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relationship in the dynamic context; Summary and conclusions
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V.3 Rich peasants and co-operative creditV.4 Implications with respect to the diffusion of modern technology of rich peasant bias in credit; V.5 The dominance of the rich peasantry and the political sphere; Summary and conclusions; Notes to Chapter V; VI A Disaggregated Analysis of the ILO Data: Technical Change and the Inverse Relationship in Egypt; Introduction; VI.1 The ILO survey and its characteristics; VI.2 Analysis and results: (i) The Radwan regression and its questionable nature - the need for a more disaggregated approach
VI.3 Analysis and results: (ii) A digression on technological change in Egyptian agriculture, uneven development and regional heterogeneityVI.4 Analysis and results: (iii) A disaggregated analysis and evidence of transition; Summary and conclusions; Notes to Chapter VI; VII A Closer Look at the Inverse Relationship in the Context of Agrarian Transition: Evidence from Fieldwork in Rural Egypt; Introduction; VII.1 Fieldwork methodology and problems; VII.2 An inverse relationship village in Giza; VII.3 The roots of the inverse relationship in Shubak; Summary and conclusions; Notes to Chapter VII VIII A Positive Relationship Village in Qena and the Emerging Comparative Picture in the Context of Egyptian Agrarian Transition

Sommario/riassunto

The inverse relationship between farm size and productivity is accepted as a "stylized fact" of agriculture in developing countries. This study uses Egyptian fieldwork data to examine factors creating this relationship, and the impact of economic and technological change on the relationship.
