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relationship in the dynamic context; Summary and conclusions  
Notes to Chapter IIIIV The Evidence for an Inverse Relationship between Farm Size and Productivity in Egypt: A Shadow Debate; Introduction; IV.1 Some evidence for an inverse relationship in Egypt: Shepley, Radwan, Wilson and Mabro; IV.2 Aggregation and land heterogeneity: Crouch et al.; IV.3 The inverse relationship denied in Egypt: Platt and Commander; Summary and conclusions; Notes to Chapter IV; V The Political Economy of the Contemporary Egyptian Countryside; Introduction; V.1 Agrarian reform and the consolidation of the rich peasantry; V.2 The agrarian elite and the co-operative system  
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

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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.

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