agriculture. [Životné podmienky žien pracujúcich v poľnohospodárstve] *Sociologie Zemedelstvi* 26(1990)1: 23-31

According to empirical investigations carried out in Czechoslovakia in 1989, women engaged in agriculture are not generally satisfied with the social infrastructure of rural areas but remain strongly bound to their place of residence. Of those surveyed, most women were engaged in homeplot activities. Coupled with housework, their work load was high. Passive forms of leisure activities were preferred and labour saving devices for the home were common.

Keywords: households; living standards; rural society; women

Hron, J.; Slaby, A.

Model project of a family farm with an agrotourism enterprise. [Modelový projekt rodinné farmy s kombinovanou podnikateľskou orientáciou na agroturistiku]

22 East-Central Europe

Koudelka, F.

Village traditions and their current transition to a new society. [Tradice vesnice a její dnešní přechod do nové společnosti] *Sociologie Venkova a Zemědělství* 28(1992)2: 103-113

In recent years there has been a considerable move back to the countryside in Czechoslovakia both because of dissatisfaction with urban quality of life and because of the growth of second homes. About one third of the population now lives in rural areas. Population structure is similar to that in towns apart from having a higher proportion of elderly and having part of the population working in agriculture. As well as being influenced by urban incomers traditional rural ways of life are being affected by the continuing transformation of agriculture, especially the transformation of collective farms and the creation of family farms and other types of private farm enterprise. These changes are likely to be accompanied by changes in housing back to separate farmsteads and by changes in social and family relationships, in religious attitudes and in women's roles; these are discussed.

Keywords: demography; family farms; life style; social change; villages

Kraus, J.; Doucha, T.; Sokol, Z.

Agricultural reform and transformation in the Czech Republic. In: *Policy and institutional reform in Central European agriculture*. Aldershot: Avebury, 1994: 107-133 (LICOS Studies on the Transitions in Central and Eastern Europe, vol.1) The situation of Czech agriculture in its last pre-reform year, the basic principles of change agreed in 1990 and their implementation in 1991/92, as well as the situation in 1993 after the separation from Slovakia, are described. In 1989 some 1024 (average 2577 ha) agricultural cooperatives cultivated 67.7% of the farm area; by 1993 this had fallen to 1233 (average 1788 ha) cooperatives farming 58% of land; the 3205 family farms (average 4 ha) which had farmed only 0.4% of land had increased to 17 245 (average 27 ha) which now cultivated 12% of land. The methods and considerable problems of privatization are explained. The removal of state subsidies and price liberalization led to soaring retail prices which mainly benefited the still non-reformed monopolistic wholesale sector. Consumption fell and agriculture, faced with much higher input prices and only slightly higher product prices, became increasingly indebted and unprofitable. Policies are being prepared to deal with the completion of privatization, the provision of farm credit, farming and the environment and an improved system of government intervention.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; agricultural structure

Majerová, V.

Reconstitution of private farm family households in the Czech republic. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context: resource income and allocation in urban and rural, in farm and nonfarm households*. FAA: Bonn, 1993: 100-108 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

Since 1989 property rights and regulations for private enterprises are changed. 5-7% of the agricultural labour force would try self-employment in farming. To obtain a picture of present-day private farmers, a sample of 712 private farmers is interviewed (average 47 years; higher education; a greater share of farmers came from outside agriculture, as heirs of appropriated land) It showed that 87% worked as farm operators are men, and 13% women. Only 1/3 of both spouses cooperate (29% full-time, 5-6% part-time). 32% of the spouses have income from non-agriculture. Harvesting is often commissioned to state or collective farms (40%) and to private enterprises (9%).

Keywords: family labour; history; households; labour; labour force; men; privatization; women

Majerová, V.

Working conditions of women in socialist agriculture. [Pracovní podmínky žen v socialistickém zemědělství] *Zemědělská Ekonomika* 35(1989)7: 571-580

The working conditions of women on Czechoslovakia's farms are examined with special attention paid to professional women, the working environment and health risks. Proposals for improvement are presented.

Keywords: farm workers; health; women; working conditions

Mosný, D.

Economic projections for agribusiness under free market conditions and privatization. [Ekonomické projektovanie agropodnikania v trhovej ekonomike pre procesy privatizácie] *Zemědělská Ekonomika* 38(1992)1/2: 31-42

The transformation of Czechoslovakia's agribusiness to private business operating under free market conditions is discussed. Organizational forms, production structure, investment requirement, government support, output and returns are forecast. Similar predictions are made for family farms.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agribusiness; family farms; private farms; structural change

Pevetz, W.

The Czechoslovakian economic and agricultural reform. [Die tschechoslowakische Wirtschafts- und Agrarreform] *Monatsberichte über die Österreichische Landwirtschaft* 39(1992)3: 201-204

The paper is based on discussions held during a visit to the Prague Institute of Agricultural Economics. An inventory of agricultural policy measures to be brought into force by June 1992 has been drawn up. There are also intensive discussions on the organization of a truly independent local government system which will affect the rural areas. The agricultural reform must first of all deal with state and collective farms, returning land to those with valid claims and members who wish to farm independently, then privatizing remaining state farms while transforming the remaining collectives into 'new' cooperatives. The various stages in these processes are outlined. There is so far not much enthusiasm for setting up family farms and only about 1,000 are likely to be created, not all of

which are likely to be viable. All types of farms are, however, in a difficult position, short of modern equipment and inputs. Ecologically there is an urgent need for extensification of production.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; attitudes; family farms; land reform

Pourová, M.

Women in agriculture under market conditions. [Zeny v trznych podmínkách zemědělství] *Sborník Prací-Provozně Ekonomické Fakulty, Vysoká Škola Zemědělská v Praze* (1992)35: 86-95

Czechoslovakia has a very high employment rate for women as their earnings are needed to maintain family living standards. A 1991 survey shows 76% motivated by need for money and only about 1% concerned about self development or being part of a group. The transformation of the agricultural system is likely to lead to high unemployment rates for rural women and alternative possibilities are considered. Very few show any interest in private farming. Possibilities favoured include rural tourism, book-keeping, business management, food production and retailing, catering, hairdressing, tailoring and other services. Retraining requirements are discussed.

Keywords: attitudes; employment; farm workers; structural change; women

Schimmerling, H.

Agriculture in the Czechoslovakian Federal Republic in the adjustment process to a new framework of conditions. [Die Landwirtschaft der Tschechoslowakischen Föderativen Republik im Anpassungsprozeß an neue Rahmenbedingungen] *Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft* 7(1990)3: 341-352

The lack of any clear picture of the future organization of Czechoslovakian agriculture is stressed. Some four-fifths of those with a claim to land ownership no longer work on the land and expect to lease it and receive rent in future. Surveys of those actually working on the land suggest conditions are not at present suitable for setting up family farms because of ownership conditions, lack of finance, housing or family structure. Land workers are more concerned to obtain ownership of 1-2 ha and for increased family self sufficiency, while working on a larger farm. This is considered more likely to provide economic security than running a larger farm on their own account. Steps which need to be taken include: (1) passing a law allowing all those dispossessed after 24.2.1948 to regain their land; (2) those who want to farm their own land should have their physical capital restored; (3) all other landowners should be given long-term bonds by the state; (4) landowners should have a free choice of: (a) farming themselves; (b) leasing out their land; (c) selling their land to a Czechoslovakian farmer; or (d) leaving the land fallow, when it would be subject to a land tax based on its quality. Remaining land should be left to those at present farming it for a fixed period (say 10 years); and (5) equal economic, political and social conditions should be created for private, cooperative, limited company and other possible types of farm. For a transitional period private farms

should be given some economic precedence because of their difficult initial conditions.

Keywords: agricultural policy; family farms; land ownership; land reform; structural change

Schimmerling, H.

Agricultural development in Czechoslovakia: prospects after the 1989 revolution. *Food Policy*, 16(1991)3: 187-195

Nationalization and collectivization of Czechoslovak agriculture took place on Stalinist lines and led to violent changes to the agrarian land structure. Following recent political changes and democratic reconstruction of agricultural cooperatives it is assumed that a substantial part of the membership of cooperatives will remain. The restoration of the private sector in the form of family farming will proceed slowly and can take place only after the creation of corresponding financial, material and social conditions. The future of country villages will be closely connected with the progressive privatization of agriculture, crafts and services.

Keywords: cooperatives; family farms; structural change

Zavřel, V.

Problems, prospects and future of family farms in Czechoslovakian agriculture. [Problematika, možnosti a budoucnost rodinných farem v československém zemědělství] *Zemědělská Ekonomika* 38(1992)1/2: 105-114

Ownership reforms and farm privatization in Czechoslovakia will lead to an agricultural structure which ranges from family farms to large-scale agroindustrial combinations. Though an important form of farming in the EC, family farms, if they are to operate efficiently in Czechoslovakia, must be of a certain size and have the optimum production structure to survive. Forming a family farm requires much capital: in Czechoslovakia, 100% subsidies will be necessary to start up. Once up and running, it will be hard for such farms to survive, given current producer prices. As a result, if family farms are to prosper in Czechoslovakia, state subsidies will be necessary.

Keywords: agricultural policy; agricultural structure; family farms

Ex-German Democratic Republic (Eastern Germany)

Alvensleben, R. von

Problems of (ex)-GDR agriculture. [Probleme der DDR-Landwirtschaft] *Wirtschaftsdienst Hamburg* 70(1990)8: 406-410

The problems of structural change and ownership arising in the former GDR in its transition to a market economy and membership of the EC are discussed. After a brief history of land reforms and collectivization carried out in the past 45 years, the paper examines problems of returning land to former

owners, of collective farms selling their land at well below its market value, and of the danger of misallocation of resources in compensating former owners. The long-term viability of production cooperatives and new family farms and the adjustment problems they face are examined.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; land ownership; land tenure; structural change

Aust, D.

First all-German support plan. [Erstes gesamtdeutsches Förderungskonzept] *Gärtnerbörse und Gartenwelt* 91(1991)5: 216

From 1991 all the support measures available in Germany under joint (Federal and Länder) measures for agricultural structure and coastal protection now apply in the five new East German Länder. The principles of the measures for helping full time family farms and for improving market structures are outlined. Apart from the continuing public support to production cooperatives (LPG), which are not separately dealt with, these measures should assist with the adjustment problems in the ex-GDR.

Keywords: adjustment; agrarian reform; cooperatives; family farms; regulations

Fink, M.

Employment situation of women in rural areas of the new German Länder: "A miracle has to come, to find another job". [Beschäftigung Situation von Frauen im ländlichen Raum der neuen Bundesländer: "Es müßte ein Wunder geschehen, wenn man nochmals Arbeit findet"] *Berichte über Landwirtschaft* 72(1994)2: 212-228

The drastic decrease in the number of jobs in Eastern Germany, a result of transition from a planned to a social market economy has had an especially strong effect on employment for the rural population. Women formerly engaged in agriculture form a particular problem group. In this paper, the gender effects of labour market policies are analyzed in two regions: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Brandenburg.

Keywords: employment; gender; labour market; structural change

Fink, M.; Grajewski, R.; Siebert, R.

Rural women in East Germany. In: Symes, D.; Jansen, A.J. (eds.) *Agricultural restructuring and rural change in Europe*. Wageningen Sociologische Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 282-295

The transformation from a planned economy to a social market economy in East Germany is going along with a drastic reduction of jobs. Although in the former GDR women had almost completely integrated into working life, men and women started to the transition process from different positions. In spite of the ideologically-founded assumption of equality, the high rate of female employment in the former GDR primarily resulted from economic necessity. Even in the former GDR women's subordinate position in working life had not fundamentally changed. Patriarchal structures continued to exist, from which followed,

especially for women, negative consequences concerning their position in the labour market. Facts on this are presented in this paper.

Keywords: agrarian reform; employment; gender; labour market; structural change; women

Harsche, E.; Schlitz, S.

German unity: out with the model of the 'small family farm'. [Die Deutsche Einheit: das Aus für das Leitbild 'bauerlicher Familienbetrieb'] *Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft* 6(1989)3: 361-365

After 40 years of large-scale organization, there are very few people working in GDR agriculture with either the experience or the capital to run a family farm. It seems more likely that the large collective (LPG) will be privatized as some form of share-holding company paying rent to its owners and paying wages to its workers. German agricultural policy will have to get away from its stereotyped preoccupation with a family farm structure and take account of the different types of development likely to be appropriate for the five new Länder after the political unification of the GDR and GFR.

Keywords: agricultural policy; collectivization; family farms; structural change

Henrichsmeyer, W.

The effects of the integration of East Germany on the CAP: first calculations and indications. In: Kelch, D.R. (ed.) *EC 1992 implications for world food and agricultural trade: proceedings of the conference on the EC in 1992 held in Washington, 19-20 November 1990*. Institute for Agricultural Policy: Bonn, 1991: 187-194 (Staff Report: Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, no. AGES 9133)

The five East German Länder bring to the newly unified Germany some of the largest farms in Europe. Much of that agricultural sector, however, lacks current technology and is populated by too many individuals who do not have the skills, financial means, or inclination to be self-employed entrepreneurs. The future composition of the East German farm sector will probably include not only family farms but also various types of corporations and cooperatives that will be among the largest farms in the western world. The starting points for restructuring that sector will include reducing the labour force by retraining and early retirement programmes, modernizing technology by offering investment subsidies, improving product quality to become competitive in domestic and foreign food markets, and retiring marginal agricultural land through set-aside programmes.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; family farms; labour force; structural change; training

Inheteven, H.

The woman farmer and her garden: to a sociology of horticulture. [Die Landfrau und ihr Garten: zur Soziologie der Hortikultur] *Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie* 42(1994)1: 41-58

Keywords: horticulture; women

Kiechle, I.

Measures to reconstruct and organize the GDR agricultural markets. [Maßnahmen zur Sanierung und Ordnung der DDR-Agrarmärkte] *Bulletin Presse und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung*(1990)108: 1148-1151

The application to the former GDR of EC intervention arrangements, export restitutions and set aside and quota regulations to reduce production are outlined. The problems of restructuring farms and reducing employment in agriculture are discussed. The harmonization of labelling and quality regulations in the EC is described. Finally the very important role of voluntary cooperative associations in enabling small family farms to compete in agricultural markets is explained.

Keywords: family farms; marketing; regulations; structural change

Niebuer, W.

The socio-structural change of the family in Germany and its meaning for women in agriculture. [Der soziostrukturelle Wandel der Familie in Deutschland und seine Bedeutung für Frauen in der Landwirtschaft] *Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft* 11(1994)1: 3-57

This article describes the on-going discussion on family farms. The meaning of family farms has changed. Described are the differences to be seen at family farms in rural areas, and if those differences will be a structural development.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; farm families; women

Niebuer-Suchanek, V.

The health of the woman farmer. [Die Gesundheit der Landfrau] In: *Frauen in der Landwirtschaft: ein kommentiertes Quellen- und Materialverzeichnis*. Leiber: Witzenhausen, 1988: 87-106

Introduction to health and illness of women farmers as well as the relation of the farm labour of women and their health in the German Democratic Republic.

Keywords: farm workers; health; labour; women

Opfermann, K.

The situation of agriculture in the GDR: the example of an agricultural production cooperative in the Eichsfeld. [Die Situation der Landwirtschaft in der DDR: eine LPG im Eichsfeld als Beispiel] *Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft* 7(1990)2: 191-200

The problems facing an individual production cooperative (LPG) in the

former are listed: its size and consequent high transport costs; the impossibility of disposing of the slurries from large intensive livestock enterprises without over manuring the land and damaging water supplies; outstanding debts to be serviced on the buildings for some of these enterprises which should be shut down; workers with no strong attachment to the land or animals and discouraged by low pay; out of date and often unsuitable farm machinery. The historical development of this situation in the GDR is outlined and comparisons are made with developments in the GFR. Finally possibilities of future development through the breakdown of large farms to manageable units, revival of family farms, inputs of capital from the west and privatization of production are discussed.

Keywords: agricultural development; collectives; cooperatives; family farms; structural change

Pongratz, H.

Cultural tradition and social change in agriculture. *Sociologia Ruralis* 30(1990)1: 5-17

The relationships between cultural traditions and modernization processes in agriculture are discussed, taking as a starting point the continued existence of peasant traditions such as orientation towards the farm and the traditional work ethic in a Western industrialized country like the GFR. The paper describes examples of farming adaptation strategies and discusses rural sociological interpretations of them. Various theories are presented that substantiate the generally underestimated capacity for change in traditional peasant culture. As an alternative to the conventional modernization strategies, which have also led to a state of crisis in the most advanced agricultural systems of the USA and the USSR, a combination of traditional and modern cultural elements is proposed. It is an attempt to demonstrate prospects for self-reliant development of agriculture. The structural conflicts between family farms and the economic and political institutions which surround them are an obstacle to this solution.

Keywords: agricultural development; cultural values; peasantry; social change

Priebe, H.

A clear warning for GDR factory farms. [Deutliche Warnung für DDR-Agrarfabriken] *Förderungsdienst* 39(1991)2: 58-60

The development of post-war agriculture in the GDR and GFR is compared. In neither case has it been satisfactory. In the West, high subsidies have led to surpluses and too many small farms. In the East, farms of an average of 5,000 ha have created transport, management and ecological problems. The change from GDR to EC prices has made it necessary for the collective and state farms to make large reductions in their labour forces. The prospects for rapid structural reform in the East are considered slight. Suggestions are made for gradual steps to create smaller, mixed farm units which would be less damaging environmentally. A start might be made by enlarging private plots. Rural employment opportunities could also be created through rebuilding Eastern road networks and in other non farm sectors. West German farmers need not fear

competition from the East while both regions operate under the same price and market system; rather they should provide a warning of the ecological and economic problems of very large farms and encourage the retention of a family farm system.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural development; agricultural policy; environmental protection; family farms; large farms

Rohde, G.

Problems of agricultural and land law on the occasion of the unification of Germany. [Probleme des Agrar- und Bodenrechts anlässlich der Vereinigung Deutschlands] *Agrarrecht* 20(1990)12: 333-337

The creation of new farm and enterprise structures to build up a market economy in the ex-GDR raises many problems related to land ownership. These include those of converting state combinats, farms and organizations into joint stock companies. The cooperative farms also pose difficulties. While they farm 86% of the farmed area they actually own less than 1%. About 70% of the total land area in the ex-GDR is privately owned. The tenure and ownership of both cooperatives, family farms and of house and land owners needs to be strengthened, together with conditions for selling or letting land. An additional problem arises from the claims of expropriated owners living outside East Germany to property now occupied by East Germans. It is estimated that about 1 million legal claims are at present being prepared. After a general discussion of these questions, particular attention is given to the tenure relations of cooperative farms with their land owning members and with third party owners; the sale of state-owned land to cooperatives, their members or others; and to tenure conditions for setting up family farms.

Keywords: cooperatives; family farms; land ownership; land tenure; legislation

Rudolph, H.; Appelbaum, E.; Maier, F.

Beyond socialism: the uncertain prospects for East German women in a unified Germany. In: Aslanbeigui, N.; Pressman, S.; Summerfield, G. (eds.) *Women in the age on economic transformation: gender impacts of reforms in post-socialist and developing countries*. Routledge: London, 1994: 11-26

Women have experienced greater unemployment than men after reunification. Similarly, women have fared worse in gaining access to public-work jobs. Many of the new jobs offered are located in W-Germany, involving long commuting. This puts women in a disadvantage because of their higher child-rearing responsibilities than men. In addition, many social programmes that provided benefits to East German female workers (e.g. paid maternity leaves and available, affordable child care) do not exist in reunified Germany. This hinders women to find employment.

Keywords: child care; employment; women

Vonderach, G.

Family farms in change. [Bäuerliche Familienwirtschaft im Wandel] *Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft* 10(1993)3: 317-334

The article described what changes occur to the family farm. Economic, social and legal aspects are taken in account. A dairy farm is taken as an example. Special attention is given to the position of farm women.

Keywords: agrarian reform; dairy; family farms; women

Weber, A.

Continuous adjustment of family farms versus socialist structural transformation: the case of German agriculture. *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture* 30(1991)4: 311-320

The division of Germany led to the development of two different agrarian structures. Eastern Germany's traditional agrarian structure was the subject of a socialist transformation policy. Large-scale collective farms became established throughout. In the western part of Germany family farms continued to prevail and adjust to market economic conditions. In the pre-war period, the factor endowment of agriculture was, in general, more favourable in Eastern Germany. The largest structural difference between the two parts now lies primarily in the increased number of workers per farm in Eastern Germany and a comparatively lower productivity. The paper develops eight hypotheses as to why the socialist transformation from small family farms to large socialist farms had disadvantageous effects. The establishment of large farms was accompanied by a systematically built-in bias of arbitrarily pricing factors and products at producer and consumer levels. The prices lost their function of economically rationing the available resources. There is already evidence that the arbitrarily established large farms will not survive under market economic conditions.

Keywords: agricultural structure; economy; family farms; large farms

Hungary

Agocs, P.; Agocs, S.

"The change was but an unfulfilled promise": agriculture and the rural population in post-communist Hungary. *East European Politics and Societies* 8(1994)1: 32-57

The essay describes the conditions faced by the rural population of Hungary during the three-year period beginning in 1990, when free elections, held for the first time in forty-some years, introduced a democratic political system and brought hopes of improvement in the lives of the villagers. It reports the debate among Hungarians about the recent past, the present, and the future of rural Hungary.

Keywords: attitudes; family farms; ideology; rural population; structural change

Balogh, A.; Memholczer, G.; Szajko, P.

Some important determining factors of the new farm structure determined by changes in property ownership. [A tulajdonváltással kialakuló új birtokstruktúrát meghatározó fontosabb tényezők] Agrárgazdasági Kutató és Informatikai Intézet: Budapest, 1993

Changes in the types of property ownership in Hungary related to the farm sector are investigated with regard to the impact on land use and farm structures, the privatization of state property and cooperatives, compensation issues, and the development of family farms.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; land ownership; structural change

Barta, B.; Miltenyi, K.

Domestic work and agricultural productivity. [Háztartási munka és produktivitas] *Demografia* 32(1989)1/2: 102-107

A comparison is made between the work of females engaged in homeplot production, household duties and wage employment in the rural areas of Zambia and Hungary. The importance of their contribution to agricultural production and household food supply is highlighted.

Keywords: agricultural production; comparisons; domestic work; employment; private plots; women

Burger, A.

Housekeeping of small-scale agricultural producers. [A mezogazdasági kistermelők háztartása] *Gazdalkodás* 33(1989)10: 23-33

The connection is identified between small-scale agricultural production and household budgets. Changes in this relationship are traced since World War II in Hungary and comparisons made between developed and developing countries and in socialist countries. The importance of private production, in particular in animal husbandry and horticulture in Hungary is outlined; the work of women in both the home and on the agricultural plot is highlighted. Data indicates that much of the income generated by homeplot production is used to buy time-saving devices for the home.

Keywords: animal husbandry; comparisons; household budgets; horticulture; labour; private plots; small farms; women

Cseres, Z.

Remarks on the concepts of family farm, family farming, small scale production, and part time farming. [Megjegyzések a családi gazdaság, családi gazdalkodás, kistermelés, részmunkaidős gazdaság fogalmához] *Gazdalkodás* 35(1991)12: 55-68

The various forms and definitions of small scale agricultural production in Hungary are discussed.

Keywords: classification; family farms; part time farming; small farms

Csete, L.

Situation and development of the independent family, and part-time farms in Hungary. [Az onallo csaladi es reszfoglalkozasu gazdalkodas helyzete es fejlodes Magyarorszagon] *Gazdalkodas* 34(1990)4: 13-27

Based on data from interviews with 124 family and part time farmers in Hungary in 1989, it is argued that these farms are not satisfactorily equipped: only 7 of the 52 independent family farms had a tractor. An average area of 1.2 ha was supplemented with 3.1 ha of leased land. The main enterprise was livestock with pig numbers averaging 80 and cattle 20. Costs and returns indicate a modest profit level. Part time farmers were those supplementing their income from non-farm employment or work on the larger farms. Those working on the larger farms as well as their own plots had the highest income levels. In general, concern was expressed over their future and the market conditions for products.

Keywords: animal husbandry; attitudes; employment; family farms; income; part time farming

Csete, L.; Barcza, G.

Who will be the owners of the land? [Kie lesz a fold?] [S.n.]: Budapest, 1990

Information is provided on the legal aspects of land ownership, family farming, small scale agriculture and the land market in Hungary.

Keywords: family farms; land ownership; legislation; small farms

Dancshazy, K.

On the past and future of private farming. [A magangazdalkodas multjarol es jovojarol] *Gazdalkodas* 34(1990)5: 50-54

The family farm is a complex unit of material and human inputs. A natural division of labour, mutual dependence, management control, and regular work together form a strong bond. Family education and training are important with regard to work quality, independence, creativity and responsibility. In Hungary, the importance of family farms is now being acknowledged and its place in the future of agriculture and society recognized. The economic advantages of family farms are outlined and a framework is proposed to ensure the future of such farms.

Keywords: family farms; labour; private farms; trends

Fehér, A.; Balint, D.

Development of family farming in Northern Hungary. [A csaladi gazdalkodas kialakulasa Eszak-Magyarorszagon] *Gazdalkodas* 35(1991)7/8: 53-62

Using data from a survey of 43 families in northern Hungary, the development of family farming in this relatively underdeveloped region is traced. Successful transition to this form of farming will depend on the macroeconomic environment, regional factors such as increasing unemployment, and the liquidation of unprofitable large farms, the employment of other members of the family, the size of farm, and the marketing opportunities that are available.

Keywords: agricultural development; family farms; structural change

Floris, I.

The effect of small-scale agricultural production on rural households. [A mezogazdasagi kistermeles hatasa a falusi haztartosokra] *Gazdalkodas* 34(1990)12: 21-25

The importance of small-scale agricultural production and marketing with regard to the income of rural households in Hungary is examined. In future this type of production is likely to (i) be carried out within a framework set-up by the nearest large farm; (ii) be concentrated on labour-intensive products; (iii) incorporate farm tourism; or (iv) develop into a family farm of 30-50 ha with modern methods of farming on owned or leased land.

Keywords: agricultural production; family farms; households; income; marketing; small farms; trends

Gockler, L.

Internal changes for large-scale agricultural units. [Belso vallalkozasok a mezogazdasagi nagyuzemekben] *Mezogazdasagi Technika* 31(1990)12: 2-3

The radical political changes that have taken place in Hungary over the period 1989-90 have had an impact on the agricultural structure. No definite trends have yet emerged but possibilities are that: (1) the large scale traditional farms may continue but on a cooperative basis and with greater individual risk but higher returns; (2) large farms may be split into separate enterprises, individually managed and owned; or (3) small farms will predominate. If such changes do occur, it is argued that they must be gradual, with time allowed to undertake research and training in the legal, financial and tax changes that are necessary under such circumstances. Accelerating the transformation process is unjustified on both social and economic grounds.

Keywords: agricultural development; large farms; policy; small farms; structural change

Graaf, M. van der

Women and the transition of Hungarian agriculture. *VENA Journal* 7(1995)1: 18-21

After the political changes of 1989, Hungarian agriculture was subjected to a radical restructuring. The transition was aimed at creating a market-oriented agriculture based on private property. This paper addresses the main characteristics of this transition process and its implication for the position of women. It starts with a short overview of agriculture under the communist regime and the main lines of present changes in agriculture. Then women's role in agriculture before and after the transition is discussed. The paper ends with a case illustrating the present situation of women on private farms.

Keywords: agrarian reform; private farms; transformation; women's roles

Halasz, P.

The role of small scale production in village life. [A mezogazdasagi kistermeles szerepe a falvak eletében] *Falu* 5(1989)4: 82-88

In addition to Hungary's 1,5 million small farmers, a further 700,000 work on homeplots. In recent years, specialization, concentration and modernization have led to larger farms and a decrease in the number of smaller farmers, in particular, livestock producers. Reasons for this change include: a decrease in the number of cooperative farm members, migration from the smallest villages; constraints on small scale production in urban areas; homeplot sizes in newly developed settlements which are too small for specialized livestock production; the division of labour; and growing role for small producers in labour intensive enterprises. An agricultural input to rural schools should be considered to provide education on specialized farming and small farm business management.

Keywords: animal husbandry; division of labour; education; small farms; trends

Halasz, P.; Kovacs, J.; Sebestyen, K.

The current position of and future for small scale agricultural production. [A kistermeles helyzeterol es jovojerol] *Agrargazdasagi Kutato Intezet* (1990)10

A survey was conducted of 700 small scale agricultural producers from 19 villages in Hungary with respect to their current situation and future prospects. The sample contained higher levels of younger, well educated and intensive farmers than the national average. In general, the sample was characterized by a lack of access to land and machinery. Many of the middle-aged households specialized in livestock production. Links with the large farms, consumer cooperative and private sector services accounted for 85% of their production input purchases. Production systems and the food industry did not feature in their set up, and the small scale producers stressed the importance of their linkages to the large farms as an example of the efficient division of labour and use of resources. As regards prospects, 67% are hoping to continue farming under the market economy; 10% expect to dissolve production; and the remainder are unsure. Of the 10% expecting to cease production these were in the main, specialized pig fatteners. The future of small scale farming depends on a stable economic climate, access to credit and a secure market. Many producers would join marketing cooperatives but would not break their ties with the large farms. An increase in private farming will depend on changes in the general economic climate.

Keywords: animal husbandry; attitudes; economics; households; small farms

Harcza, I.

Small-scale farming, informal cooperation and the household economy in Hungary. *Sociologia Ruralis* 33(1993)1: 105-108

Despite all expectations and contrary to the traditional rules of economic rationality, small-scale farming in Hungary has witnessed a continuing increase in recent years. To understand the nature of small-scale farming in Hungary and the likely impacts of reprivatization, it is necessary to examine the structural characteristics of the households involved, the role of informal cooperation and the financial strategies deployed. This paper presents an analysis based on the

findings of surveys undertaken among households in the northern, Transdanubian and Great Plains regions of Hungary in 1986/87.

Keywords: cooperation; household budgets; households; labour exchange; management; small farms

Kapronczai, I.; Tomka, D.J.

Relations of interest between small- and large-scale agricultural concerns with special regard to structural changes. *Hungarian Agricultural Research* 1(1992)2: 13-15

The organizational structure of Hungarian agriculture has been characterized by bipolarity (large and small farms) developed under the old social and economic system, but it is expected that due to social and economic transformation, more middle-sized farms will come into existence. The transformation, however, is not likely to be quick. The relationship between small and large farms has been characterized by a certain symbiosis; a division of labour developed, increasing efficiency, whereby the large farms utilized their fixed assets while the small farms did the same with their labour force. Comparisons are made of the 1991 costs, prices and incomes of three crop enterprises (potatoes, tomatoes, wine grapes) and three livestock enterprises (milk, pigs, chickens) on integrated, productive small farms and on large scale farms. The data are presented as indices of the value of small farms as a percentage of large scale farms. The traditional cooperation which existed between large and small farms is declining. An important issue to be faced is whether competitiveness and efficiency, or breadwinning capacity is more important in the case of small farms. Against this background attention now needs to be given to new forms of cooperation.

Keywords: agricultural structure; animal husbandry; cooperation; crops; large farms; small farms; structural change

Katona, I.

The viticultural enterprise of Kiskunhalas state farm. [Predprinimatel'stvo v proizvodstve vinograda v goskhoze 'Kishkunkhalash'] *Mezhdunarodnyi Agropromyshlennyi Zhurnal* (1991)2: 2-4

Since 1981, the 10,000 ha Kiskunhalas state farm in Hungary has progressively privatized its viticulture. The area under wine grapes was allocated in parcels to worker families who cultivated them on their own account, the land itself remaining in state ownership. In 1990, these families were issued with ownership certificates which could be redeemed against a share of the former state farm under the forthcoming privatization. With these shares and additional rented lands, independent family farms should be built up. The possibility of creating closer cooperation in the form of a limited company among these newly set up family farms is considered.

Keywords: family farms; land ownership; structural change; viticulture

Kocsondi, J.; Rendek, L.

Possibilities for small scale agricultural production. [A kistermeles eselyei] *Falu* 6(1990)2/3: 120-124

Research on 30 years of farming by 55 homeplot farms in Hungary indicates that large farms (cooperative and state) need to be maintained if homeplots are to survive. The present integrated nature of production and close collaboration between the small and large farms is based on a rational division of labour. This is illustrated by data from a specialized cooperative farm in the Balaton region.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperation; division of labour; private plots

Kolvach, I.

Rediscovering small-scale enterprise in rural Hungary. In: Whatmore, S.; Lowe, P.; Marsden, T. (eds.) *Rural enterprise shifting perspectives on small-scale production*. David Fulton Publishers Ltd.: London, 1991: 78-96 (Critical perspectives on rural change series, no. 3)

In the dramatically changing Hungarian society of the 1980s small enterprises represent one of the elements that appear deeply different from the essential redistribution-based features of the Stalinist and post Stalinist economic and social structures. The revival of autonomous and family enterprises has proved to be especially strong and effective in rural society. The chapter attempts to describe the revival of those enterprise modes and forms that have made Hungary different from other countries in Eastern Europe, and have led to important changes in society, power and politics. The discussion of the revival of rural small enterprises begins with an interpretation of notions of 'rural' and 'enterprise'. In Hungary, (and in other Eastern European countries) agriculture still represents the greatest opportunities for autonomous forms of production and private enterprise. The contemporary pattern of large and small scale agricultural production is the outcome of the socialization of the agrarian sector, begun in 1947-48, and reaching its peak between 1959 and 1963, when 97% of peasants, who had until then been working on their own, were organized into Kolkhoz-type cooperatives. Despite this, the role of small-scale farming and household-based food production had still not been eliminated by the early 1960s. During the 1970s the proportion of small scale farmers producing for sale rose three-fold. There have been three basic forms of part-time farming throughout the 1980s: (a) self provisioning; (b) traditional, peasant type; and (c) farmer-type, entrepreneurial. The characteristics of each of these forms is described.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; part time farming; small farms; structural change; trends

Kovacs, T.

Reclaiming nationalized land in Hungary. *Sociologia Ruralis* 33(1993)1: 96-99

The motivation to reclaim land depends not only on family background and previous work experience but also upon the current economic situation and the future aspirations. The deterioration of agriculture and the proposals for

property reform will have markedly different effects on the traditional private farmers and the newer entrepreneurial farmers. The market position of these groups may also change. Until now the market proved more favourable to the entrepreneurial farmers but the uncertain economic future may hold more advantages for the traditional private farmer. What is undoubtedly true is that real prospects for the renewal of agriculture can only be expected after the emergence of a new generation capable of integrating the modernization of agricultural technology with a clear business strategy. About 80,000 women who are not entitled to a pension, either because not members of a cooperatives or refusal to join, who lived as housewives, claimed land. 'They look to improve their living standards by reclaiming their property rights with a view to selling or leasing the land to active farmers. They have less confidence in the value of the compensation bond than in the value of their own property.'

Keywords: attitudes; elderly; inheritance; land ownership; self reliance; structural change; women

Mocsary, J.

On the question of land. [A foldkerdesrol] *Valosag* 33(1990)4: 26-32

The problems of land distribution in Hungary are outlined. These include: reconstruction of the private sector; compensation of the original land owners who are now members of cooperatives and workers on state farms; the problems of agricultural cooperatives (taxes, poor profitability); and the output of small, family farms which does not cover the food needs of the country but is profitable when integrated with the running of the large farms which provide inputs and technology. Whilst new forms of cooperation may prove successful, the large farms should not be disbanded since they provide food processing, service and industrial enterprises to complement their agricultural production. Moves to a larger, small-scale private farm sector will require capital investment, new machines, and training of farm workers. Whilst employment may improve in some rural areas, the agricultural population in general still declines. Careful consideration must therefore be given to any land redistribution policy before it is introduced.

Keywords: family farms; land ownership; policy; small farms; structural change

New possibilities in a vocational form of education. [A konvertalhato szakkepzettseg uj lehetosege] *Falu* 5(1989)4: 102-104

Growing rural unemployment has led the Ministry for Agriculture and Food in Hungary to devise an experimental educational course for agricultural high school graduates. The course covers small scale farming, business management, home economics and a tourism component to provide a broad area of knowledge and enhance the possibility of finding jobs in rural villages. It is also hoped that a foundation can be made for rural tourism exploitation in those areas with no history of recreational development.

Keywords: education; employment; rural tourism; small farms

Oros, I.

Main social and economic data on villages and agriculture. [A falu es a mezogazdasag fobb tarsadalmi es gazdasagi jelzozszamai] Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal: Budapest, 1994

This reference book includes data on the demography, education, employment, households, income, consumption, social mobility, migration and time allocation of Hungary's rural population. Agricultural statistics are also presented for the period 1948-1990 on land area, crop production, horticulture, vine growing, livestock, and cooperative farming.

Keywords: agricultural situation; production; rural population; statistics

Polk, P.

'Laissez-faire' without a net. *Ceres Rome* 26(1994)3: 32-35

This paper examines developments in Eastern and Central Europe since 1990, particularly that of enacting legislation providing for the restructuring of state and cooperative farms and creating conditions for the privatization of the agricultural sector as a whole. The philosophy guiding the Hungarian government has three components: (1) destroy the old structure; (2) assume market economy conditions already exist; and (3) let the people do what they can. Yet, because of the 'wage-earner mentality', most people in Central Europe seem to want to be told what to do. This means that relatively few members have left the security of the cooperatives to take up private farming. Lack of capital to create and support new production structures may mean that cooperatives in Slovakia remain intact, albeit with significant changes. Lessons from the West may be contradictory; thus FAO and the EU differ on the collective versus family farm debate, but some informed observers think that Hungary and its neighbours may come up with a new, effective model from which Western countries can learn.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; cooperatives; family farms

Prugberger, T.

Cooperative transformation and land ownership system. [Szovetkezetatalakitas es földtulajdonrendszer] *Borsodi Szemle* 35(1990)2: 62-71

The different forms of cooperation and distribution of labour between homeplot producers and large farms in Hungary are outlined. The role of cooperative farms in the future is seen as one of coordinating small scale production and providing purchasing, marketing, advisory, and mechanization services. Such a role will require land and property ownership reform, raising social, ethical and legal problems, possible solutions to which are briefly discussed.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; family farms; land ownership; large farms; policy

Redclift, M.R.

An imminent transition: problems of production cooperatives in Hungarian agriculture. *Food Policy* 14(1989)2: 119-128

Hungary's production cooperatives have sometimes been looked upon as the 'acceptable', if unorthodox, face of communism. In recent years the largest cooperatives have developed as microcosms of the food system, largely through combining specialized agricultural production with vertical integration of the processing and input industries within the cooperative itself. Changes in the role of household producers, together with a much greater role for market forces in Hungary's economy, have placed the cooperatives' future in dispute. Under Hungary's own perestroika they may yet become the acceptable face of capitalism.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; economy; family farms; households

Repassy, H.

Farm women's interests in agricultural and rural development. In: Burg, M. van der; Endevelde, M. (eds.) *Women on family farms: gender research, EC policies and new perspectives*. Circle for Rural European Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 91-97

Hungary is in transition. Many enterprises and cooperatives go bankrupt and unemployment is rapidly increasing. Of the 180 thousand members of the previous cooperatives many formed new ones. Only 2 percent started to farm on their own because of the bad financial infrastructure. In 1991, there were about 700 thousand people working in agriculture, of which one third were women. Compared to other working women and to men working in agriculture, their situation is worse, especially for women over forty. Hungarian rural households are used to farm part-time, irrespective whether man or woman or both are employed elsewhere. Most of the market-oriented small private farms are managed by industrial workers; one out of six by a woman who generally works the farm part-time next to her full-time job. Only one third of these farms are full-time farms of which one out of eight is managed by a woman. It is to be expected that men, having lost their job, will quickly take over the farm management. Meanwhile, the political influence of women is decreasing, probably as a consequence of having no organization or movement for women's interests for over 40 years. Women were seen as a central economic and formal political factor, but not as a group to have a self-organized, self-helping and representing structure. Therefore, the new Association of Hungarian Women started to set up farm working-groups and a programme for rural farm women.

Keywords: agricultural development; employment; gender; private farms; rural development; women

Repassy, H.

Changing gender roles in Hungarian agriculture. In: Darque, M.B.; Gasson, R. (eds.) *Women in agriculture: a selection of papers presented as a workshop at the World Congress for Rural Sociology held in Bologna, Italy, in July 1988*. Pergamon: Oxford, 1991: 23-29 (*Journal of Rural Studies* 7(1991)1/2)

The paper first provides a brief overview of the most important changes

in Hungarian agriculture during the 20th century, concentrating on changes in land ownership. The following part describes the impact of the overall socio-economic changes on female employment. It goes on to analyze factors affecting the position of women in large-scale farming, pointing out differences between men and women in education, training, employment and status. Following the growing attraction of employment in agriculture, increasing numbers of young women have been pushed out of farming. The paper concludes with an analysis of women's role in private, small-scale farming. The trend towards increasing market orientation and interests seems to be reducing the role of women in decision making, despite their major role in day-to-day farm work. The analysis emphasizes the disadvantageous situation of women vis-a-vis men.

Keywords: decision making; division of labour; employment; family farms; labour; land ownership; men; women

Soltesz, A.

What depends on the integration of homeplot farming? [Mennyi mulik a haztaji integracion?] *Allami Gazdasag* 23(1990)4: 22

Efficient small-scale agricultural production in Hungary depends on large farms which provide the land, machinery and services missing on small farms. Whilst the additional income from homeplots makes an important contribution to living conditions in rural regions, integration can benefit both partners. The managerial ability of the large farm will, however, determine the quality and intensity of small-scale production, but integration forms an important part of the future of the farm sector.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperation; large farms; private plots

Spéder, Z.

Non-market household production and support by social networks in Hungarian socialism. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context: resources, income and allocation in urban and rural, in farm and nonfarm households*. FAA: Bonn, 1993: 187-198 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

This paper explains the logic involved in non-market activity within and among private (family) households in Hungarian socialism and illustrates its importance for household material welfare. The paper begins by describing the socio-economic context of resource distribution within Hungarian society. Then it focuses on selected aspects of domestic production and network support and ends with observations on trends between the beginning of the 1960s and the end of the 1980s.

Keywords: economics; family farms; households; living standards; trends; women

Symes, D.

Agrarian reform and the restructuring of rural society in Hungary. *Journal of Rural Studies* 9(1993)3: 291-298

Agrarian reform in Central and Eastern Europe prompts some important

questions relating to the continuing interdependence of urban and rural society. In Hungary, a substantial volume of worker-peasant commuter movements has created important bridges between the rural and urban economies; moreover, the ancillary household plot has become a key feature permeating all sections of the economy and an important means of raising household incomes and participating in the consumption society for both urban and rural populations. The paper explores the issues surrounding the privatization of land and the future of the large scale cooperative enterprises in Hungary where, to date, the expected transformation of agricultural production structures has been far from complete. Threats of massive redundancies in both the agricultural and industrial employment sectors, particularly affecting the 'worker peasant' raise questions about the future stability of rural society and the security of rural living standards.

Keywords: agrarian reform; private plots; rural society; rural urban relations; structural change

Szakal, F.; Illes, C.B.

Problems and prospects of redirecting Hungarian agriculture towards sustainable development. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 27(1993)2/4: 223-229

Two years after the start of changing the political system in Hungary, the discussions on the need for a transition in agriculture, and especially on the future prospects of agriculture, have still not ended. Experts, researchers and members of several interest groups related to agriculture still uphold extremely different opinions about the causes of the present crisis, and about the direction of future development. Questions concerning the present situation and the future of Hungarian agriculture can be answered only if the problems are looked at from a broader perspective. First of all, the time-span of analysis should be expanded into both the past and the future. The present situation can be better understood if it is considered as a stage in a long-term development process. On the other hand, to speak about sustainability without looking into the future is meaningless. The application of a system theory can help to explain the need for the disintegration or decentralization of the structure of the agricultural system. If sustainable development is preferred, viable family farms have to play a dominant role in the new structure, even if at present there are no favourable conditions for them. Broadening the perspective of analysis is also required to include the state and development of the national economy, the directions of expected changes of internal relations and external markets, including the time and effects of membership of the EU, expected sociological and demographic trends in Hungarian society, the complex relationships of agriculture to regional development and to the environment as a whole, and the possible or required non-food and non-agricultural use of land and other natural resources.

Keywords: agricultural development; agricultural structure; family farms

Taganyi, Z.

The constraints to private farming as a rural social policy. [A magangazdalkodás kenyszere mint falusi szocialpolitika] MTA Tarsadalmi Konfliktusok Kutató Központja: Budapest, 1992: 33-41

With the end of compulsory employment on cooperative farms, increasing unemployment among Hungary's rural population has arisen. With no alternative to agricultural employment in these areas, private farms have been formed. These tend to concentrate on labour intensive farming, e.g. sheep and tobacco. However, units are small and have to work with unsuitable machinery so that profitability is restricted. As a result, small farmers are tending to produce traditionally and for own consumption.

Keywords: employment; small farms; private farms

Takacs, I.

Buying habits of small scale agricultural producers in County Hajdu Bihar. [A mezogazdasági kistermelők vásárlási szokásai Hajdu-Bihar megyében] *Kereskedelmi Szemle* 31(1990)6: 59-60

Using data on household expenditure from 642 small farms in 17 settlements in Hajdu Bihar, Hungary, the paper states that only 10% of farms regularly save money. Small farms are combatting inflation by working longer hours. This is affecting their family life, health, child care and leisure time. Agricultural prices are also influential in that incentives to increase production are lacking; consumers are not always able to buy the food products they desire because of problems in supply.

Keywords: family farms; farm income; household budgets; living standards

Toth, A.E.

Integrated relationships between large farms and small scale production. [Die Integrationsbeziehungen zwischen landwirtschaftlichen Großbetrieben und der Kleinproduktion] *Internationale Agrarindustrie Zeitschrift* (1989)3: 194-196

Hungarian agricultural policy has favoured large-scale production and tended to neglect the development of the small, part time family farms. While the large farms are chiefly concerned to maximize their returns, the small producers are more economical with resources, can make a more flexible contribution to labour and food supply and can use land and equipment not suitable for large scale exploitation. The type of family contract arrangement which will provide the small producers with the necessary resources to make an effective contribution, and the duties of the large and small farms in such contracts under Hungarian conditions are discussed.

Keywords: cooperation; family farms; large farms; part time farming

Toth, J.

Small scale agricultural producers (in Hungary) and their social and cultural development. [A kistermelők és művelődés] *Falu* 6(1990)2/3: 136-145

Keywords: cultural development; peasantry; small farms; social development

Toth, L.

Enterprise structure, incentives and markets in agriculture. [A vállalkozási struktúra, az erdekeltseg es a piac a mezogazdasagban] *Gazdalkodas* 34(1990)8: 1-9

The agricultural structure developing under Hungary's market policy is examined. Private, family farms; small farms run independently but linked to large farms; collective farming run on a profit-linked waged basis; and joint enterprises, associations or unions, etc., are described. Support for entrepreneurial activities and a freeing of the monopolies both upstream and downstream of agriculture are recommended.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; large farms; structural change

Poland

Barańska, Z.

Employment in private farms with vegetable production. *Acta Horticulturae* (1988)223: 131-134

Employment levels for outdoor vegetable production in Poland is high. Based on a survey of 44 small farms growing vegetables in 1986 and 1987, family and hired labour input is examined. Family labour permanently employed on the farm proved the most important with the greatest contribution in hours being over 3,000 man hours per annum.

Keywords: family labour; labour allocation; small farms; vegetables

Bomke, A.; Wójcik, J.; Kutkowska, B.

Change in Polish agriculture: building from strength. *Journal of Sustainable Agriculture* 4(1994)4: 5-19

The conversion of the Polish economy from a communist system to one which has more emphasis on market forces is necessitating change in Polish agriculture. The objective of this paper is to discuss sustainability in addition to efficiency and equity as a measure of successful agricultural development. In fact, the large, if modestly productive, land base of Poland is managed by family farmers. These farmers already practice many techniques characteristic of sustainable agriculture, including integration of livestock with crop production and crop rotations with legumes. It is critical to see these as strengths upon which to build a new farm economy. Dramatic and often painful changes are occurring in Polish agriculture as the economy of Poland goes through the transition from a communist system to one with more emphasis on market forces. For many reasons, changes in the structure of Polish agriculture are inevitable. These include inequities between rural and urban incomes partly resulting from small farm sizes, low prices for farm products, and the lack of a strong agricultural infrastructure, e.g., supply, services, processing and sales. Relatively low crop yields per ha also imply a lack of production efficiency compared to Western

Europe as well as other Eastern European countries. The predominance of small, private family farms is the most important and unique feature of Polish agriculture. The small average farm size may be inadequate to ensure a satisfactory standard of living for Poland's future farmers; however, the development of food policies to guide the transition from the communist era should recognize and nurture the inherent strengths of the Polish agricultural community. The paper discusses the concepts of equity and efficiency with special reference to the human and biophysical resources available to Polish agriculture and suggests, in addition to equity and efficiency, a third measure of successful agricultural development, that of sustainability.

Keywords: agricultural development; agricultural structure; efficiency; family farms; sustainability

Ciborska, E.

The University of the Rural Family. [Wsztechnica Rodziny Wiejskiej] *Wiś Współczesna* 31(1987)12: 145-149

The 'University of the Rural Family' is the name given to the programme of educational, cultural and sociological instruction and teaching initiated by Poland's Union of Rural Youth in the 1980s. The programme is directed at the rural population through local lectures, group discussions, press coverage, textbooks, radio and television. It aims to instruct the younger generations in good home management, farm economics, the use of available literature and courses, and the importance of the rural family unit. There are 11 areas of instruction covering personal, sociological, cultural and economic aspects of rural household life. An overview is given here of the programme's development since 1983, and the use of Polish television to transmit the ideals and practical advice inherent in the rural family programme structure.

Keywords: education; farm families; mass media; rural population; youth

Czartoszewska, M.

Educating agricultural staff: prospects and constraints. [Kształcenie kadr dla potrzeb rolnictwa: perspektywy i ograniczenia] *Wiś Współczesna* 31(1987)8: 131-139

This paper summarizes ideas presented at an agricultural education conference near Warsaw in April 1987. Three major discussion points raised are: agricultural schools, adult education, and training of managers and agricultural staff. The analysis concentrates on the first two areas. The objective is to underline the importance of continued agricultural education for working farmers, and the establishment of an institutional structure to this end. Agricultural schooling is considered in terms of: financing current learning systems and new advances; modernizing teaching methods and creating higher qualifications for farmers; early establishment of students' plans and policy formulation to encourage future agriculturalists; necessary changes in the school curriculum and environmental education; and further training for agricultural teachers. The importance of adult education is analyzed in view of the need for the

modernization of adult training schemes, practical courses in new farm techniques and ecological development, joint classes for students and farmers, and the need for women and teenage farm workers to be trained. Education in peasant culture is necessary, as is the development of an effective national university structure for adult agricultural education.

Keywords: education; farm workers; women

Dąbrowski, P.H

Agricultural and rural development in Poland: an historical approach. [Evolución agraria y rural en Polonia: una aproximación histórica] *Agricultura y Sociedad* (1992)63: 67-93

The present state of Polish agriculture and the prevailing mood in rural areas reveals the enormous impact of the post-war period, with no traces remaining of an earlier past. The first part of the paper recalls pre-war Polish agriculture, generally of little importance except in the west of the country. Despite the poverty of the (partly illiterate) rural population community life and cooperative and political movements were profuse and pluralist. The progress that took place was paralysed by the 1939-45 war which caused enormous human and material loss. The second part gives details of family farming policies developed over more than 40 years by the authoritarian State, aimed at integrating family holdings into the socialist economy in line with the Soviet model, and developing food production, despite the superiority of the private sector in comparison with State or collective farms (as shown by net agricultural production per unit area). In the 1970s and 1980s, fear of social disturbances led central authorities to set relatively low food prices and to support agricultural prices. Before 1989, family farms, whose existence was always threatened, were better equipped and had guaranteed markets due to food shortages. The third part describes the difficulty Polish agriculture is having in recognizing the need to change to a market economy after the experience that ended in 1989. The need is to reject the legacy of an almost entirely nationalized and centralized economy in permanent crisis and with an enormous external debt. The claims made to the government by Rural Solidarity are based on this legacy. The independent agricultural trade unions can play an invaluable role in forging closer links with Europe, which is bound to cause profound changes in Polish agriculture. Poland's old and rich rural traditions could be enormously helpful in this undertaking.

Keywords: agricultural policy; economics; family farms; history

Dankowska, M.

The difficult lives of women on farms. [Trudne życie kobiety w gospodarstwie rolnym] *Wiś Współczesna* 33(1989)3: 140-143

Women in Poland do not want to live in rural areas, and young women do not want to marry farmers. This is the picture painted of Polish women in the 1980s. There appear to be stark differences between living conditions for women in rural and urban society. Available statistics are commented on, to determine if they corroborate this belief. Aspects of rural women's lives given consideration

include: their attitudes to marriage; their household responsibilities; working conditions and recreation; and levels of satisfaction with living standards and family life. Rural living conditions on farms are recognized to be very difficult, although it is concluded that the belief that urban society offers an easier option is in fact a myth. The difficulties experienced by rural women are not specifically women's problems but arise from the socioeconomic circumstances in which they must live.

Keywords: farm families; living standards; rural urban relations; women

Dębniewska, M.; Strzałkowska, C.

Turnover of land held by the State Land Fund in the Olsztyn province during 1985-90. [Obrót gruntami PFZ w woj. olsztyńskim w latach 1985-1990] *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olsstenensis, Oeconomica* (1993)28: 37-47

The Olsztyn province, in northern Poland, has among the largest State Land Fund (PFZ) resources country-wide, representing 4% of arable land. Before 1980, most of such land was taken over by State farms, but from 1981 transfer was mainly to the private sector, peaking in 1982. Most land transfers to the PFZ until 1989 were from underpopulated, underdeveloped districts in the north, by farmers seeking pensions in return, with increased relinquishment in 1987/88. After 1989, however, the economic situation of public-sector agriculture deteriorated and the greatest transfer to the PFZ was from such farms. Land was increasingly taken over (principally leasehold) by private farmers enlarging their holdings, though some land continued to be transferred to public-sector enterprises. Overall, there was a reduction of PFZ-administered land by around 14,800 ha. The number of new holdings created, of which 60% were from PFZ reserves, exceeded that of farms liquidated, the predominant size of new holdings being 2-5 ha. This is seen as evidence less of economic recovery than of land acquisition as a 'safety net', given reduced non-agricultural employment opportunities. This trend towards creation of small holdings may have a negative effect on agrarian structure overall.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; farm size; land ownership; land tenure; private farms; small farms; structural change

Dietl, J.; Gregor, B.

Farmers' attitudes to production. [Podstawy produkcyjne rolników] *Więś Współczesna* 33(1989)5: 103-110

Investigations carried out in Poland during 1984-87 observed farmers' attitudes towards agricultural production and the factors and motives moulding these attitudes. Farmers' views are thus presented in relation to production adjustments, in line with the move towards intensification, and innovation adoption in the farm sector. Of the farmers questioned, 42% intended to increase production levels; 4% planned to decrease output; and 50% intended to maintain current production rates. Among the small farms surveyed, 18% planned production increases, yet for large farms this figure was 54%. Younger farmers revealed more expansionist strategies. Managers with more professional

Gorlach, K.

Family farms in post-communist Poland: from repressive tolerance to oppressive freedom. In: Symes, D; Jansen, J. (eds.) *Agricultural restructuring and rural change in Europe*. Wageningen Sociologische Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 128-135

The paper discusses some basic elements of the transition process taking place on family farms in Poland as it moves from a communist system to a market economy and political democracy.

Keywords: agricultural policy; attitudes; family farms; farm size

Grotowska-Leder, J.

Conditions for child development amongst rural families. [Warunki wychowawcze rodziny wiejskiej] *Wieś Współczesna* 31(1987)7: 89-99

On the basis of 55 interviews conducted between 1981-85 in the Polish commune of Widawa, Sieradzim voivodship, some tentative conclusions are drawn about the influence of the rural environment on a child's development. Particular emphasis was placed on the influence of parents and immediate family. The sample population comprised mainly families of 4-5 members. Almost one sixth of families had 6+ members. Around 25% of the families could be classified as worker-peasants for whom agriculture was a secondary activity. The level of education of parents was generally elementary. Almost all children had their own allotted space for play and sleep. Over 50% had their own bedrooms. Children were found to be adequately nourished and kept clean. Few parents, however, organized a summer holiday for their children, with 75% remaining at home. Children were involved in work on the farm. Almost 50% spent at least one hour per day on farm work and some children worked more than four hours. In their free time children were most likely to watch television. Only 25% spent leisure time reading books. The way children in rural areas spent their free time did not vary much from trends in urban areas. Teachers generally felt that parents were only involved when there was trouble, or at parent-teacher evenings. Almost 75% of mothers never involved themselves with their child's school work. Families where only some of a child's needs were attended to regularly formed the majority.

Keywords: children; family labour; farm families; social development; women

Gulbicka, B.

Investment by individual farms during the crisis period: a study on the basis of farm accounts. [Reprodukcja w indywidualnych gospodarstwach chłopskich w okresie kryzysu: na podstawie wyników rachunkowości rolnej] *Zagadnienia Ekonomiki Rolnej* 1(1986)192: 91-99

Historical analysis of the economic situation of private farms in Poland shows that investment has always been considered important. Generally growth in income leads to a growth in investment and when incomes fall investment tends to fall, but at a greater rate than income. The incomes of peasant farmers underwent dramatic changes during Poland's economic crisis. This can be

illustrated by the fact that gross output of agriculture, very low in 1980, grew by 8.1% in 1981, then fell by 4.8% in 1982. This was followed by a further 4.7% increase in 1983 and a 6.8% increase in 1984. The changes in value of output were mainly caused by changes in the price of agricultural produce. Farm incomes saw a marked improvement in 1981, and for the first time achieved parity with the industrial sector. In 1980/81 the profits made by farmers per ha of land grew by zł29,005 (at constant 1982 prices), in 1981/82 they fell by zł23,260, and fell again by zł5,124 in 1982/83, increasing by zł1,663 in 1983/84. During the economic crisis the pattern of investment did not follow that which had been established in previous years. The level of investment in fixed assets per farm averaged zł18,400 in 1980, zł33,400 in 1981, zł20,400 in 1982, zł28,100 in 1983 and zł20,400 in 1984. Investment tended to be in farm machinery rather than farm buildings. The crisis conditions which were accompanied by a shortage of consumer goods saw an increased level of savings by the small farm household mainly as a result of what could be termed 'forced savings'.

Keywords: economy; family farms; income; investment; living standards; private farms

Halamska, M.

Dimensions of the functional transformation of family farming under market conditions in Poland. [Les cadres de la mutation fonctionnelle de l'exploitation familiale sous la contrainte du marché en Pologne] *Economie Rurale: La fin du collectivisme agricole à l'est une nouvelle donnée pour l'Europe* (1993)214/215: 71-75

The paper examines the origins of current difficulties generated within family farms in Poland. Factors taken into consideration include: the particular linkages of farms in a collectivized economy, spatial organization, organizational peculiarities, and the homogenization of farms. Family farms in Poland have now become symbiotic partners with the collective sector.

Keywords: family farms; structural change

Halamska, M.

The family farm holding in Polish and French societies. [Gospodarstwo rodzinne w społeczeństwie Polskim i francuskim] *Wiś Współczesna* 34(1990)1/3: 43-53

Polish and French agriculture are based primarily on family farm holdings. Though in the post-war period farms in both countries have functioned in different social and economic systems, which have sometimes had a destructive effect on them, they have survived and adapted effectively to those systems. Two models of integration can be distinguished: in France, positive stimulation, while in Poland, repressive tolerance. In France, there has been a precise vision of agriculture, based on family enterprise stimulated by agricultural credits, subsidies and price support for agricultural produce. In Poland, different ideas prevailed: under the Marxist ideology there was no place for individual farming, and peasants were regarded as a social group destined for extinction. Only large state and cooperative farm enterprises were desirable in the post-war era. However the

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potential changes in these areas. The degree to which part-time farms were integrated with the national economy is considered. The link between the needs of part-time farm households and their motives for increasing agricultural production is assessed. Suggestions are made for improving the economic efficiency of small farms and encouraging farmers to increase the size of their farms, and to specialize. Reasons for leaving farming to work in industry or the service sector are also dealt with.

Keywords: agricultural production; part time farming; small farms; structural change

Kotala, A.; Ostafijczuk, E.

Living standards of families on private farms in the Zarzecze district in relation to employment outside agriculture. [Poziom życia rodzin w indywidualnych gospodarstwach rolnych gminy na tle zaangażowania w pracę pozarolniczą] *Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Rolniczej w Szczecinie, Ekonomia* (1991)20: 101-116

A survey was conducted in 1987 among 54 rural households in the Przemysl province of south-eastern Poland, a region of smallholdings with a substantial number of farmers engaged in non-agricultural employment. In the study area holdings averaged 3.1 ha. There was a close correlation between numbers in a family and its occupational character; the fewer family members, the fewer employed elsewhere. Generally, the households surveyed enjoyed satisfactory living conditions in terms of buildings, installations, and basic household equipment, although access to more sophisticated items was significantly less. Home food production was still considered important, although its role was less vital where non-farm income was available. Farming was not considered to conflict with other employment except where all adult family members were so employed. Dual occupation holders experienced greater difficulty in access to machinery, agrochemicals, and specialist advice. Although most respondents considered farming harder work than other employment, almost half said that if forced to choose they would opt for farming. However, many were not confident in one income source alone, and the indications are that dual occupation holding in the area is likely to remain a long-term pattern.

Keywords: employment; family farms; households; living standards; off farm employment; part time farming

Kowalczyk, I.

Women on family farms in Poland. In: Burg, M. van der; Endevelde, M. (eds.) *Women on family farms: gender research, EC policies and new perspectives*. Circle for Rural European Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 41-45

In Poland about 30 percent of the labour force is working in agriculture, of which 90 percent on their own family farm of 5,6 ha on the average. Under the socialist government family farms had no right to develop. Heavy industry became the main source of work, but many farm families kept on farming for their own support. These mostly feminized farms were later forced to produce for the market needs as well. In the industrialized areas most farms are below the

size of average. In the south, about 27 percent of the farms are run by women of on the average 57 years. Many of these farms, being weak and ineffective, went recently bankrupt. The transfer of private land has not become easier yet. Low-interest credits are needed to set these women free, to improve the parcel structure and to encourage investments in non-agricultural activities. The not industrialized or urbanized regions, especially in the Central-East, had to face depopulation during the last decade. Demographically, these areas have a very high percentage of their labour force working in agriculture, a low level of education, a large share of elder people and a high percentage of single men. An additional non-agricultural economic infrastructure is needed there. To overcome the agricultural and rural crisis the aid of the Government is indispensable, but quoting Seneca: 'a ship that does not know to what harbour it goes, would always have foul winds'.

Keywords: family farms; labour force; women

Kozłowski, C.; Laguna, M.

Changes occurring in private agriculture in the Plock province in 1980-90. [Zmiany zachodzące w rolnictwie indywidualnym województwa płockiego w latach 1980-1990] *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis, Oeconomica* (1993)28: 25-35

Surveys were conducted in 1980 and 1990 among 87 farmers in the Plock province of central Poland, an area with an average holding size of 7.5 ha, and served by a widespread network of agricultural education institutions. All respondents had full secondary or higher education. By 1990 74.5% of respondents had holdings of over 10 ha compared with 67.2% in 1980, and there was an 11.8% increase in holdings over 15 ha. Of these holdings, 89% were inherited and 11% purchased. There was a trend away from livestock production, influenced by uncertainty in that sector. Farms were generally well-equipped. There was a significant involvement of respondents in local and national government and politics. Most lived in smaller villages, often more than 30 km from larger towns, and local infrastructure provision was rather variable. There was a substantial level of migration from country to town, particularly among women, making it increasingly difficult for farmers to find wives. Holdings of 5-7 ha are most vulnerable economically. Education is likely to play an increasingly important role in helping farmers survive, and it is important to maintain the agricultural education network. Development of small rural industries and agricultural services should help to solve problems of migration.

Keywords: agricultural structure; education; migration; policy; private farms; rural communities; women

Kubica, P.; Lewczuk, A.; Szafranek, R.C.

Introducing progress in rural households. [Wprowadzenie postępu w wiejskich gospodarstwach domowych] *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis, Oeconomica* (1990)24: 109-149

The introduction of progress in Polish rural households is examined in 4

studies based for the most part on a sample of 450 households from the Gdansk and Ostrołęka voivodships of Poland in 1987. Issues highlighted are: the work of women in the agricultural and family settings; selected parameters of modernization and progress; model rural households; and the cultural interests and activities of rural women. The total work time of the rural housewife in the farm and home was estimated at an annual average of 11 hours 46 minutes per day. Housework occupied 63.3% of time whereas the remaining 36.8% was devoted to farming activities. Almost all the households owned basic everyday items such as refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, vacuum cleaners, etc. Adoption of innovations increased along with farm size and education of housewives. The evaluation of 45 model households from the region showed that they covered an average 12.7 ha arable land, almost twice the sample average. The average age of housewives was 36.9 years and educational qualifications were greater than the mean. The 450 housewives had an annual average of 4 hours 4 minutes spare time each day. After eating and washing an average 2 hours 32 minutes was left daily and was devoted mainly to passive pastimes such as watching television and talking to family and friends. The average collection of books was 44.4 and on average 3.3 books were read by housewives each year. *Keywords: farm families; households; labour; time allocation; women*

Kuczyński, J.B.

Some problems of the next generation on private farms. [Z problematyki następstwa pokoleń w gospodarstwach chłopskich] *Wiś Współczesna* 31(1987)7: 135-141

The children of peasant families have traditionally helped their parents with farm work. The aim of this study conducted in 1984 amongst 157 helpers on private farms was to determine the quantity and quality of the help provided. The study was limited to young people up to the age of 35. The eldest helpers, average age 26.8 years, were to be found on farms of 10-15 ha. The youngest helpers, average age 24.1 years, were on farms of 15 ha and above. On smaller farms which were less economically viable, children were more likely to have a non-agricultural occupation and hence were not involved in the running of the farm. The level of education of children of peasant families was generally higher than that of their parents. There was a correlation between age and the level of education of young farmers. Those aged 20-25 had the smallest percentage educated to an elementary level only. Furthermore the larger the size of the family farm the higher the level of education attained by the children. On the basis of this study five types of 'helpers' amongst young people in rural areas were defined: (1) Young people pursuing a non-agricultural career. These were mainly the youngest in the samples remaining at home out of financial necessity, but most likely to move to urban areas. They were mainly to be found on farms of less than 7 ha; (2) People aged 25-30 who remained in agriculture because they were unable to find other work. These would probably remain in the long-term. They generally had a low level of education; (3) Those who had made a positive choice to stay in farming. Aged 25-35 they came from larger farms and

had a higher than average level of education; (4) The worker/peasants aged 30-35 who helped with seasonal work; (5) Young women (unmarried) living with parents. Job opportunities in towns means that many will leave unless they marry farmers.

Keywords: family farms; family labour; succession; women; youth

Laguna, M.; Rzeszutek, J.; Szwejkowski, J.

Demographic changes in the frontier areas of Poland's north-eastern voivodships. [Zmiany demograficzne w obszarach przygranicznych województw Polski północno-wschodniej] *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis, Oeconomica* (1991)26: 3-39

The article analyses the demographic changes affecting rural communities in the Polish voivodships of Elbląg, Olsztyn, Suwałki and Białystok during the 1970s and 1980s. The phenomena identified include a high level of rural out-migration, particularly of women, which results in areas of so called 'demographic depression' where the birth rate does not counterbalance population losses due to migration. These factors threaten the economic, and especially the agricultural development of the studied areas. The impact on out-migration due to rural areas being also 'frontier zones' is investigated.

Keywords: migration; rural population; women

Leven, B.

The status of women and Poland's transition to a market economy. In: Aslanbeigui, N.; Pressman, S.; Summerfield, G. (eds.) *Women in the age of economic transformation: gender impacts of reforms in post-socialist and developing countries*. Routledge: London, 1994

Discrimination against women continues in Poland during the 1990s. Less clear is whether institutionalized gender bias will decrease in the newly emerging Polish society. Income disparities seem to disappear between the sexes, albeit in the context of a nation-wide decline in standards of living. Political participation of women has declined, and women have so far failed to develop political organizations or issues.

Keywords: income; politics; women's status

Małysz, F.

The farmers' family life insurance. [Zbiorowe ubezpieczenie rodzinne rolników na życie] *Więś Współczesna* 33(1989)9: 106-111

From 1989 onwards, a new life insurance scheme took effect in Poland specifically for private farmers and their families and dependents. In the case of the death of the farmer or any member of his close family mentioned under the policy, the Polish National Insurance will pay out to the payee of the agricultural tax or his family. The life insurance scheme is discussed with reference to the procedure for taking up the insurance policy; the sum for which the parties are insured and their insurance contributions; the scope of liabilities of the Polish National Insurance; the continuation of the joint-family policy by one individual

of that family; and the paying out of monies from the insurance or the cashing in of a policy.

Keywords: family farms; farm families; life insurance

Martyna, S.

Farmer-dependent factors influencing income in apple production. *Acta Horticulturae* (1988)223: 181-187

Eleven farms in the Nowy Sacz and Kielce regions of Poland specializing in orchard production are investigated. Depreciation and repair costs constituted 46% of production costs on the 5 smaller farms (up to 5 ha of arable land) and 52% on the 6 larger farms (up to 9 ha of arable land). Apple production accounted for 59% of output on the smaller farms and 94% on the larger farms. The number of family workers on the small farms averaged 2.0 and on the large farms 1.8. On all farms, over the period 1981-86, cost indices fluctuated between 117-141; net farm income was negative.

Keywords: family farms; family labour; horticulture; income; production costs

Matlega, M.

The family situation of older farmers living on their own in the voivodship of Rzeszow. [Sytuacja materialna samotnych, starszych rolników na Rzeszowszczyźnie] *Wiś Współczesna* 30(1986)9: 131-134

A 1984/85 survey examined the causes and the impact of loneliness amongst old people living in the countryside in Poland. 1351 people took part in the survey, all aged 60 and over. 73.2% were found to be widows or widowers, 20% had never married, 2% were divorced, and 4.1% separated from their spouse. Whilst 62.5% of respondents had children, only 0.7% had children who lived nearby (although 93% maintained regular contact with their children). It would appear that the main reason why older people found themselves living alone was death of their spouse coupled with their children moving away from home. Where contact was still maintained with children, 12.4% could rely on their children to help them in case of illness, 16.5% received some form of financial help, 65.0% received help with small domestic matters, 19.0% of children would help in field work at peak times and 11.3% could be counted upon to visit their parents. Of those farmers who had siblings, 54.6% received some form of help from them. It is concluded that the state should take a more active role in dealing with old people living alone in villages. In many cases this would not mean taking over from the family completely, but working with and supporting the family which takes on the responsibility of looking after an infirm parent.

Keywords: elderly; farm families; villages

Milić-Czerniak, R.

Income and allocation of resources by Polish farm family households under socialism. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context: resource income and allocation in urban and rural, in farm*

and nonfarm households. FAA: Bonn, 1993: 175-186 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

Living conditions of farm family households in Poland are studied and compared to those of non-farm households in the period preceding and during the initial phases of political and economic transition (1970s and 1980s). In particular the paper covers: income; ownership of consumer durables; housing and utilities; division of household labour between gainful activity and housework; and consumption. In 1981 the improvement of the relative position of farm family households compared to non-farm households with respect to their average level of income accelerated considerably. This was due to a sudden collapse of the food supply system which led to large rises in prices paid to private farmers for agricultural produce. Higher allowances of self-supply with foodstuffs and for direct marketing, and increased turnover on black markets also largely contributed to a superior relative income position of farm family households. Relative income prosperity in farming households in the 1980s corresponded (in differing degrees for different groups of goods and services) to increasing consumption of market goods and services by farming households as compared to employee households. This was especially the case for food and beverages, notably for alcohol, and for housing, energy, and transport and communication.

Keywords: consumption; farm families; income; living standards

Nietupski, T.; Paluch, F.; Kutkowska, B.

The possibilities of developing livestock production in the Sudety. [Możliwości rozwoju produkcji zwierzęcej w Sudetach] *Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Rolniczej we Wrocławiu, Rolnictwo* (1988)171: 139-146

There is considerable potential for the development of livestock production in Poland's Sudety region. The large areas of meadows and pastures in this mountainous region can provide significant quantities of food for ruminants, namely cattle and sheep. Currently the available opportunities are not being fully exploited. It is suggested that the Sudety meadows and pastures could provide between 50%-100% more fodder crops than at present. However, such growth requires the development of equipment for storage of bulky feeds such as dryers and silos. The growth of livestock farming will depend on increased stocks, improved productivity, rational price policies, stabilization of agricultural policy to assist family farms, and suitable conditions for state farms to cultivate land abandoned by private farmers.

Keywords: animal husbandry; family farms

Noniewicz, C.

Farm enterprises in north-eastern Poland. [Gospodarstwa farmerskie w północno-wschodniej Polsce] *Więś Współczesna* 32(1988)8: 121-124

Based on statistics concerning the value of agricultural products sold in 3 north-eastern voivodships of Poland in 1986, 11 farms, which each sold produce to the value of zł 6 million, are selected for examination. Within the region, the

voivodships account for the following number of farms: Bialystok, 2; Lomza, 4; and Suwalki, 5. With an average 30 ha of farm land, the farms are large and well organized. Data are presented concerning mechanization, labour, specialization and living standards. In particular, activities, structure and management on 4 of the farms are outlined. Basically, the 11 farms produce agricultural commodities for sale. They are part of a new breed of family farms which can no longer be called peasant farms but should be termed farm enterprises. With their high levels of production and returns these enterprises are encouraged to invest. Although faced with many of the problems common to other agricultural operations in Poland, the success of the farm enterprise causes it to be viewed as a model for the future.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms

Pękalska, B.

The professional qualifications of farmers: a condition of rural modernization. (Conference report). [Kwalifikacje zawodowe rolników warunkiem modernizacji wsi. (Spawozdanie z konferencji)] *Wieś Współczesna* 32(1988)4: 128-134

The professional qualifications of farmers and their influence on modernization in Poland's agricultural sector were major subjects under discussion at the conference held on 13-14 November, 1987, in the voivodship of Chelm in Poland. This summary of speakers' arguments sets out the 5 major areas of discussion at the conference, namely: the role of adult education in expanding farmers' qualifications; the education of rural women; practical training for farm workers; the role of advisory officers in educating farmers; and the influence of the education and professional training of farmers on farm productivity levels as well as rural modernization.

Keywords: education; farm workers; men; rural development; women

Rajtar, J.

The mechanism of development and regression on family farms (I). [Mechanizm rozwoju i regresu gospodarstw rodzinnych (I)] *Wieś Współczesna* 33(1989)5: 67-77

Processes of economic growth and regression on family farms in Poland are commented on, with discussion of the external and internal factors which contribute towards individual farm situations. The article continues the theme of a previously reported study on the economic and productive efficiency of private farms over the years 1975/76-1985. The focus here is on the reasons for differentiated rates of development or regression on farms and specific farm observations are the basis for the study. Among the external factors influencing farm development, consideration extends to overall economic conditions, technical progress and advances in research, and product prices. The favouritism shown for socialist agriculture over the years at the expense of private farms is no longer a feature of prevailing agricultural policy. The economic reforms of the early 1980s triggered socioeconomic changes which had serious consequences for the economic growth of farms. The internal factors which are discussed as having

an influence on farm performance include: the nature of labour resources; age of farm manager; the entrepreneurial initiative and drive of the farmer; land resources and capital; and the socio-cultural environment.

Keywords: agricultural development; economics; family farms; private farms; structural change

Rajtar, J.

The mechanism of development and regression of family farms (II). Results of empirical analysis. [Mechanizm rozwoju i regresu gospodarstw rodzinnych (II). Wyniki analizy empirycznej] *Więś Współczesna* 33(1989)6: 37-47

The study of development and regression trends in the farm sector is facilitated by considering the conditions under which the farm began its operation. Such a discussion precedes the presentation of empirical results from the study of private farms in Poland over the years 1975/76-1985. The situation in regressing, stable, developing and progressive farm categories is depicted as regards factors of production, productivity and economic results. Technical and economic change is determined for different types of farms according to the age of the farm manager, farm size and the value of farm capital and resources. Technical and economic changes have strongly influenced the farm results of the private farms studied. The process of modernization is costly and difficult, yet worthwhile.

Keywords: agricultural development; economics; family farms; private farms; structural change

Saluda, B.

Specialist farmers express their view on the future of their own farms and of peasant farming in Poland. [Rolnicy-specjaliści o przyszłości własnych gospodarstw i rolnictwa chłopskiego w PRL] *Więś Współczesna* 30(1986)9: 82-87

The study is based on the results of an opinion poll carried out in Poland in 1982. 88 farms took part in the survey all of which produced at least 500kg of livestock per ha (national average is about 187kg). None of the farmers expressed a desire to leave farming either by passing on their land to family or by selling it to the state. Of the 85 families who had children, 65 said that they wished their children would eventually take over the farm and not take up another occupation. In 1980 Gatoj wrote that farmers who thought their children would remain in agriculture were over-optimistic. However these observations do not appear to apply to the wealthier farmers such as those interviewed. Better educated, and with more substantial incomes, young farmers were even finding educated young women from towns ready to marry them and become involved in farm work. When asked how long private agriculture would continue to have a place in Poland, the largest number of respondents (33) were of the opinion that the private farmers would always have a role to play.

Keywords: attitudes; farm families; private farms

Sasinowski, H.

The community's views on rural Bialystok. [Wież białostocka w opinii społecznej] *Wież Współczesna* 32(1988)8: 125-129

A survey of 300 inhabitants of the voivodship of Bialystok, Poland, yielded information regarding problems at farm and village level. Positive and negative aspects of community life were identified. In the former case, mechanization, construction of housing, improved living standards and farm performance were mentioned. In the latter case, the rural exodus, particularly of young women, was viewed as the major area of concern. Large private farms constituted the dominant form of agriculture, with state farms favoured more by the inhabitants of eastern communes. Results are presented regarding the rural population's views on the positive and negative aspects of their lives. Findings are given in terms of different age groups and more or less qualified or educated inhabitants. Reasons for the rural exodus included: difficulties in setting up a home; low levels of technical progress; problems with property ownership legislation; disparities between towns and villages; and the disappearance of traditions. Emphasis is placed on the need for changes in policies concerning agriculture, society, young people and commune administration.

Keywords: age; attitudes; migration; rural communities; women; youth

Sobczyk, M.

Trends in changes in employment in agriculture on the basis of the census. [Tendencje zmian zatrudnienia w rolnictwie w świetle spisów powszechnych] *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, H (Oeconomia)* (1986)20: 55-74

The study of the changing trends in employment in agriculture in Poland is based on data gathered mainly from the 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1978 census. Supplementary data from numerous other studies were also used. Between 1945-83 the population of Poland grew from 23.9 million to 36.7 million people. During the same period the number of people living in rural areas fell from 16.3 million to 14.8 million. In the census people were classified in three groups according to their main source of income, namely income from agricultural work, income from non-agricultural work and social security payments for other means of support. During 1950-78 the number of people dependent on agriculture fell by 29.3%, those working outside the agricultural sector increased by 80.3%. The number of people in the third category increased fivefold. An increasing proportion of individuals derived their incomes from secondary sources, namely jobs in industry. In 1960 15.8% of rural residents had two occupations; by 1970 the figure had grown to 23.5% and by 1978 to 28.8%. The number of men as a percentage of this dual occupation group declined from 87.2% in 1960 to 83% in 1978. This reflects the tendency of rural women to take a job outside the agricultural sector and also work part time on their farms, whereas previously they would have been occupied solely with household and farming matters.

Keywords: employment; labour; rural population; women

Szczepańska, E.; Zarębski, M.

The aspirations of women living in rural areas. [Aspiracje życiowe kobiet wiejskich] *Wiś Współczesna* 30(1986)3: 129-135

112 women from seven villages in Poland, in close proximity to each other, took part in a 1984 survey of the aspirations of rural women. The women ranged in age between 20-50. The majority of the respondents were married, the average number of children was 3.1. These children were mainly of school age or younger. Many of the respondents lived with parents or in-laws, 20% lived with their husbands and children only. Only 18 women in the survey had running water, a bathroom and toilet and central heating in their houses. Most of the respondents enjoyed agricultural work and the more highly qualified the respondent the more likely she was to introduce her own ideas into the running of the farm. The most common pastimes cited were reading women's magazines, visiting the cinema and various handicrafts. The more educated women were more likely to have an equal role in decision making in their marriages; the same trend was apparent amongst the younger women. Decision making about financial matters followed the same trends as general decision making. The more educated women were least satisfied with their overall social and economic position. Educated women were less likely to be satisfied by carrying out domestic duties and child rearing alone.

Keywords: attitudes; education; farm families; women; youth

Szemberg, A.; Gburczyk, S.

Agrarian reform and rural development: the 1980's experience in Poland; recent policy orientation. *WCARRD ten years of follow-up rural development in Europe: report of the special session of the FAO-ECE working party on agrarian structure and farm rationalization, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of WCARRD, Varna, Bulgaria, 12-15 September 1989.* FAO: Rome, 1990: 151-158

The 1980s witnessed a decade of accelerated change in Polish agriculture. A sharp reduction in the import of grains severely affected livestock producers and led, together with price policy, to a shift to cereals. On private peasant farms (three-quarters of the country's farmland) change were not as far reaching as on state and cooperative farms. Rural population and farm employment decreased proportionately. The following negative rural trends continued: (1) ageing of farmers; (2) rural-urban migration of young women; (3) farming being disproportionately dominated by marginal groups; (4) slow rate of farm inheritance. A retirement scheme for farmers has not been fully accepted. Field research contrasts the dynamic large farms (over 15 ha) with sluggish small farms. However, pluriactive farms have proved relatively stable. The pollution of the natural environment has for some time been of general public concern. It is concluded that the rate of modernization will depend on the scale of structural transformation, which is not an end in itself but a means to achieve increased agricultural productivity and improved rural standards of living.

Keywords: agricultural policy; agricultural structure; migration; rural development; structural change; women

Women and livestock rearing: history and role. Proceedings of a workshop organized by the Société d'Ethnozootechnie, May 15 1986. [Les femmes et l'élevage: histoire et rôle. Compte rendu de la journée d'étude organisée par la Société d'Ethnozootechnie, le 15 Mai 1986] *Ethnozootechnie*(1986)38

Several seminar papers assess the involvement of women in different livestock rearing and marketing tasks in France. After a historical review of women's roles in livestock production up to the 19th century (2 articles), the remaining thirteen articles comprise case studies on: (1) women in dairy farming (2 articles), (2) women in cattle breeding (3 articles), (3) professionally trained women (3 articles), (4) women's role in the production and marketing of livestock products (2 articles), (5) women's involvement in both farm and domestic duties (2 articles), and (6) a comparative analysis of the roles of women livestock farmers in France, Austria, Sweden, GFR, and Poland (1 article). Women in the studies are predominantly involved in book-keeping, milking of cows, and looking after young cattle.

Keywords: animal husbandry; division of labour; women's roles

Ziajka, H.

The work of teachers of rural home economics. [O pracy instruktorek wiejskiego gospodarstwa domowego] *Wież Współczesna* 30(1986)10: 141-145

In 1984 women made up 46.4% of the working rural population in Poland. Amongst the 3,794,000 women working in agriculture 61.7% were employed on private farms and many of them actually managed the farm. Over 40% of all private farms in Poland are managed by women. This tends to be the result of the worker-peasant phenomenon in Poland where the man of the family holds down a job in industry as well as working on the farm. The feminization of the agricultural work force demands that women are not only skilled in the physical work of farming but also have technical and financial qualifications. In 1972 the government realized that it would need to educate village women in agricultural matters and special teachers versed in home economics and child care were sent to the villages. At the time the main aim was to educate women to be good housewives and little emphasis was placed on their role as farm managers. More emphasis should be placed on training teachers to be better versed in agricultural matters in general. Village women are already used to calling upon these teachers for advice on family, health and household matters and this could easily be extended to include the basic elements of farm management.

Keywords: education; home economics; training; women

Ziajka, H.; Lewczuk, A.; Dluszcakowska, F.

Introducing innovations in village households. [Wprowadzanie innowacji w wiejskich gospodarstwach domowych] *Acta Academiae Agriculturae ac Technicae Olstenensis, Oeconomica* (1986)18: 95-106

This study of 222 family units in four communes of the voivodship of Ciechanow, Poland, identifies the factors which hinder and promote the adoption of innovations in village households; determines how information concerning new

household equipment and improvements is diffused; and defines a set of criteria for food household management. 75.7% of those questioned have modern domestic furnishings and mechanized goods in their households. Women below 35 years of age, on farms of 5-10 ha, are prone to introduce innovative ideas, whereas the opposite can be said of women aged over 55 years. Vegetable and meat processing equipment exists in 70.2% and 21.6% of households, respectively. Over 25% of families have turned their gardens into a source of inspiration for feeding the household. Village women's groups and the media, particularly television and radio, are responsible for diffusing information about new, innovative advances. Those surveyed believed that successful, household organization requires those involved to be healthy, knowledgeable, in sufficient number, good organizers and most importantly, to like their environment.

Keywords: attitudes; farm families; households; information; women

2.3 Southeastern Europe

Bulgaria

Buckwell, A.; Davidova, S.

Potential implications for productivity of land reform in Bulgaria. *Food Policy* 18(1993)6: 493-506

This paper analyses the possible outcome for productivity of the post-1991 land reform in Bulgaria. Critical determinants are the proportion of land-owners who attempt to create family farms, the pace of creation of new private producer cooperatives or farming companies, the relationship between farm size and productivity and the variables which strengthen or weaken this relationship. The discussion suggests that even after land reform the major share of land and output will remain on a relatively small number of larger farms, and, provided appropriate market incentives exist, the expected gains in technical efficiency from a less polarized farm structure will be reinforced by other factors including labour market, credit and technical change. Productivity in Bulgarian agriculture has the capacity to increase as a result of the land reform. Thus with the same resources there could be an increase in output, relieving worries about security of food supplies.

Keywords: family farms; land reform; productivity; structural change

Dobreva, S.; Blanc, M.

The family farm in Bulgaria: traditions and changes. *Sociologia Ruralis* 34(1994)4: 340-353

This paper examines Bulgaria's tradition of family farms. It describes the changes that have taken place over different historical periods, including the processes of collectivization and decollectivization. The difficulties associated with the process of reorganization of agriculture after 1989 are outlined and it is contended that this is giving rise to serious contradictions and social tensions. The paper describes the conditions and hardships which the different forms of agricultural production (cooperatives, big private farms, and small family farms), went through in their efforts to strengthen their positions. It is concluded that there is the need for a judicious state policy to promote the process of transformation in agriculture until the situation is more stable.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms

Keliyan, M.

The role of the state in the transition of Bulgarian agriculture to a market economy. In: Symes, D; Jansen, J. (eds.) *Agricultural restructuring and rural change in Europe*. Wageningen Sociologische Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 128-135

Bulgarian agriculture has been one of the most often-reformed and

thoroughly transformed areas in the country's socio-economic life over the past fifty years. Moreover, the declared aims of these reforms have always been linked with loudly-proclaimed plans to attain higher socio-economic status for rural communities and all consumers of agricultural produce. The social meanings of the agrarian reform is described.

Keywords: agricultural policy; employment; family farms; rural communities; structural change

Pevetz, W.; Moreno, R.; Meliczek, H.

Rural and agricultural development in Europe 1979-89: background conditions, development trends, experience and problems. [Die ländliche und landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung in Europa 1979-1989: Rahmenbedingungen, Entwicklungstendenzen, Erfahrungen und Probleme] *Monatsberichte über die Österreichische Landwirtschaft* 37(1990)1: 35-54

An account is given of the meeting of the FAO/ECE working party on agricultural structure and farm rationalization in Varna, Bulgaria, on 12-15 September 1989 on the 10th anniversary of the FAO World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD). R. Moreno and H. Meliczek reported on the mixed success of the 21 interagency missions carried out under the WCARRD Action Programme concluding that most problems of developing countries were still outstanding. Madam Siiskonen reported on the work of the committee on the role of women and families in rural development. General conclusions for Europe on the basis of national reports deal with the production base and ecological constraints, population and employment, structural adjustment and part-time farming, environmental policy, institutional precautions, consequences for agricultural policy. Individual country reports cover particular developments in Bulgaria, GDR, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and the USSR.

Keywords: agricultural development; policy; rural development

Risina, M.

Problems of privatization. [Problemy privatizatsii] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlentie* (1991)3: 67-71

Various approaches are possible for the privatization of Bulgarian agriculture according to the ownership legislation conditions on which they are based. A basic decision has to be made to choose one of these approaches as the future economic system which must be created on a uniform base. In agriculture, at present, there are alternative desires: to work together in large farms as in the past, to divide the large farms into small work teams or to break them down into small family farms. Account should be taken of all three different views so that in future different types of farm can exist side by side.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; privatization

Wyzan, M.L.

The Bulgarian experience with centrally planned agriculture: lessons for Soviet reformers? In: Gray, K.R. (ed.) *Soviet agriculture: comparative perspectives*. Iowa State University Press: Ames, 1990: 220-242

In 1970 Bulgaria's state and collective farms were combined into agro-industrial complexes (APKs), which increased in number to 283 by 1980, with on av. 10,421 ha and 2,823 workers. Private agriculture was encouraged by decrees passed in 1973, 1977 and 1981, which allowed households to own unlimited numbers of livestock, laid down that abandoned land belonging to APKs be provided to housewives, pensioners and agricultural workers for spare-time use, and allowed APKs to count purchases from the private sector in meeting production targets. By 1984 private producers contributed 55.4, 36.5, 41.3, 26.7 and 54.1% of total production of potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk and eggs resp. (vs. 60, 29, 29, 29 and 30% in the USSR) after 6.08, 6.32, 3.19, 2.93 and 3.94% annual growth since 1979 (vs. 0.30, -2.45, 0.11, 2.79 and 2.82% annual growth in the social sector). Agricultural reform in Bulgaria serves as a model for the USSR, but in a highly complex manner and with no clear temporal relationship.

Keywords: agricultural development; agricultural structure; animal husbandry; comparisons; dairy; households; private farms; women

Ex-Yugoslavia

Barbic, A.

Agricultural change, rural society and the state in Central and Eastern Europe. In: Symes, D.; Jansen, E.J. (eds.) *Agricultural restructuring and rural change in Europe*. Wageningen Sociologische Studies: Wageningen, 1994: 296-310

Agriculture, rural society and the state in post-socialist countries can only be fully understood in the context of general political, economic and social change. Accordingly, the paper (1) presents some general characteristics for Central and Eastern European countries; (2) raises questions concerning an immediate or gradual transition to a free market economy; and (3) considers how far rural diversification can be considered an appropriate strategy for development in post-socialist countries. The first two themes are illustrated mainly from Slovenia, the third relates to a broader theoretical construction.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; privatization; structural change

Barbic, A.

Farm women in Slovenia: endeavours for equality. *Agriculture and Human Values* 10(1993)4: 13-25

In a short overview of farm women's issues in Western and former socialist countries the paper identifies more similarities than differences between these regions. The abandonment of socialist systems gives farm women of all

European countries a chance to fight jointly for their rights. The description of farm women in Slovenia is based on extensive empirical evidence and serves as a database for the suggestions about how their situation within the family, the farm, and in public life can be improved, and how gender equality as the final goal of rural women can be achieved. Use is made of statistics on sexual division of labour in housework and farmwork.

Keywords: division of labour; farm families; gender; land ownership; time allocation; women; women's status

Barbic, A.

Farm women, work and decision-making: Yugoslav experience. *Sociologia ruralis* 28(1988)4: 293-299

This paper deals with the rights derived from work. It seeks to answer the question of how these rights are guaranteed to farm women in Slovenia, and to what extent they are exercised.

Keywords: decision making; labour; legislation; women

Grgic, I.

The time budget on private farms. [Budzet vremena na privatnim poljoprivrednim gospodarstvima] *Sociologija Sela* 28(1990)109/110: 305-315

Using data from 2 villages, one in Slovenia, the other in Lika, Yugoslavia, the labour force on private farms is compared. Although both areas differed in terms of the economic and natural conditions under which they operate, no significant differences were found in the structure of the agricultural workforce. Surplus labour was found to exist. Recommendations are made with regard to solving this problem which include a change in the production structure, development of on-farm processing and household crafts, and the move to non-agricultural activities.

Keywords: family farms; labour force; time allocation

Oliveira-Roca, M.

Village-town migration on the example of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. [Migracija selo-grad na primjeru Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine] *Sociologija Sela* 29(1991)111/114: 25-43

To analyze different aspects of rural migration, questionnaire data were obtained from 599 residents of Croatia and 422 of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1989/90. Key topics include: migration from the countryside to the cities, basic reasons for migration, demographic profile of migrants (sex, age, educational level, profession), and comparison with non-migrant workers in both, cities and towns. Educational disparities are already beginning to show signs of decrease as the intensity of migration begins to diminish. Improvements in the status of more recent migrants during the 1980s became less pronounced as crises led to an increasingly closed socialist society.

Keywords: demography; migration; rural urban relations

Puljiz, V.

Depopulation and change in a rural area: social and demographic change in the commune of Imotski. [Demografska recesija i izmjena egzistencijalnih uvjeta u jednom ruralnom kraju: socijalno-demografske promjene u općini Imotski] *Sociologija Sela* 29(1991)111/114:91-104

Rural areas in Croatia have undergone fundamental changes with depopulation, a decline in the agricultural workforce, diversification into non-farm activities and increased urbanization. This paper looks at the social and demographic changes in the Imotski area of Croatia. Poor living standards have led to urban migration by the young and a reliance of the remaining, older population on employment in the local non-agricultural sector, work abroad, or small farms.

Keywords: demography; employment; family farms; migration; rural urban relations

Purkat, L.; Stefanic, I.

Socioeconomic characteristics of family farms in eastern Croatia. [Socioekonomska obilježja obiteljskih gospodarstava istočne Hrvatske] *Sociologija Sela* 31(1993)119/120:107-114

Insight into the socioeconomic characteristics of family farms is important for the establishment of a suitable developmental policy, especially now, when the Croatian village is adapting to new conditions. This paper uses official statistical data and the results obtained from a questionnaire. It analyses income from outside agriculture, the ownership structure with regard to the time when the farm was formed, average farm size, the land market and land tenancy, crop structure, breeding stock and stock production, and whether the basic agricultural products are intended for the market. It was found that the average size of farms in eastern Croatia is gently increasing, whereas the average size of family farms in Croatia as a whole is decreasing. There are also differences in crop structure, stock production and the degree of market production between Slovenia and Baranja, (eastern Croatia), and Croatia as a whole.

Keywords: agricultural production; family farms

Simic, J.

How demographic and social changes influence the reproduction and development of agriculture on private farms. [Uticaj demografsko-socijalnih promena na reprodukciju i razvoj poljoprivrede na individualnim gazdinstvima] *Sociologija Sela* 27(1989)105/106:259-268

An analysis of the effects of the de-agrarization process in post-WWII Yugoslavia on the socioeconomic position of individual agricultural households, using comparative data from the pre- and postwar periods and 1981 census data on the structure of agricultural households by number of agricultural workers, type of rural community, and structure of income distribution by consumption patterns and size of land. A distinction is drawn between three types of households-extended, simple, or reduced production. The simple reproduction

households are the most numerous, consisting of both agricultural and non-agricultural workers. It is argued that postwar industrialization developed at the expense of withdrawing capital accumulation from agriculture; however, new technological advancements can help increase productivity and improve the social conditions of agriculture.

Keywords: demography; economics; family farms; households; small farms

Stambuk, M.

Population and households in urban and rural settlements. [Stanovništvo i domaćinstva gradskih i seoskih naselja] *Sociologija Sela* 28(1990)107/108: 63-76

An analysis is presented of the demographic and socioeconomic structure of the population of Croatia, Yugoslavia. Results indicate that the rural working population is dominated by older men, with lower levels of formal education, and more children than the urban employed population. On average, rural households are larger with members belonging to several generations. A larger percentage of the rural population is engaged in agriculture as opposed to industry and few are found in activities demanding higher levels of education. As the younger elements of the rural population began to find employment outside agriculture, the social structure of the rural community changed. However, rural society remains dominated by peasants and unskilled workers and fairly monotonous work.

Keywords: demography; households; population; rural urban relations

Zimbrek, T.

Some socioeconomic characteristics and development possibilities of family farms in Hrvatsko Zagorje and Prigorje regions in Croatia. *Poljoprivredna Znanstvena Smotra* 59(1994)2/3: 141-153

The dogmatic attitude of the previous Yugoslav government discouraged the development of family farms. Research in the two regions of Croatia shows there has been a considerable out migration from agriculture and that only about 27% of remaining family farms in the two areas are run on a full time basis. Average family farm size is around 2 ha, the average age of farmers is over 50 and some 15% are without heirs so that further declines in both full and part time farming are to be expected. The farms are analyzed by type, their equipment and production potential is discussed and the future role of agriculture in the development of the two regions is considered.

Keywords: agricultural production; agricultural structure; family farms; farm size

Zupancic, M.

The peasantry and modernization of farms. [Seljastvo i modernizacija poljoprivrednih gospodarstava] *Sociologija Sela* 29(1991)111/114: 45-55

The transformation of the peasantry and modernization of family farms in Croatia is traced.

Keywords: family farms; modernization; peasantry

2.4 Former Soviet Union

General

Arkhipov, A.

Denationalization in the sphere of agriculture: the need, methods, and consequences. [Razgosudarstvlenie v agrarnoi sfere: neobkhodimost', metody, posledstviya] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 63(1991)6: 81-90

In view of the fact that only 2.8% of USSR national wealth is in private hands, a great proportion of enterprises need to be privatized. This applies particularly in the agricultural sector and within it and equally to state and collective farms, which are in fact also state farms. The creation of private family farms has begun and, particularly since the passing of the RSFSR December 1990 Land Reform Act, has made progress. Nevertheless the number of family farms is still small and they have very little capital. In practice, the implementation of the new legislation comes up against considerable difficulties and resistance in the large farms which have previously had sole tenure of the land.

Keywords: family farms; land ownership; legislation

Artiomov, V.

Changes in the use of time by urban and rural populations. [Cambios en la utilización del tiempo de la población urbana y rural] *Información Comercial Española* (1991)695: 63-75

Research on the time budgets of rural and urban citizens of the USSR is reported. Surveys of time use by residents of Rubtsovsk were made in 1972 and 1980 whilst rural workers were surveyed in 1975/76 and 1986/87. The range of activities covered (and self-registered by informants) includes work, work-associated activities, private agricultural production, domestic work and spare time. The budgets of people in different types of rural communities (underdeveloped and developed) are compared. During the 1970s working hours were reduced to a seven-hour day and, later, a five-day week. More free time has increased the amount of consumption as well as time spent on entertainment, use of communications media and spent with children. Time spent on 'domestic work' has increased largely because of problems with the supply of foodstuffs. Women generally provide this input in rural areas; men make a greater contribution in urban areas. Information is also presented on the use of vacation time by village and city dwellers. The impact of recent and expected social and economic changes in the USSR upon individual time budgets is discussed.

Keywords: labour; recreation; rural urban relations; time allocation; women

Aslanbeigui, N.; Pressman, S.; Summerfield, G. (eds.)

Women in the age of economic transformation: gender impact of reforms in post-socialist and developing countries. Routledge: London, 1994

The world economy is going through a period of radical change. This is self-evident in post-socialist Europe with the disappearance of centrally planned economies. However, policies of liberalization and privatization are also sweeping the less developed world. While traditional theory predicts beneficial results from these changes, the practical outcome is less certain. Whatever the overall effect, it is clear that some citizens will pay a higher price than others. This book deals with the impact of structural change on women. Each chapter summarizes the changes that have taken place in a particular economy. This is developed further by a specific analysis of the effect on women. The authors discuss the evidence of gender bias and reach some telling, if unsurprising, conclusions. It seems that regardless of the type of change involved, women suffer more in the transformation process. The authors conclude that this result is unlikely to be random. Addressing these issues is thus essential if the burden of economic transformation is to be distributed fairly.

Keywords: economy; gender; liberalization; privatization; transformation; women

Atta, D. van

'Full-scale, like collectivization, but without collectivization's excesses': the campaign to introduce the family and lease contract in Soviet agriculture. *Comparative Economic Studies* 32(1990)2: 109-143

As in every other effort to alter rural society since full-scale collectivization in the 1930s, the party-state authorities of the USSR have launched a campaign of administrative pressure to implement their desired changes. This paper examines that drive. After a brief description of the general purposes and characteristics of administrative campaigns in the USSR, the particular innovations to be introduced are outlined, the history of the movement is summarized, and the politics shaping it are suggested. Finally, the chances for success and implications of the intertwined movements to restore family-based farming and introduce the lease contract in agriculture are considered. It is argued that, unlike previous drives to change the organization and payment of work on the farms, the drive to introduce the family-based lease campaign openly challenges the standard structure and management of the kolkhozy and sovkhozy. As a result, it is more likely to succeed than other movements for organizational change in agriculture conducted since the 1930s, but is more dangerous to the existing distribution of political power in the countryside.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; leases; structural change

Belyaeva, Z.

Changing legal forms of farm organization. [Izmenenie pravovykh form organizatsii sel'skokhozyaistvennogo proizvodstva] *Mezhdunarodnyi Agropromyshlennyi Zhurnal* (1991)5: 13-18

A great number of laws have been amended and new ones enacted

covering the legal framework of farms in the former USSR. All the old regulations affecting kolkhozy, including their model statutes, are affected and replaced by the new Cooperatives Act. Also affected are all the regulations covering state farms which, in line with the changes in kolkhoz law, can be changed into other types of farm or dissolved. Similar changes apply to legislation on inter-farm cooperation, where various types of new organization are currently developing and for which there are as yet no standard legal regulations. New regulations have also been necessary for the setting up of independent private family farms; for these there are different regulations in the individual former USSR republics.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms; legislation; regulations

Bridger, S.

Women in the Soviet countryside: women's roles in rural development in the Soviet Union. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 1987

This book looks at the Soviet experience of development as reflected in the lives of rural women. It attempts to analyze the gains made and the problems still faced by rural women in a country where development policies have been accompanied by a formal commitment to sexual equality.

Keywords: rural society; women

Bubnov, B.

Leasing and family farming: data from the State Committee of Statistics of the USSR. [Arenda i fermerstvo: po dannym Goskomstata SSSR] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)5

The USSR State Committee for Statistics states that at the end of 1989 some 33,000 farms used intra-farm leasing contracts; these include 4,900 farms in which all production activity was carried out on this basis. Some 54% of leaseholders expressed dissatisfaction with leasing and working conditions. Only 10% of leases were long term (more than 5 years). In March 1990 records showed some 21,000 family farms, of which 8,300 were in the three Baltic republics and 12,000 in Georgia. In many other parts of the country there were open or hidden impediments to the creation of family farms.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; leases

Dobrynin, V.

The development of agriculture under the circumstances of a market economy. [Razvitie sel'skogo khozyaistva v usloviyakh rynochnoi ekonomiki] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)3: 3-11

Many small family farms have been set up in the USSR. While this is a very satisfactory development it will not, by itself, provide a way out of the current agricultural crisis. The private farmers have no organized market for their products nor for the necessary production materials and they lack the money to equip their farms. A possible way to resolve the crisis could be by expanding the

36 million or so spare time farms, which could be gradually developed into family farms. The crucial point is not what future legal and organizational forms should exist in agriculture but whether producers have freedom to control their own work and earnings.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; legislation; private plots

Emel'yanov, A.

Agrarian reform and the socioeconomic structure of the village of today. [Agrarnaya reforma i sotsial'no-ekonomicheskie układy sovremennoi derevni] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)5: 44-52

With the gradual setting up of family farms and farmers' purchasing and marketing cooperatives, the face of USSR villages is beginning to change. The family farm must not be seen as a replacement for the kolkhozy and sovkhozy; rather, all types of farms, old and new, should exist side by side with equal rights. This must, however, involve changes in the sovkhozy and kolkhozy as, up to now, each has represented a small-scale copy of the centrally planned system. It is important for the future that the farmers should have a secure and adequate basis for their livelihood. This primarily requires clear regulations on occupation and ownership of land. Legislation passed up to now does not meet this requirement.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; land ownership; large farms; regulations

Ernst, L.K.; Blohin, V.I.

The development of family farms in Russian agriculture. In: Meyn, K.; Meyn, F.; Renaud, J. (eds.) *Second Round Table on the livestock production sector in Eastern Europe as affected by current changes: case study Eastern Germany; proceedings*. FAO: Rome, 1993: 200-206 (REUR Technical Series, no. 24)

In 1991, the development of family farms in Russia speeded up considerably leading to 41,487 farms with 1,645 million ha at the end of the year. Average farm sizes are 40-42 ha. Animal production plays a leading role with 42% of family farms specializing in livestock and a further 48% undertaking animal and crop production. Projections are given for the number and investment requirements of family farms specializing in dairy, beef and pig production, including services. It is assumed that 16,000 dairy farms will produce 2 million t of milk, 14,600 beef farms will produce 200,000 t of liveweight, and 12,000 pig farms will produce about 36 million young pigs per year. At 1991 prices, the development of 40,000-45,000 family farms would cost about 62,000-65,000 million. In addition, considerable investments would have to be made for processing and marketing, and for other services.

Keywords: animal husbandry; family farms; production

Family farming possibilities: Finnish-Baltic common seminar, Helsinki, Finland, 1990. *Julkaisuja-Maatalouden Taloudellisen Tutkimuslaitoksen* (1990)61

The first Finnish-Baltic agricultural economists' joint seminar was held in Helsinki on the theme of family farming in Finland and the Baltic Republics. The Finnish participants presented the structure and particular features of agriculture in Finland, especially concerning milk and grain production. The livelihood of farmers as well as price determination and the Farm Income Act were also presented. The subjects discussed included agricultural advisory services, financing of agriculture, producer organizations, rural development and environmental management. The Estonian SSR, Latvian SSR and Lithuanian SSR participants gave reviews of the present structure of agriculture as well as of current developments. In addition to general economic development, the economic, social and psychological conditions for farming were presented. The discussions indicated that an interest for and some experience of family farming exists in the three Republics. However, the extent of family farming will be relatively limited in the near future. The Finnish experience of family farming was found interesting and could be of use by modifying it to the circumstances concerned.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms

Grzhibovskii, S.; Ipp, L.; Saakov, V.

Intellectual service for family farms. [Intellektual'noe obsluzhivanie krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1990)10: 39-43

It is proposed that a network of consultation and information centres (KITs) be set up to provide advisory services for USSR family farms. These centres should be staffed by experts and be in online contact with agricultural databanks and with research institutions. They should work on a commercial basis. They could, at the same time, recruit new suppliers for the processing industry and the distributors from among the farmers.

Keywords: extension; family farms; information

Kahne, H.; Giele, J. (eds.)

Women's work and women's lives: the continuing struggle worldwide. Westview: Boulder, 1992

10 papers focus on women's paid work and its relationship to education, family life, and the larger social, economic, and political contexts within 10 different regions in the world. Includes 2 opening essays considering the fundamental similarities across nations in the general factors that influence women's work roles and general status. Contributions explore women in the economies of sub-saharan Africa; development and changing gender roles in Latin America and Caribbean; women, employment, and social change in the Middle East and North Africa; women and work in Communist and post-communist Central and Eastern Europe; the interaction of women's work and family roles in the former USSR; women's labour market experience in the 2 Germanies; politics, progress and compromise - women's work and lives in HGB;

women's central place in the family and marginal place in the work force in Japanese society; women and the welfare state in the Nordic countries; and work-family policies in the USA. It also includes a cross-national comparison of women's status and roles.

Keywords: labour; labour market; women; women's roles

Kaiyali, Z.

The setting up of family farms. [Stanovlenie fermerskikh khozyaistv] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)9: 120-122

The setting up of family farms in the USSR is at present meeting numerous legal, financial and administrative difficulties. In the northwest RSFSR, where numerous estates are available for operation by family farms, a size of 50-90 ha would be optimal with up to 25 cows and up to 15 sows. The investment cost is estimated at 100,000-250,000 r. The right to use the land should first be granted to the new farmers who should later be allowed to buy it.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; farm size

Kalugina, Z.I.

Social constraints on developing peasant farms. [Sotsial'nye granitsi razvitiya krest'yanskikh (fermerskikh) khozyaistv] *Izvestiya Sibirskogo Otdeleniya Akademii Nauk SSSR* (1991)3: 35-42

Survey results show that about 10% of the rural population of the former USSR would be ready to set up independent family farms. About half of the rural population is afraid of radical changes in agricultural policy while the other half favours them. These attitudes of farmers limit the possibilities of going over to a family farming system. There are other limiting factors: the local administrative bodies are largely against a change in the kolkhoz system and there are insufficient financial resources to support newly set up family farms. Despite this, the numbers of such farms are increasing. They must be seen as an alternative to the conventional large state and collective farms and free competition should decide which type of farm is more efficient.

Keywords: agrarian reform; attitudes; family farms; private farms

Khakhulina, L.

Popular opinion about different forms of farming. [Otnoshenie naseleniya k raznym formam khozyaistvovaniya na zemle] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)5: 75-81

The results are reported of a representative survey of town and country dwellers in the USSR as to the forms of farm there should be in the future and their opinions on agricultural problems. A broad majority supported the idea of permitting small farms as family or leased farms. There were regional differences in the level of agreement. Those living in towns thought small, private farms would be best able to resolve the food crisis while those in the country favoured kolkhozy. The most urgent problem seen was the loss of farm products between producer and consumer, followed by the underdevelopment of the villages.

Keywords: agricultural policy; agricultural structure; attitudes; family farms; villages

Kiselev, S.

Forms of farming and land tenure. [Formy khozyaistvovaniya i zemel'nye otnosheniya] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 63(1991)3: 104-112

USSR agriculture is characterized by the existence of huge latifundia under state or quasi ownership. All attempts to achieve a diversified farm structure within a framework of this type of monopoly will break down, because, in the end, merely the form, and neither the tenure nor power structures, will be altered. Permission has to be given for the development of other fully independent forms of farm, above all family farms. These can then operate in competition with the large state and collective farms. If such farms are to be created, a market in production materials will first be needed and, in addition, a land bank must be set up to provide finance.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms; land tenure

Lych, G.

Development of types of ownership and management in the agricultural sector. [Razvitie form sobstvennosti i form khozyaistvovaniya v agramom sektore ekonomiki] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)6: 3-11

In the transformation of USSR agriculture, the mistake should not be made of again giving preference to a single form of ownership. Thus, while small family farms have been shown to be very successful in a number of countries, conditions for them, up to now, have been poor in the USSR. Despite this, everything should be done to improve these conditions and provide family farms with the same opportunities as other types of farm. A mixed farm structure seems best suited for the future, with large and small, state, collective and private farms existing side by side and with all types of farm and ownership working together.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; land ownership; land reform

Narimanova, O.

The economic content and the development problems of family contracts. [Ekonomicheskoe sodержanie i problemy razvitiya semeinogo podryada] *Ekonomicheskie Nauki* (1989)6: 56-64

The breakdown of large farms in the USSR into small, sometimes one family, units is beneficial for agriculture and can release great productivity reserves. The small operating units are largely self managing but remain closely tied to the large farms through cooperation contracts, i.e., they are not changing into fully autonomous family farms. Various forms of small operating units are possible and competition can develop between them which will help to show the optimal form. A necessary condition for the development of small operating units is deep seated change in the overall economic mechanism of the agricultural and food sector.

Keywords: cooperation; family farms; structural change

Okhapkin, A.; Kudryashov, V.

Ways of creating and developing peasant farms. [Puti stanovleniya i razvitiya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)10: 67-76

Peasant farms of different sizes and different forms exist in Russia. They are found linked to large farms which continue to exist, integrated in newly set up cooperative unions or functioning independently without ties with any other undertaking. There is thus no exact definition for the term 'peasant farm'. In addition, the boundaries of the long-established personal plot farms are hard to define. Many of these plots could develop into private family farms if the necessary land and materials to expand them are available. The legal ownership status of the small farmer is also unclear, although occupation of the land comes very near to ownership. Regardless of the size and type of peasant farms, it is clear that the old state network of marketing and service organizations must be replaced by new arrangements as rapidly as possible.

Keywords: cooperatives; family farms; land ownership; land reform; legislation

Pankov, B.P.; Vasil'eva, V.T.

Female employment in agriculture: problems and outlook. [Zhenskii trud v sel'skom khozyaistve: problemy i perspektivy] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1991)6: 36-44

Women on USSR farms make a considerable contribution to the labour force. In addition to their work on state and collective farms they work for an average of 5 hours in winter and 6 hours in summer on their private part time farms. Some 80% of their work (97% in the crop sector) is manual. Women are generally less well qualified than men. This also applies in the field of farm management, where, although women provide 83% of all book-keepers, they are only 4% of farm managers. The educational position of women and their access to higher posts should be improved in the coming years. This applies not only to agriculture in the narrow sense, but also to the occupations providing services for agriculture. Those rural women working in newly set up family farms have new tasks to perform. Women account for 40% of the workforce in such farms.

Keywords: education; employment; labour force; training; women

Petrikov, A.

Agricultural policy and ecology. [Agrarnaya politika i ekologiya] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)11: 97-100

Agriculture is to a large extent dependent on its local conditions. One of the results of agricultural work and, at the same time, its basis, is the maintenance of local natural resources. Extracts from Aereboe, Brinkmann and Chayanov are used to emphasize that natural resources can best be maintained with smaller, manageable production units and that, in contrast to industry, the large farm is not unconditionally superior. As a result the family farm again returns to a central place in USSR agricultural policy.

Keywords: agricultural policy; environmental protection; family farms

Prosterman, R.L.; Temple, M.N.; Hanstead, T.M.

Agrarian reform and grassroots development: ten case studies. Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder, 1990

This book examines land tenure patterns and considers the prospects for reforms in different countries in Asia, Latin and Central America, the USSR and Eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary) and Southern Africa. The purpose of the study is to make recommendations to the leaders of the international development aid community, US policy makers and leaders and farmers of each country studied. Landless labour, whether agricultural labour on large plantations in Latin America and South Africa or small tenant farmers in Asia, forms a large share of the agricultural population and its low productivity and purchasing power drags down the growth of economies as a whole. In some cases, for example Brazil, the conflict and violence resulting from landlessness can be damaging to the environment. Land reform, defined as the transfer of agricultural holdings to landless tenants or labourers who actually till the soil, is seen as the most direct and effective way of addressing such problems. Through the creation of a broad-based ownership, the long term investment required for increased agricultural production and economic development, can be brought about. As illustrated in the case of Mexico, however, such redistribution of assets has to be accompanied by complementary programmes, aimed at developing credit, extension, infrastructure, human capital formation, and a supportive policy environment. The effectiveness of conventionally accepted solutions like trickle-down is disproved by the case of Kerala State, India, where a highly politicized agrarian system characterized by militant but non-violent grassroots mobilization has led to the success of land reform despite poor economic performance at the national level. Impediments to land reform range from traditional systems of social relations (as in Bangladesh) to political and racial attitudes (as in South Africa). Each country must implement a policy which is specific to its needs. There is reason to believe, however, that household farming systems which have resulted from reforms like decollectivization in China and redistribution in Zimbabwe show signs of promising economic potential.

Keywords: family farms; land reform; policy

Rose, R.; Tikhomirov, E.

Household food supply in Eastern Europe. In: Cécora, J. (ed.) *Economic behaviour of family households in an international context.* FAA: Bonn, 1993: 109-122 (Society for Agricultural Policy Research and Rural Sociology, no. 295)

The authors set out a conceptual framework that demonstrates the radically different ways in which societies can produce and distribute food; modern market system is only one of the four alternatives. They demonstrate empirically that East European societies today have a 'de-differentiated' system of food production, in which the activities of non-farm as well as farm households are important and a large amount of food production is carried on in cities rather than in rural areas. Empirical evidence in support of these conclusions is drawn from representative sample surveys conducted in Bulgaria,

Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russian cities in between June 1991 and February 1992.

Keywords: family labour; food production; labour; time allocation

Sergeev, S.

The actual agrarian reform in the Russian Federation and the development of agriculture in the USSR during the post-war period. [Sovremennaya agrarnaya reforma v Rossiiskoi Federatsii i razvitie sel'skogo khozyaistva SSSR v poslevoennyye gody] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1993)6: 21-29; (1993)7: 31-44

Despite dreadful initial conditions, Soviet agriculture made considerable progress after the Second World War. This great potential for progress still exists and could be exploited if the errors of the past such as strict regimentation of the farms are avoided. The current agricultural reform should, therefore, refrain from destroying the existing large farms but rather provide them with every kind of help. Small family farms should only be encouraged where there is a prospect of their being viable in the long term.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; family farms; structural change

Serkov, A.

Changing the management of agro-industrial production. [Izmeneniya v upravlenii agropromyshlennym proizvodstvom] *Planovoe Khozyaistvo* (1991)2: 91-95

Large changes are to be expected in USSR agriculture. At the farm level, family farms will be created, state farms will be privatized in various ways and collective farms will become cooperatives. The over-strong influence of the Union government in agricultural policy will be reduced in favour of the interests of constituent republics. New associations of farms and businesses will develop. Finally, new social combinations will develop in the form of interest groups to represent farmers, enterprises, etc. Thus, in future, the Soviet agricultural sector and agricultural policy will be shaped from three sides: the state, the firms and the interest groups.

Keywords: agricultural policy; decision making; family farms; farmers' associations

Serova, E.V.

Agrarian reform and various forms of farming. [Agrarnaya reforma i mnogoobrazie form khozyaistvovaniya] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)5: 69-74

The transformation of USSR agriculture can only take place gradually and the state sector (both state farms and kolkhozy) is likely to continue to be dominant. Other forms should, however, gradually develop, particularly forms of group ownership, some cooperatives and other companies. Family farms should also be allowed to develop, but only slowly; their share should not be more than 10%-15% of agricultural land by the mid-1990s.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; farmers' associations; land tenure

Shmelev, G.I.; Claudon, M.P.

Family farming in the Soviet Union. In: Claudon, M.P.; Gutner, T.L. (eds.) *Putting food on what was the Soviet table*. New York University Press: New York, 1992: 61-69

The USSR has until recently had the most economically inefficient system of agricultural production and land distribution of all the other former socialist countries. The socioeconomic structure of the agricultural sector must be substantially reformed through radical changes in the system of land use, ownership and distribution. This paper examines the role of family farming in the former USSR which to date has been limited to household garden plots used to supplement family income and food supply. Differences in plot sizes between republics are explained, and the fact that the private plots produce higher quality goods is discussed.

Keywords: agricultural production; agricultural structure; family farms; private plots

Smirnov, V.

The agricultural enterprise: what form should it have? [Agrarnoe predpriyatie: kakim emu byt'?] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1990)11: 46-49

Large farms in the USSR, in their form up to now, have proved a failure. Nevertheless, it seems hardly possible nor sensible to replace them by small family farms. It would be better to break them down into intra-farm cooperatives. Each such cooperative could take over control of a certain part of the farm (a given area of land, a livestock unit) for a fixed period of time. The large farm would remain as an umbrella organization and would continue to carry out certain functions for all its sub-cooperatives.

Keywords: agrarian reform; cooperatives; family farms; large farms; structural change

Smyshlyaev, V.

Structural transformation of enterprises and combines in the agroindustrial sector. [Strukturnye preobrazovaniya v predpriyatiyakh i ob'edineniyakh APK] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)9: 54-58

The legal and organizational forms of all farms and agricultural enterprises in Russia are at present changing, whether they are newly set up farms or enterprises or old ones continuing in existence. In future there will be at least the following types: collective farms as successors to former kolkhozy and state farms, small part time farms of families or individuals, private farms with hired labour, full time family farms, state farms (mainly breeding or research institutions), shareholding and other types of companies, companies jointly based on Russian and foreign capital and concessionary companies in foreign ownership. In addition a network of ancillary undertakings providing services to agriculture will be formed, e.g., trading centres and commodity markets, legal services, veterinary practices, etc.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; services; structural change

Sokolov, A.

Transformation of economic relations in the countryside. [Preobrazovanie ekonomicheskikh otnosheniina sele] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1990)6: 15-18

In future USSR ownership law must provide equal opportunities for all forms of farm. Small and large cooperative and also small individual family farms must be able to develop as new forms. This would not create private ownership in a capitalist sense, but ownership based on personal working of the land by one's own labour. The collective and state farms could continue to exist beside these new forms, but as independent undertakings freed from links with central planning.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; land ownership; legislation; structural change

Starkov, A.A.

Typology and economics of private farms. [Tipologiya i ekonomika fermerskikh khozyaistv] *Zootekhniya* (1992)7/8: 33-38

Individual farming in the Russian Federation is new, and this article aims to define the nature of this sector and assess its economic potential. Five types of farm are identified: private plots of collective or state farm workers; smallholdings contributing more substantially towards but not generating all of a family's income; larger, more specialized family farms; family farms run in partnership with others; and those run as limited companies with shareholders. Typical farmstead layouts are described and illustrated, and comparisons are drawn with farming abroad, particularly in the USA. It is emphasized that initial outlay on establishing new individual farm units is significant and exceeds that of new unit construction in the public sector; individual farmers' per capita incomes are likely to be lower, in the immediate future, than those of public sector agricultural workers. Abroad, private farms have evolved over decades. In Russia, lack of investment capital among farming families and also the State represents a serious handicap. Additional limiting factors include the absence of a good transport network and service system and many unresolved social problems in rural areas. Gradual development, coupled with maximizing potential of existing structures, is considered the most realistic way forward.

Keywords: classification; economics; family farms; private farms

Starykh, V.N.

Utilization of large and small farm units. [Ispol'zovaiine krupnykh i malykh ferm] *Zootekhniya* (1991)3: 65-68

The failure of large-scale livestock units in the USSR to achieve their full productive potential has raised the question whether smaller units such as family farms are an alternative. Problems affecting large farms have included relatively slow technological development, mistaken technological decisions, and unnecessary competition in constructing even large units, often irrespective of land and other resource availability or environmental impact. Nevertheless, the experience of other countries, especially the USA, shows an inevitable trend

towards larger units supplying high-quality produce. In the Soviet situation smaller, family farms are a new concept, with considerable potential for individual initiatives. However, insufficient suitable technology, agricultural services, and training are available, economic relations between smaller and larger producers are still unsystematized, capital investment per unit of production is high, and working hours are long. Simplistic approaches are thus not practicable and may cause even greater difficulties. Rather, smaller units, benefiting where possible from positive relationships with larger ones, should play a complementary role within an integrated national agriculture. For example, many large areas of under-utilized grassland could be better managed by the establishment there of family-run livestock farms.

Keywords: animal husbandry; family farms; large farms; small farms

Strategies and tactics for family farming: Finnish-Baltic joint seminar, Riga, Latvia, 1991. *Julkaisuja Maatalouden Taloudellinen Tutkimuslaitos* (1992)66

Agricultural economists from Finland and the Baltic countries held their second joint seminar in Riga, May 27-30, 1991. The seminar's theme concerned the strategy for and tactics of family farming in the participating countries. This publication contains most of the presentations given at the seminar or summaries of them. Agricultural economists from Latvia examined economic policy in agriculture during the transition period to market relations and the means of the realization of agrarian reform in Latvia. The regulation of prices and the level of income were other subjects covered with regard to Latvian agriculture. Finnish presentations concerned state legislation and economic policy in relation to family farming and small scale enterprises in rural areas. Other topics dealt with the agricultural policy of the new government elected in Finland in 1991, book-keeping schemes and the calculation of production costs as the basis for pricing decisions. Lithuanian participants considered the planning of family farms' activities and social and economic problems of Lithuanian agriculture at a time of transition to market relations. Policies of agricultural prices, incomes and food production in the Baltic republics were analyzed. Estonian participants presented reviews of the present situation of agricultural policy through an historical survey of the development of family farming in Estonia. Practical solutions to issues concerning the economics and book-keeping of family farms and the trends in the formation of procurement prices of agricultural output were other topics of the presentations.

Keywords: agricultural policy; economics; family farms; farm income

Stukach, V.

The social and economic basis for the development of peasant farms. [Sotsial-no-ekonomicheskaya baza razvitiya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)1: 40-45

On the basis of an analysis of the family structure of the rural population and the economic productivity of private part time farms, conclusions are drawn on the creation and potential viability of family farms in the USSR. Four

preliminary conditions are seen as essential: (1) the small farmer must be independent and free from state directives; (2) he must have legally secure tenure; (3) he must be able to calculate his tax and levy payments in advance; and (4) the setting up of family farms must be financially supported by the state.

Keywords: economics; family farms; legislation

Suslov, I.

From monopoly to effective multiple forms of farming. [Ot monopolizma - k effektivnomu mnogoobraziyu khozyaistvovaniya na zemle] *Voprosy Ekonomiki* 62(1990)5: 61-68

The USSR has now created the legal framework for the setting up of small family farms. For various reasons, particularly due to financial and administrative obstacles, implementation is still difficult. In addition, there is controversy over the interpretation of certain provisions of the law. Family farms should not be the only type of economic organization in the villages. Other types of ownership and organization including collective and state farms should operate side by side, with equal rights. They should also become fully independent and no longer reliant on the state.

Keywords: agricultural development; family farms; land tenure; legislation; structural change

Suslow, I.A.V.; Suslov, I.

The market as the sphere for equalizing the interest of farmers. [Der Markt als Sphäre des Interessenausgleichs zwischen Eigentümern in der Landwirtschaft] *Internationale Agrarindustrie Zeitschrift* (1990)6: 397-398

A major problem in the rapid transition to a market economy in the USSR is the lack of awareness of the population of the considerable price rises and fall in living standards for wide sectors of the population which this will involve. The farms and rural population confronted with monopoly suppliers of production materials and consumer goods, and with monopoly purchasers of farm products are among the least protected sectors in this situation. The proposal that large farms and small private producers should now pay taxes in kind (compulsory deliveries at fixed prices) leaves them in the same weak position as before. Unless trade is on a cash basis of contracts freely negotiated between equal partners, a de facto as opposed to de jure shift from a command to a market economy is not possible. Similarly, the restrictive rights of the large farms are slowing down the development of family farms. Despite these problems some positive progress is being made.

Keywords: agricultural policy; economics; family farms

Usun, W.J.

Agrarian reform in Russia. [Agrarreform in Rußland] *Osteuropa (Stuttgart)* 42(1992)9: 755-764

Agricultural reform in Russia is still at a preliminary stage. It was initiated in December 1990 when the Congress of People's Deputies agreed a

programme for the revival of the village and the development of the agroindustrial sector as well as legislation on land reform and family farms. This was supplemented by a series of new Parliamentary laws, decrees and regulations in 1991/92, the main purpose of which was the privatization of agriculture. As a result, the number of family farms (average size 42 ha) grew from 4432 in January 1991 to 127 856 in July 1992 while the number of part time private plots also increased from 16.4 to 17.9 million (3.3 to 4.7 Mha). As only some 4% of kolkhoz and sovkhos members expressed the wish to set up private farms, provisions were also made for their conversion into cooperatives or limited companies. The political resistance and other problems faced in the implementation of these reforms and their effects so far on production are discussed.

Keywords: agrarian reform; cooperatives; family farms; land ownership

Veisman, D.

The utilization of labour on collective farms and the rationalization of rural employment. [Sfera prilozheniya truda v kolkhozakh i ratsionalizatsiya zanyatnosti sel'skogo naseleniya] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1989)10: 75-80

Young people on the land in the USSR are well educated and highly mobile. They expect interesting work and good working conditions. Only under these conditions are they prepared to work in the countryside and in agriculture. There are more attractive jobs for men than for women in agriculture. The result is a considerable outmigration of young women. One possibility for keeping young women in rural areas is the creation of jobs in non-agricultural enterprises in the countryside.

Keywords: employment; gender; labour market; migration; rural urban relations; women; youth

Yurkin, V.

Problems in integrating large-scale production and peasant farms. [Problemy integratsii obshchestvennogo proizvodstva i krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)6: 25-30

The 30,000 or so small family farms which currently exist in the USSR are closely linked in many ways with neighbouring state and collective farms. Without their help they could scarcely earn a living. The most important transitional form between the large farm and the private family farm has been shown to be the leased farms, which are the responsibility of the leaseholder, but are farmed within the framework of the large farm. For the future, in addition to the usual technical and financial collaboration between the large farm and the family farm, additional services such as book-keeping could be provided by the accounting sections of the large farms. There are still many unresolved problems for the family farms related to the provision of production materials and the marketing of products.

Keywords: family farms; land reform; land tenure; leases

Yurkin, V.I.

Experience in the organization of family farms. [Opyt organizatsii krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1990)5: 48-51

USSR legislation has created the basis for developing small family farms. In addition to Union legislation there are special laws in the three Baltic republics. In the Kazakh, Byelorussian and Ukrainian SSR as well as in the RSFSR such legislation is also in preparation. Despite this, few family farms yet exist. They must struggle hard against hindrances and prejudice. It is suggested that associations of independent farmers be set up as rapidly as possible at all administrative levels to represent their interests.

Keywords: family farms; farmers' associations; legislation

Byelorussia

Kornilov, Y.D.

From personal household plot to family farm. [Ot lichnogo podbor'ya k semeinoi ferme] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1990)2: 54-56

The private part-time plots of the USSR farming population, which so far have mainly contributed to family subsistence, could, under certain circumstances, be developed into peasant family farms. Where suitable conditions exist (especially manpower) and where the people again start to think of themselves as peasants, the state and the large farms should give them ideas and material support. Examples of such support are given from the Braslav region in the Byelorussian SSR.

Keywords: family farms; peasant farming; private plots

Razvetskii, V.S.; Priborkin, Y.E.

Creating peasant farms in Byelorussia. [Nekotorye problemy sozdaniya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv v Belorussii] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1991)6: 10-14

The legal conditions for setting up peasant family farms in Byelorussia are described. Concrete examples are used in the discussion of organizational and technical problems of setting up a farm and to suggest possible solutions. Some 5% of those working on Byelorussian collective and state farms (some 20,000 families) have expressed a wish to operate an independent family farm. In the next three or four years it must be possible to set up some 10,000 of such farms, partly on the basis of existing part time farms and partly as completely new enterprises. The farms should be about 35-40 ha in size and specialize mainly on milk and vegetable production.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; legislation

Tarasevich, V.F.; Leshkevich, V.V.

Basic needs of the rural family and how they are satisfied. [Potrebnosti sel'skoi i ikh udovletvorenie] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1991)6: 30-35

Data from a special survey of the expenditure of rural families in Byelorussia are analyzed. Attention is drawn to differences between the expenditure of kolkhozy families and other rural families and to the differences in the pattern of food consumption of urban and rural families. Model calculations, based on the average consumption of the families surveyed, suggests that a minimum income of 130.40r per month is needed as against the official minimum of 70r.

Keywords: consumption; farm families; household budgets; rural society

Estonia

Abrahams, R.

Women and rural development in contemporary Estonia. *Rural History* 5(1994)2: 217-226

Through several cases the process of agrarian transition in Estonia is illustrated. Examples show women as respected farmers and landowners, rather harmonious marital and family relations. But it also points to the problems of old widows that have lost support by personnel of state farms. Migration to towns and to Finland relate to occupational multiplicity of (most) men.

Keywords: elderly; gender; labour; migration; rural development; women

Abrahams, R.; Blanc, M.

The re-generation of family farming in Estonia. *Sociologia Ruralis* 34(1994)4: 354-368

This paper focuses on the recent revival of family farming and related new developments in Estonian agriculture. With perestroika in the late 1980s, and following Estonia's independence in 1991, several thousand new family farmers have recently been granted land from the collective and state farms. The effects of political and economic change on all kinds of agriculture have been severe. Predictably conflicts of interest between state and collective farms and the new farmers have hindered the implementation of the reform programme. Connected conflicts of interest are also merging between new owners of relatively large and productive farms and claimants to former small holdings which are unlikely to be viable in modern conditions. It is significant that such smaller farms have largely disappeared elsewhere under capitalism.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; structural change

Abrahams, R.

The emergence of new family farmers: the countryside of Estonia in transition. In: Lane, D. (ed.) *Russia in Flux*. Aldershot: [S.l.], 1992: 133-148

Keywords: agricultural policy; dairy; family farms; migration; women

Jullinen, V.

An Estonian family farm from the point of view of building economy. *Julkaisu Maatalouden Taloudellinen Tutkimuslaitos* (1993)72: 72-75

Since it gained political independence, Estonia has begun the process of returning land and property to the real owners or their descendants, but the process is proceeding with difficulty for a number of reasons. The re-establishment of family farms slowed down in 1992. By the end of 1992 the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhoses were still in existence. Their number has increased due to sub-division but the amount of land in their possession has decreased. Farm statistics began to be collected again in 1992, based on farm book-keeping data from 186 family farms. Yields of main crops on family farms were similar to the average for Estonian agriculture but milk yields on family farms were higher than on kolkhozes. The economic condition of an average country family was better than an average farm family. The establishment of family farms is therefore based on personal motivation rather than economic gain. Lack of machinery on family farms is a major constraint as is the lack of farm buildings. The building up of a family farm structure will continue for many years to come. The process can and must be quickened by using state long term credit and by directing international aid to farm building.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; profitability

Pajo, M.; Tamm, M.; Teinberg, R.

The restructuring of Estonian agriculture. Iowa State University: Ames, 1994 (Baltic Report Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development, no. 94-BR15)

In 1939 Estonia had some 140,000 family farms, 47.3% in the 10-30 ha size group and 26.9% above 30 ha. They were self sufficient in agricultural products and exported meat, butter and other dairy products to western countries. After Soviet occupation the farms over 30 ha were first nationalized. After mass deportations of some 20,700, mainly rural, people in 1949, mass collectivization was imposed with very damaging effects on both output and productivity. By 1992 Estonia had eventually evolved a very specialized meat and dairy farming system, using considerable grain imports and exporting 24% of meat output and 34% of milk to other Soviet Republics. The immediate effect of independence was an agricultural crisis due to the reduction or cessation of grain imports, the collapse of the command system with no replacement, hyperinflation and political disagreements delaying privatization. While broad policy aims on privatization were agreed in 1989, and a Land Reform Act passed in 1991, return of private property had not even started by April 1992. The most urgent outstanding problems and the programmes for the period 1992-94 are described.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms; policy

Timmermann, J.

Family farming as the perspective of Estonian agriculture. *Julkaisuja Maatalouden Taloudellinen Tutkimuslaitos* (1993)72: 52-54

At present the number of officially registered farms in Estonia is about 8,000. Calculations of the costs of establishing a family farm of 40-45 ha with 20 cows show that, in order for investment to be feasible, the cheapest technological solutions need to be used and returns augmented through, for example, the sale of brushwood on cleared land. The estimated number of family farms by the year 2000 is 75,000, the average size being 12 ha of arable land and 10 ha of forest. But the transition to family farming will only be smooth if problems connected with agricultural reforms and ownership are solved, farmers are given credit, and inputs as well as exports are subsidized.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms

Latvia

Korolev, Y.B.; Vladimirov, V.V.; Ivanov, S.I.

Family farms in Latvia: how the state regulates their activities. [Krest'yanskije khozyaistva v Latvii: gosudarstvennoe regulirovanie ikh deyatel'nosti] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykhi Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1991)11: 14-18

The origin, development and the economic and legal position of newly set-up family farming in the Republic of Latvia are investigated. The farms receive a wide range of state support such as tax concessions, investment grants, etc. They also receive higher prices than kolkhozy and sovkhhozy on selling their produce to state purchasing organizations. On the other hand the state influences the activities of private farms through environmental protection arrangements etc. Altogether, Latvian policy on private farms can be judged successful and recommended as a model for agricultural policy in Russia.

Keywords: agricultural policy; family farms; legislation

Ostrovskaja, I.

Women and politics in Latvia: the transition to democracy. *Women's Studies International Forum* 17(1994)2/3: 301-303

The liberalization that took place in the middle of the 1980s revealed that women in the republics of the previous USSR are economically, socially, and politically pushed to the margins of society. Because Soviet women traditionally fulfilled several full-time roles: state employees, full-time housekeepers, wives, and baby-sitters, when the transition began they totally lacked the capacity and the resources to pick up also the role of the political actors. Consequently, that deprived them from the distribution of material resources in the society on their own behalf, thus pushing them in the situation of the eternal inequality. The new developing nation state-dominated almost exclusively by male politicians-is overwhelmed by the task to outlive economically and politically, thus leaving no

place for such issues as effective realisation of the potential of women's or children's issues. It seems that the key to breaking this vicious circle in the field of women's rights and not only problems. New women's organisations deal with issues of child protection, women's health, and life in rural areas.

Keywords: democracy; organizations; politics; rural population; women

Tabuns, A.

Agricultural education and training in Latvia: changes and problems. Iowa State University: Ames, 1993: 33-46 (Baltic Report Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development, no. 93-BR9)

An account is given of the general and vocational educational system in Latvia. Primary education is compulsory from 6-14 years of age, and there are various types of secondary and trade schools. Because of low population density and lack of adequate local transport systems rural schools tend to be too small and at the same time high cost per pupil. Vocational and professional education was greatly influenced by Marxist ideology which sought to treat agriculture as a branch of industrial production with too much centralization of control and concentration on narrow specialization. There are probably too many graduate agriculturalists but some regions are more generously supplied than others. Students who come to the towns for higher education or training are reluctant to return to rural areas. This is particularly true of women who make up 40% of agriculture students. As a result in the eastern region there are only 76 women for every 100 men in the 25-29 age group.

Keywords: education; rural communities; women; youth

Lithuania

Gryadov, S.I.; Zaural'skaya, G.Y.; Volkova, I.N.

Experience in organizing peasant farms. [Opyt organizatsii krest'yanskikh (fermerskikh) khozyaistv] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1990)12: 10-13

An account is given of the setting up and operation of family farms in the Lithuanian SSR. In spring 1990 there were 1200 such farms with an average size of 12 ha. It is estimated that in about five years some 30%-40% of kolkhoz members will become independent farmers. Some problems are incurred in setting up and developing family farms and these are discussed in detail. Several examples of farms of different types and sizes are briefly analyzed.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; structural change

Kuodys, A.

Agrarian reform in Lithuania. *Julkaisuja Maatalouden Taloudellinen Tutkimuslaitos* (1993)72: 10-13

By the beginning of 1993, land returned to former owners in Lithuania, in

accordance with the Law on Peasant Farm, comprised 18% of all land, and together with individual smallholding allotments made up 48% of all land. The remaining land is in temporal state ownership: an insignificant share of it is used by state enterprises and the rest is being leased by new farming units (agricultural partnerships in most cases). Approximately 120,000 existing farmsteads and 122,000 premises situated in settlements might be used for family farming. According to the privatization plans for agricultural enterprises, indexed assets had to be sold off. Legislation envisaged three ways of acquiring assets: by purchasing them in kind at auctions, by signing shares and purchasing shares. In practice, only the first two were used. Since all debts of agricultural enterprises were written off prior to privatization, aspirants were provided equal chances to purchase any asset under privatization. Farmers willing to purchase assets could make use of different investment vouchers, such as single state payments, special purpose compensations and payments of the enterprise under privatization. The value of these depended either on the person's age or length of work at the enterprise. In most cases agricultural partnerships were set up on the basis of privatized assets. These are limited liability stock companies. An agricultural partnership member wishing to set up a family farm may leave the partnership unhindered and take his share back in kind or in cash. There have been only 200 agricultural associations formed. These are smaller units with at least one member bearing unlimited liability against his property.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; land ownership; private farms

Russia

Allakhverdiev, A.; Kamilov, M.

The integration of private subsidiary farms and social production. [Integratsiya lichnogo podsobnogo khozyaistva i obshchestvennogo proizvodstva] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)2: 68-72

Private household plots in Dagestan make considerable contribution to the agricultural production of Russia. They are integrated in the food sector in various ways; through delivery contracts with the food trade and processing industry, delivery and supply contracts with the large farms and through leasehold agreements with the large farms. The larger household plots can also provide a basis for the creation of family farms. This applies particularly in the mountain regions where there are still adequate reserves of unused land.

Keywords: family farms; food production; private plots

Baklazhenko, G.

Organizing associations of peasant farms. [Organizatsiya assotsiatsii krest'yanskikh khozyaistva na sele] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)2: 27-31

Associations of peasant farms can be organized in two ways in Russia: either through an agreement among independently operating family farms or

through the decision of those employed in a state or collective farm to convert their farm into such an association. In either case certain regulations governing the setting up, statutes and registration of such an association must be observed. The association normally undertakes certain functions for its members such as providing services to do with machinery, planning and further education. These associations are still developing quite slowly as many legal and organizational aspects are still unclear.

Keywords: farmers' associations; family farms; regulations

Bespachotny, G.A.V.; Bezpakhotny, G.

Problems of perestroika in agricultural production in the USSR. [Probleme der Umgestaltung in der Agrarproduktion der UdSSR] *Internationale Agrarindustrie Zeitschrift* (1990)6: 443-444

A short account is given of the international conference held in Moscow in June 1990 and attended by political scientists, economists and sociologists from the UK, GFR, Denmark, USA, Canada and India as well as from the CMEA. Questions discussed in relation to the current reforms in USSR agriculture included the socioeconomic principles of agricultural development, land ownership and land use, the agricultural market, family farms, peasant farming and tenant farming, agriculture as an expression of the changing relationship between nature and culture and social problems of managing agriculture. The conference concluded by setting up the International Association of Agricultural Scientists as a voluntary organization of scientists and scientific organizations who are concerned with the development of agricultural sciences and rural development. The Association will organize interdisciplinary collaboration on agricultural problems and arrange future conferences.

Keywords: agricultural policy; family farms; land ownership

Bogoslavskii, B.

Association of peasant farms: organization and development. [Assotsiatsiya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv: organizatsiya i razvitie] *Ekonomist* (1992)7: 73-76

The transformation of a former kolkhoz into an association of family farms is described using the example of the Progress Association in the village of Zaimo-Obryv in the Rostov region. Despite privatization of ownership rights the former large farm has not been destroyed but continues to operate on a cooperative basis. The organization of the farm, the new division of responsibility, the organization of production and the setting up of new control mechanisms are described. They have succeeded in limiting the fall in farm production and the social insecurity involved in dissolving the kolkhoz.

Keywords: family farms; farmers' associations; land ownership

Bogoslavskii, V.; Pis'mennaya, D.; Rusin, N.M.

Transforming a kolkhoz into an association of peasant farms. [Kolkhoz preobrazuetsya v assotsiatsiyu krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)10: 20-27

The 'Progress' kolkhoz in the Rostock area of Russia was dissolved in November 1991. The members have set up self managed family farms and then joined together in an association. This association operates as a service enterprise for the small farmers and carries out various functions for them, including the setting up of processing and marketing enterprises. In the course of 1992 the association has also brought in a number of farmers who used to work in a neighbouring kolkhoz.

Keywords: family farms; farmers' associations; services

Boiko, I.P.; Orekhova, Y.V.

Conditions for small scale agricultural production and the economic transformation of collective farms. [Usloviya effektivnosti melkogo proizvodstva v sel'skom khozyaistve i ekonomicheskie preobrazovaniya kolkhozov] *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo Universiteta, Ekonomika* (1992)2: 98-102

The Russian family farm should not be treated exclusively as a small farm which can only be equipped with small scale technology. Rather the family farms must be given the same technical and other conditions as are provided for the large farms. Only in this way will equal competition between both types of farm be possible and the large farms be forced to modernize their frequently out of date internal organization so as to meet this competition.

Keywords: family farms; large farms; technology

Brooks, K.; Lerman, Z.

Land reform and farm restructuring in Russia. World Bank: Washington, 1994 (World Bank Discussion Papers, no. 233)

During 1992, major changes were made in the ownership of Russian agricultural land and in the rights of farm employees. These changes were accomplished through farm reorganization, during which most farms registered land in collective ownership and affirmed the rights of members of collectives to claim individual ownership. Yet the agricultural sector is still predominantly collective: 90% of agricultural land registered to a designated user on January 1, 1993 was still in the collective sector. Farm reorganization brought little change in the internal operation of the farms, little intention to change production patterns or input use, and little perceived financial pressure. Private farmers, which numbered 184,000 in all of Russia at the end of 1992 and cultivated nearly 4% of agricultural land, differ from collective enterprises most strikingly in the product mix; in particular, in the greater relative weight of crops and lesser dependence on livestock. The growth of private farming appears to be the vehicle through which the agricultural sector changes product mix and adjusts out of products and technologies for which profitability is low under new relative prices. Private farmers sell their products and buy inputs directly through state and other channels. Cooperation in production and services appears to be developing among private farmers. Access to social services is not currently a problem for private farmers, nor is there an expectation that it will become a problem. Collectives continue to provide many services even to private farmers in their areas, and

concerns about social benefits ranked considerably below inadequacy of capital and machinery as factors keeping employees within collective enterprises, however, the transfer of rural social services to municipal governments should be accelerated, and their tax base, derived in part from meaningful land taxes, should be strengthened. In order for the collective sector to become more productive, the restructuring accomplished in 1992 and early 1993 will have to be deepened through changes within the farms. Financial pressures, in the form of reduced price subsidies and cessation of preferential credits, will have to be increased so that collective enterprises are induced to change their inherited product mix and input use.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; land reform; land ownership; services

Chubukov, G.V.; Pogrebnoi, A.A.

Peasant-farmer, owner, and proprietor. [Krest'yanin-fermer, khozyain i sobstvennik] *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo* (1992)4: 33-42

The terms peasant and peasant family farms are defined and their legal significance is investigated. Particular attention is paid to the rights to own and use land and other farm materials on the basis of current Russian legislation. In addition, the paper investigates the legal position of the peasant in his function as the owner of his farm, as the use of leased land, as a responsible farm manager and as a worker. A number of legal problems are shown to exist which are still not covered by adequate or any regulations.

Keywords: family farms; legislation; land ownership

DeVault, G.

Science, agriculture and environment in the former Soviet Union. In: Strauss, M.S.; Thomson, S.M.B. (eds.) *Science, agriculture, and environment in the former Soviet Union: proceedings*. AAAS: Washington, 1993: 173-179 (AAAS Publication, no. 93-31S)

An account is given of Novii Fermer, a joint venture publication with a US publishing house and a Moscow staff which seeks to present information that will help new independent farmers in the former Soviet Union to build a homestead and get a commercial farming operation started. An account is also given of the pioneering conditions under which an elderly Russian couple outside Moscow have started up and are successfully operating a private farm.

Keywords: family farms; information

Engel, B.

The woman's side: male outmigration and the family economy in Kostroma Province. In: Eklof, B.; Frank, S. *The world of the Russian peasant: post-emancipation culture and society*. Unwin Hyman, Boston, 1990: 65-80

The author examines the impact of male outmigration on demography and the rural way of life and stresses the importance of family economy and family relations for the development of Russia's working class.

Keywords: family farms; living standards; migration; women

Engel, J.R.; Engel, J.G.

Ethics of environment and development: global challenge, international response. Belhaven Press: London, 1990

The Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, opened the 1988 World Conference on the Changing Atmosphere with the call for 'a new holistic ethic in which economic growth and environmental protection go hand-in-hand around the world'. Brundtland was speaking not only for herself but for the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development which in its 1987 report, *Our common future*, concluded that human survival and well-being could depend on success in elevating sustainable development to a global ethic. The last 30 years has seen the worldwide public expression of a felt need for a new way of life that is both socially and environmentally good. The growing concern for ethics in world conservation and development can be traced back to the founding of the United Nations in 1945 when the prevailing belief was that the nations of the world would cooperate to found a new international economic and social order on principles of justice and human rights. Attempts have been made to sustain this belief ever since. The present publication seeks to provide an overview of the contemporary moral challenge of sustainable development and the similarities and differences in its interpretation by ethicists throughout the world. The emerging picture indicates that persons in diverse cultures are seeking critically and constructively to answer Brundtland's call for a new holistic global ethic. Divided into two sections, the initial discussion focuses on the global challenge dealing with such issues as environment, technology and ethics, and development ethics and ecological wisdom. The second part deals with international responses from Western Europe and North America, Eastern Europe and the USSR, South and Central America, Africa and the Middle East, and Asia. The concluding chapter deals with the experience of women.

Keywords: economics; environmental protection; ethics; policy; sustainability; women

Farnsworth, B.; Viola, L.

Russian peasant women. Oxford University Press: New York, 1992

Keywords: living standards; rural population; women

Glickman, R.

Peasant women and their work. In: Eklof, B.; Frank, S. *The world of the Russian peasant: post-emancipation culture and society.* Unwin Hyman: Boston, 1990: 45-63

In this chapter the author begins with an overview of women's position in the peasant family in Russia, secondly, she discusses their domestic chores and duties, and then she turns to the wide variety of jobs in which women were engaged (from fieldwork and other agricultural tasks to their crucial role in handicraft industries) and the significant contribution they made to the household

economy.

Keywords: division of labour; farm families; women; women's roles

Holt, S.L.

Gender and property rights: women and agrarian reform in Russia and Moldova. *Seminar on gender and transition, Bucharest, Romania, February 1-2, 1995.* World Bank: Europe and Central Asia Region, 1995

Using case study analyses of three restructured farms in Orel Province in central European Russia and three from the central region of Moldova, this paper demonstrates how agrarian reform is affecting women in countries that are both restructuring state and collective farms and establishing private (peasant) farms. Five areas are of particular importance: (i) the ownership and management of restructured farms; (ii) property rights and management of private farms; (iii) unemployment; (iv) the treatment of pensioners; and (v) the provision of social services.

Keywords: agrarian reform; employment; gender; land ownership; services

Khlystun, V.

Land reform in the RSFSR. [Zemel'naya reforma v RSFSR] *Ekonomist* (1991)5: 87-92

In the few months since the passing of Russian legislation on land reform and on family farming, important changes in agricultural structure have occurred. About 1,500 large farms have altered their farm constitution, 26,000 family farms and 1,000 small farmer cooperatives have been set up and more than 1 million ha of garden land has been allocated to townspeople. The allocation and utilization of land is strictly regulated; a land market is legally forbidden though an underground market is beginning to develop. Great efforts are being made through courses at home and abroad to prepare farmers for their new tasks as farm heads. The information gap in this field, as in general, on the aims and content of the Land Reform Act, is very great. In addition there is a lack of accompanying scientific and research work and various important legal regulations, e.g., on the land tax, are still outstanding.

Keywords: cooperatives; family farms; land reform; structural change

Khlystun, V.; Loiko, P.

A mechanism for regulating land use and land ownership. [Mekhanizm regulirovaniya zemel'nykh otnoshenii] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1991)9: 15-20

Russian land legislation allows the transfer of land ownership to cooperatives or individual persons. Individuals may farm a limited area without charge, larger areas must be paid for. As no land market exists there is no market price for land. It is therefore proposed that the price should be fixed at fifty times the value of the land tax. It is further recommended that newly set up family farms should be largely tax free and supported by government subsidy in their foundation year. There is an urgent need for a land cadastre which is no longer

confined to giving information on land use.

Keywords: cooperatives; family farms; land reform; land ownership; legislation

Kiselev, S.

Regulating agricultural production. [Regulirovanie sel'skokhozyaistvennogo proizvodstva] *Ekonomist* (1992)4: 81-87

Since 1990 Russia has seen a reduction in the cultivated area, in livestock numbers and in agricultural production. This is not only the result of the prices and income policy but also of mistakes in denationalization and privatization in agriculture. Government agricultural policy, although with different objectives and methods than in earlier days, must become more active in guiding the transformation process. It should not concentrate exclusively on encouraging the new family farms but should support all types of farm.

Keywords: agricultural policy; agricultural production; family farms; privatization

Kopach, N.

The organizational structures of the agroindustrial sector with different forms of ownership. [Organizatsionnye struktury APK v usloviyakh funktsionirovaniya razlichnykh form sobstvennosti] *Mezhdunarodnyi Agropromyshlennyi Zhurnal* (1991)3: 15-18

With the possibility of setting up private family farms and the trend towards the privatization of state farms, new farm structures are developing in the agriculture of the former USSR. This does not involve the striking out of certain forms of enterprise and their replacement with an alternative, but, more usually, it involves their conversion. There are various possible ways of carrying this out: the breakdown of functions of a large farm enterprise into other independent but partner enterprises, the taking over of a holding or service function by a former large-scale undertaking, various forms of cooperation, also on the basis of reciprocal agreements, and many others. The structural conversion must take account of the ever closer links of farming with the post-agricultural sector, which can use the same or similar forms of organization as agriculture.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; land ownership; structural change

Kozlovskii, V.D.

Peasant farms and land reform in Russia. [Krest'yanskie (fermerskie) khozyaistva Rossii i zemel'naya reforma] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1991)10: 19-22

Family farms can be created in three ways: through new settlement on vacant land, through leaving a state or collective farm taking a share of productive resources, including land, or through dissolving whole state or collective farms and creating farmer cooperatives. The second alternative is the most common in Russia. Between spring 1990 and spring 1991 the number of such farms rose from 231 to 20,200, with an average size of 41 ha. There is a

tendency for the average size to become less as there are no directives on the minimum size of a farm. It is therefore likely that, with increasing state aid for new farms, an increasing number of dwarf holdings will be set up on the basis of old personal plots. This development and the various ambiguities about conditions for leaving state or collective farms require new legal regulations.

Keywords: family farms; farm size; land reform; legislation

Krasnoshchekov, N.V.

What form should the peasant economy take? [Kakim byt' krest'yanskomu khozyaistvu?] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1989)6: 10-16

Peasant farms in the USSR should be allowed to develop independently, to bequeath land although not to sell it, to purchase farm inputs from their own finances, to have their own bank account, and to view produced goods as their own. They can operate as part time or full time concerns, and large farms, namely sovkhozy and kolkhozy, should be responsible for supporting family farms in their locality. Family farms should pay income tax, and it is foreseeable that rates will vary between 10%-50%. In its initial years of operation, the farm should be subject to lower taxes and receive favourable terms of credit. This system should work to the benefit of the household and the central economy and guarantee the optimal use of resources.

Keywords: agricultural policy; agricultural structure; regulations

Kryachkov, I.T.

Problems in organizing peasant farms. [Voprosy organizatsii krest'yanskikh (fermerskikh) khozyaistv] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1991)5: 12-16

Attention should be paid to certain organizational factors if better conditions are to be created for setting up family farms in the USSR. If account is taken of the fact that a family farm is likely to develop to a size of at least 50-100 ha and livestock numbers of 50 dairy cows or 20 breeding sows, village planning must allow space for farm buildings of the necessary size. In addition, account must be taken of the possibility that many such farms will go on to process farm products. It must also be remembered that several family farms may cooperate with each other.

Keywords: agricultural structure; cooperatives; family farms; farm size

Kudryashov, V.; Reshetnikov, V.; Afanas'ev, V.

Peasant farms in Russia: first steps. [Krest'yanskies khozyaistva Rossii: pervye shagi] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)4: 15-18

The share of family farms in the numbers employed, the area farmed and the production of Russian agriculture is still very small but is growing rapidly. The average farm size is 41 ha of which 21 ha is arable. Most farms are below 5 ha with only 9% above 100 ha. Mechanization, with 2 tractors and 1 combine per 100 ha, is higher than for the large farms. The farms still suffer from shortage of capital and limited bank credit. The practical implementation of the land reform

also meets difficulties in places, so that legal problems hinder the development of family farming. The academics are called on to stop arguing about theoretical aspects of family farming and to offer the farmers more practical help.

Keywords: family farms; land reform

Kurtsev, I.

Organization and economic conditions for developing peasant farms. [Organizatsionno-ekonomicheskie osnovy razvitiya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)4: 19-22

Family farms are developing particularly rapidly in Siberia. Over 20% of all family farms in Russia are in this region. They average 57 ha in size, their extreme size is about 10,000 ha for reindeer in Yakutsk. Generally the peasant farms are organized on a very mixed basis with both crops and livestock. Many farms are, however, so closely linked to the large state and collective farms that they can hardly be called truly independent. Neither is it yet possible to say that in future more than 10% of those working in agriculture will be private farmers.

Keywords: family farms; mixed farms

The **least** likely agricultural miracle. *Economist* 323(1992)7754: 93-96

The Russian government is trying to follow the successful farm reforms carried out in China: a shift to the private ownership of land, a rapid reduction in the size of farms and a sharp increase in crop prices. In 1991, 97% of Russia's farmland was occupied by 26,000 giant state-owned farms and 3% by 38 million private gardens. Now there are 70,000 full time family farms. Breaking up the big farms into more manageable, efficient sizes should produce a large increase in output; however, changing ownership and farm size must be accompanied by higher farm prices if the reforms are to succeed. This third change cannot be taken for granted in Russia. Food prices have risen but, in contrast to China, this has been as a result of the liberalization of most prices at once. This means farmers have had to pay more for their inputs, making it more difficult to get a family farm going in Russia. Critics have argued that the reforms of China currently being pursued in Russia are not so readily applicable to the Russian agricultural situation which is more capital intensive. In addition, the downstream and upstream parts of the Russian food industry are in crisis: there is a shortage of credit which is likely to constrain farmers' planting decisions and the existing farm machinery is unsuitable for small farms. A quarter of every harvest is lost to pests and 25%-30% of all grain is lost through bad storage. Poor harvesting in the fields leads to a further 10% loss and further losses occur in the out-dated processing industries. It is argued that a greater increase in the supply of food could be achieved through action to improve postharvest systems rather than through ownership reforms. It appears, however, that without more efficient supply and processing industries, family farms may not thrive, but without family farms, there will be no genuine demand for suppliers or processors. Private farming should succeed, if it continues to concentrate on high value products like vegetables and livestock since it can produce more efficiently than the large state

farms. If reform succeeds the economic gain to Russia could be enormous and the move towards a free market economy could continue.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural policy; agricultural structure; family farms; private farms; structural change

Lozovik, V.A.

Marketability from a modern peasant farm. [Tovarnost' sovremennogo krest'yanskogo khozyaistva] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1992)2: 14-18

The problem of the level of market production from modern peasant farms in Russia is important both so as to enable forecasts to be made of their probable contribution to total agricultural production as well as to examine the prospects for the family farms movement as a whole.

Keywords: agricultural production; family farms

Lozovik, V.A.

Soviet peasantry: our 'third formation'. [Sovetskoe fermerstvo: nash 'tretii uklad'] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1991)5: 26-30

The setting up of family farms in the RSFSR is making rapid progress. In February 1991 there were 8,500, their numbers could increase to 80-100,000 in the next five years. They would then cultivate an area of some 5-7 Mha. For this, apart from the formal legal framework it would also be necessary to create suitable conditions as regards tax and credit policy and for the supply of farm materials and equipment. These conditions at present vary widely from region to region as, consequently, does the spread of family farms. A rapid development of family farms would help to solve the Soviet food problem.

Keywords: family farms; legislation

Mikhailov, V.B.

The labour potential for farm household development. In: Bodenstedt, A.A.; Merl, S.; Nutrikhin, V.A. (eds.) *Social problems in rural areas under conditions of change: contributions to the International Symposium*. Duncker & Humblot: Berlin, 1993: 203-206 (Osteuropastudien der Hochschulen des Landes Hessen Reihe 1, Giessener Abhandlungen zur Agrar-und Wirtschaftsforschung des Europäischen Ostens, no. 190)

The individual and creative character of agricultural labour has developed a specific, stable historical form of organization: a private economic enterprise on the basis of the family. Results of sociological research confirm the inference that there exists the labour potential for the development of peasant farm agriculture in Russia. This paper examines this potential looking at the results of a sociological survey carried out among farm households in Russia.

Keywords: family farms; farm families; households; labour force

Okhapkin, A.

Types of organization and economic structure within farming today. [Organizatsionno-ekonomicheskie formy khozyaistvovaniya v sovremennykh usloviyakh] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)8: 36-40

Legal, financial, tax policy and price policy conditions should be equalized for all economic operators in Russian agriculture. This implies full freedom to set up new farms, the end of compulsory levies from family farms, and a duty laid on sovkhozy and kolkhozy to help the newly set up farms. Apart from family farms there will continue to be a large number of farms in state, collective and company ownership. It is of great importance that a true market in agricultural production materials be created and this also includes the privatization of the agricultural machinery industry.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms; legislation

Prosterman, R.L.; Hanstad, T.

A fieldwork-based appraisal of individual peasant farming in Russia. In: Atta, D. van (ed.) *The 'farmer threat' the political economy of agrarian reform in post-Soviet Russia*. Westview Press: Boulder, 1993: 149-189

Observations on agrarian reform and the prospects for individual farming in Russia are based on visits to more than 50 state, collective and individual farms during fieldwork in 1990 and 1991. The paper discusses peasant's views on setting up an individual farm, the likely costs (considerably below most western estimates), unavailability of farm machinery and other impediments, the right to sell or mortgage land and hire labour, agricultural credit and ambiguities in the legislation. The conclusion is that decollectivization in Russia is likely to be much slower than in China. At the most there are likely to be between one and two million private farms by the year 2000 with around half the land still in a privatized large farm sector.

Keywords: agrarian reform; attitudes; family farms

Rusin, N.M.; Andreev, P.P.

Organization and production structure of associations of peasant farms. [Organizatsionno-proizvodstvennaya struktura assotsiatsii krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *Ekonomika Sel'skokhozyaistvennykh i Pererabatyvayushchikh Predpriyatii* (1992)9: 7-10

When Russian collective or state farms are dissolved and a large number of small family farms are set up in their place, it is essential that these farms should agree to a union. Such unions can take over functions for all their member farms, which the individual farms do badly or not at all: book-keeping systems, buying, selling, financial and even social services. The membership of such unions can be regulated in various ways as can their structure and list of tasks. Two examples of unions formed when kolkhozy were broken up are described.

Keywords: family farms; farmers' associations; services

Varis, E.

The restructuring process of rural Russian Karelia: a case study of two Karelian villages. UNU/WIDER: Helsinki, 1994 (Working Papers, no. 115)

The recent rural restructuring processes in the Karelian Republic are analyzed in this study. The process is illustrated by two fishing villages, both in socio-economic transition in the Karelian countryside. The case villages have undergone many economic and social changes in recent decades. The influence of reorganization of production and the services at the local level is made manifest by their development. They illustrate the general changes of the whole Russian Karelia, which can be traced to the general development processes in the Russian countryside itself.

Keywords: agrarian reform; attitudes; men; rural population; privatization; social change; villages; women

Wädekin, K.E.

Agrarian reform in the CIS and particularly in Russia. [Agrarreform in der GUSS und insbesondere in Rußland] Land, Agrarwirtschaft und Gesellschaft 9(1992)1: 37-53

The long term aim of CIS and Russian policy is to free agriculture from state directives and compulsory deliveries and to replace kolkhozy and sovkhozy with medium sized family farms and voluntary cooperatives with modern equipment and methods. The short-term need to increase production and social and political resistance to change mean that reorganization of the large farms is frequently largely cosmetic, with a change of name to limited company or new type cooperative and little fundamental change. Development has been encouraged in the part time private plot and town allotments sector which provides a large proportion of fruit, vegetables and potatoes as well as some livestock products and where output can be expanded fairly rapidly at low cost. The number of more or less independent family farms has risen rapidly though their position is still precarious. Their access to equipment and production materials is difficult and their security of tenure and ability to buy or sell land not precisely defined. In March 1991 there were estimated to be about 47,107 private family farms in the whole former USSR, of which 44% were in Georgia, 30% in the Baltic Republics, 19% in the Russian Federation and 6.6% elsewhere. In Russia these numbers were estimated to have risen tenfold to nearly 50,000 by January 1992 and to 130,000 by the end of May 1992. There were similar developments in other republics. About 25% of their land was said to be privately owned, 60% in life tenancy and 17% leased. Regional differences in productivity and development are also reviewed.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; land ownership; structural change

Tadzhikistan

Sharipov, Z.; Tarasova, L.

Family farms in regions with a labour surplus. [Krest'yanskie khozyaistva v trudoizbytochnykh regionakh strany] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1990)6: 83-85

There is a surplus of manpower in the rural areas of the Tadzhik SSR while at the same time there is unused land in the mountain areas. It is recommended that settlements of peasant family farms should be created. This would create employment, utilize areas which have not been used by the large farms up to now or which have been poorly used, and retain the population on the land. This would help to avoid national and social conflicts.

Keywords: employment; family farms; labour force; settlements

Ukraine

Ames, G.C.W.; Ames, K.S.

A private farmer in a land of collective agriculture. *Choices: the magazine of food, farm, and resources issues* (1994)3: 37-38

Private family farming is a new phenomenon in Ukraine, one of the richest agricultural regions of the former USSR. This paper presents a case study of a private family farm in the Cherkassy region, and then compares it to a collective farm in the same region. The transformations in Ukrainian agriculture have important implications for the country's socioeconomic future. Collective farms will be the primary structural organization for food production in the short term. They provide employment, social services, and a cultural framework for rural society. The state cannot afford to dismantle a system in place for over sixty years without risking serious disruption in food production and social organization. However, experimentation with private farming presents a means of releasing the entrepreneurial spirit in Ukrainian agriculture.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; land ownership

Diesperov, V.

Creating primary collectives in agriculture. [Formirovanie pervichnykh kollektivov v sel'skom khozyaistve] *APK Ekonomika, Upravlenie* (1992)10: 64-69

The new organization of work processes in Ukrainian agriculture takes place overwhelmingly within the framework of existing collective and state farms. Within these, small work teams are formed which take on responsibility for themselves and can to a large extent make independent decisions. Their structure varies very much on a regional basis, as it is influenced by factors like settlement structure, population density and age structure of the workforce. They are not only suitable for arousing awareness of responsibility and initiative among the workers but also for uncovering the extent of concealed unemployment on the

land. In contrast to this development, the creation of independent family farms is not yet very widespread.

Keywords: agrarian reform; collectives; family farms

Garbuz, M.

New forms of farming in the (Ukrainian) republic. [Novye formy khozyaistvovaniya v sel'skom khozyaistve respubliky] *Ekonomika Sovetskoï Ukrainy* (1990)7: 3-12

Agriculture in the Ukrainian SSR is characterized by a variety of new forms of farm organization which are most important if production and productivity are to be increased. There are numerous examples of leasing contracts between individuals or small groups and large farms, which play a central role. A great many different types of arrangement of this sort have developed even within individual large farms. In contrast there are, up to now, very few individual peasant family farms. The future development of the price system will play a decisive role in the further development of all types of farm. The development of supply and marketing cooperatives will also be very important for small private and leased farms.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; family farms

Lerman, Z.; Brooks, K.; Csaki, C.

Land reform and farm restructuring in Ukraine. World Bank: Washington, 1994 (World Bank Discussion Papers, no. 270)

This report is the outcome of a field survey conducted in Ukraine between November 1993 and March 1994 by the Agrarian Institute in Kiev, with the support of the World Bank. The objective was to obtain empirical data about the restructuring of Ukrainian agriculture in the process of transition to a market-oriented economy. The major groups of agricultural producers addressed were: managers and employees of large-scale farm enterprises as representatives of the traditional agricultural structure in the process of transition, and individual farmers as representatives of the new private sector. The report begins by providing a rationale for the study and a summary of the findings. An overview of Ukrainian agriculture is followed by a discussion of the legal framework for land reform and farm restructuring. The empirical core of the study presents the survey data, covering the new private sector, the reorganizing farm enterprises, the effect of reorganization on farm employees, development of market services and infrastructure, and rural social services.

Keywords: agrarian reform; agricultural structure; land reform; private farms; structural change

Poplavskaya, Z.

Peasant farming in the Lvov district: experience, problems. [Fermertvo vo L'vovskoi oblasti: opyt, problemy] *Ekonomika Ukrainy* (1992)1: 54-58

Although there were only 36 peasant farms in the Lvov district of the Ukraine at the beginning of 1991 there was a sharp acceleration in their creation

in 1991. As well as family farms, small collective farms in group ownership were also set up. The paper reports on their development, the possibilities of their expansion and the problems they are meeting. Three principles for the success of these farms are formulated: (1) the guarantee of complete entrepreneurial freedom; (2) legal security for occupation of the farm; and (3) clear and reliable regulations on farm taxation.

Keywords: agricultural structure; family farms; legislation

Semchik, V.I.; Pogrebnoi, A.A.

Organizational and legal problems of creating family farms. [Organisatsionno-pravovye voprosy sozdaniya krest'yanskikh khozyaistv] *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo* (1991)11: 63-66

Although the legal possibility of creating family farms exists in the Ukraine, in practice little use has been made of it. On 1 January 1991 there were only 82 family farms which together cultivated some 2,000 ha. The reasons for this are, in part, the lack of necessary legal rules and general lack of clarity about the legal status of family farms, but also the fact that the necessary legal and administrative framework for setting up and running family farms does not yet exist.

Keywords: family farms; legislation

Yurchishin, V.

Developing different types of farm and ownership in Ukrainian agriculture. [Razvitie mnogoukladnosti i otnoshenii sobstvennosti v sel'skom khozyaistve Ukrainy] *Vestnik Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Nauki* (1992)1: 14-24

It should be possible to expand and enlarge the small part-time farming activities of the Ukrainian rural population so as to create family farms rapidly and with a very small outlay. It will be necessary to adjust the production programmes of the agricultural machinery industry to the needs of these farms. In any case the small farm sector will continue, in future, to make a considerable contribution to food supplies. The collective farms must be changed into true cooperatives whose members have clear rights of ownership so that they also can be activated and their members motivated. The state farms must also be privatized, though here other types of legal form or organization from the cooperative may be used.

Keywords: agrarian reform; family farms; land ownership; private farms; structural change

Yurchishin, V.

The problems of a multiform agriculture. [K voprosu o mnogoukladnosti sel'skogo khozyaistva] *Ekonomika Sovetskoi Ukrainy* (1990)11: 49-54

A questionnaire distributed in the Ukrainian SSR concerning farms in the future showed the general opinion to be that kolkhozy and sovkhozy will remain the most important types of farm. They should not be put at a disadvantage in a future restructuring of agriculture. Opinions on family farms range from total

rejection to the opinion that they should be the only type of farm in future. While this last opinion is only shared by some of the rural population, it does indicate an adequate social basis for small family farms. As regards private part time farms, the opinion was that they would continue to play an important role in future. In many places there was a clear readiness to enlarge part time farms.

Keywords: agricultural structure; attitudes; family farms; structural change

3.1 Methodology

This bibliography was composed by a systematical literature search in the library of the Wageningen Agricultural University/PUDOC-DLO and international databases, mainly using keywords and subject indexes and classifications. A list of the keywords is given in 3.2.

Overlapping and unsuitable records were removed before a final selection was made and the remaining records were edited in a uniform way.

The records for the bibliography were ordered geographically. The choice for this arrangement by region with sub-divisions by country is explained in 1.2 Scope and Coverage.

Most of the records come from CAB and AGRALIN.

The search consisted of the following steps:

1. Online search in the CAB (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux) database, in September 1994 and in June 1995.
2. AGRALIN database of the Library of the Wageningen Agricultural University/PUDOC-DLO, by using the AGRALIN classification, which is based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). Updated until July 1995.
3. Search on CD-ROM TROPAG & RURAL of the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1975 - December 1994.
4. Search on CD-ROM SOCIOFILE, 1974 - April 1995, Sociological Abstracts.
5. Feminist periodicals: a current listing of contents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, Women's Studies Librarian. Last two years.
6. Literature on women in Central and Eastern Europe. Bibliography compiled by Joke Webbink. VENA Journal 7(1995)1: 38-41. (Special issue on Women after communism)

3.2 Keywords

Geographic regions

Balkans

Baltic states

Central Europe

East Central Europe

Eastern Europe

Albania

Belarussia

Bulgaria

Byelorussia

Croatia

Czech Republic

Czechoslovakia

East Germany

Estonia

German Democratic Republic

Hungary

Latvia

Lithuania

Moldova

Poland

Romania

Rumania

Russia

Russian Far East

Slovakia

Ukraine

Yugoslavia

Agriculture

Horticulture

Viniculture

Animal husbandry

Dairy (farms/farming)

Dairying

Poultry

Industry (used for Agroindustry)

Property (rights)

Land rights

Inheritance of property

Division of property
Cooperative farms/farming/farm enterprises
Collective farms
Kolkhozy
State farms
Environment
Environmental
Privatization/privatisation
Transition countries

Agriculture
Agricultural
Agrarian

in relation to:
Change
Transformation
Restructuring
Restructuration
Technology
Technological

Gender/women

woman/women
gender
feminist/feminism
(agricultural) household/households
female labour
woman's status
women's (collectives/groups/labour/organizations)
rural women
family farms
small farms

3.3 Databases

AGRALIN (Library Wageningen Agricultural University/PUDOC-DLO)

AGRALIN is an acronym for 'Agricultural Bibliographic Information System of the Netherlands'. The system consists of a central information system, in the Jan-Kops House in Wageningen, which is connected by various means with about seventy libraries and documentation services in the Netherlands. Part of this system is the CLC, a union catalogue of the Library of the Wageningen Agricultural University/PUDOC-DLO and other libraries with collections on agriculture. This catalogue contains bibliographic data on the collections of the libraries participating in the Netherlands Agricultural Information Network. In addition to this, several other bibliographic and factual databases are available on the AGRALIN host computer.

CAB (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux)

The CAB database covers the subject of agriculture in the broadest sense. It includes: agronomy, biotechnology, crop protection, dairy science, economics, environmental degradation and remediation, forestry, genetics, herbicides, irrigation, leisure, recreation and tourism, microbiology, nutrition, parasitology, rural development, veterinary medicine, and much more.

The records are also collected into some 50 printed abstract journals, published by CAB INTERNATIONAL. Journals, monographs, conferences, books, annual reports and other sources from more than 100 countries are scanned regularly for inclusion in the CAB database.

SOCIOFILE (Sociological abstracts)

Sociofile is a database with bibliographic information and abstracts, which reflects the world's literature in sociology and related disciplines (anthropology, demography, economics, philosophy, education, social psychology). An average of 1,200 journals are screened.

TROPAG & RURAL (Royal Tropical Institute)

TROPAG & RURAL, produced by the Information, Library and Documentation department of the Royal Tropical Institute, The Netherlands, are two databases containing full bibliographic references with abstracts to the worldwide literature on agriculture and economic and social development.

All records stored in TROPAG & RURAL are also available in hardcopy as the journals Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture (TROPAG) and Abstracts on Rural Development in the Tropics (RURAL).

The main focus is on tropical and subtropical regions.

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