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Fragmentation of agricultural holdings in the Near East. A regional study based on studies in six countries

Aou Caf, S. Z.; Georgiades, M. S.
FAO Meeting papers #CARRD, Rome, July 1979., Cairo, Egypt, 1978, p. 57pp., 12 tab., bibl., 90 ref. Order no FAO ACCESS. No.3d320. In English, (Ja: d003)

The paper discusses the role of agriculture in the economy of the countries under study (Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, Tunisia, Sudan). It gives information on land tenure improvement, land reforms, size of holdings, and causes, effects and economic implications of fragmentation. It also describes measures adopted to arrest or reduce fragmentation especially holdings consolidation and co-operative farming efforts. Statistical tables relating to holdings and farm size are included

AHMED MMA.
JORDAN - DRYLAND FARMING - A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LAND TENURE PROBLEMS IN ABU-NASEIR AND MUBIS VILLAGES, BAQ A VALLEY. - EN.

FAO 1970 - UNDP/SF PROJECT JOR/18, DRYLAND FARMING - TECHNICAL REPORT NO 1 - 37 P., 18 TAB.

/AGRICULTURE/ /UNDP SF PROJECT/ - /CONSULTANT REPORT/ ON /ECONOMICS/ & /SOCIAL SURVEYS/ W.SPEC.REP.TO /LAND TENURE/ PROBLEMS IN /ABU NASEIR/ & /MUBIS/ VILLAGES /BAQ A VALLEY/, /JORDAN/ PROBLEMS DUE TO /HOLDINGS FRAGMENTATION/ & REACTION OF /FARMERS/ TO /INHERITANCE/ RESTRICTIONS, /HOLDINGS CONSOLIDATION/ & /COOPERATIVE SOCIETY/S. REVIEW OF /LAND USE/ PATTERN, /CULTIVATION PRACTICES/S, /ANIMAL PRODUCTION/, /RURAL POPULATION/ STRUCTURE & /FARM INCOME/ W. /TABLES/S.

AHMED MMA.
JORDAN - FARM MANAGEMENT SURVEYS IN THE BAQ A VALLEY. - EN.

FAO 1972 - UNDP/SF PROJECT JOR/18, DRYLAND FARMING - TECHNICAL REPORT NO 3 - 99 P., 67 TAB., GLOSSARY.

/FARM MANAGEMENT/ /UNDP SF PROJECT/ - /EXPERT REPORT/ ON /FARM MANAGEMENT/ SURVEY IN THE /BAQ A VALLEY/ IN "JORDAN". ANALYSIS OF /FARM INCOME/ OF FARM /FAMILIES/ & OF /FARM ENTERPRISES/S, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR /FARM SIZE/ & /AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ /COOPERATIVES/S. /CALCULATION/ OF /COSTS AND RETURNS/S OF /PLANT PRODUCTION/ OF VARIOUS /FIELD CROPS/S, W. /TABLES/S.

ARRAFAH, M., The co-operative movement in Jordan. Amman: Jordan Co-operative Organization, 1977. pp. 47.
En Jordan

Geographical problems of dry farming in Jordan
Geographische Probleme des Regenfeldbaus in Jordanien
Barnham, N.
Geographische Institut, Technische Universität Hannover, German
Federal Republic
Dissertation, Geographische Institut, Technische Universität, German
Federal Republic, 1979, p. 152, 204, 124 ref., 22 fig., 18 tab., 10
maps In German, (Jat: 8103)

An empirical study was carried out in four villages in East Jordan
in 1976-78. The contents are: (1) the position of dryland farming in
the agriculture of Jordan at present and its natural base and
limitations; (2) Agricultural systems and agro-social change in the
villages, role of the peasant farmer in developing dryland farming
and (3) Policies and plans for agricultural and general development
and supporting activities, particularly co-operatives

The Jordanian co-operative organization: problems and prospects in
the early 1980s

Barnett, T.; Roberts, M.
School of Development Studies, East Anglia University, Norwich, UK
Agricultural Administration, Vol 17, no 1, 1984, p. 1-19, 4
ref., 3 tab., OAE In English, (Jat: 8511)

In this, the second of two papers on the Jordanian Co-operative
Movement, a detailed description is provided of the coordinating
organization, the Jordanian Co-operative Organization (JCO) together
with a discussion of some of its problems and prospects. The formal
organization is described together with some aspects of the informal
organization. Specifically considered are the role and problems of the
Co-operative Training Institute, the Co-operative Bank and the Supply
and Marketing Department. In addition, attention is drawn to some of
the problems associated with personnel recruitment and career
trajectories within the JCO, and also to the tension in the
organization between the principle of hierarchy and the operational
need for flexibility

Cooperatives and cooperative organisations in the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan

Barnett, T.; Roberts, M.
School of Development Studies, East Anglia University, Norwich NR4
7TJ, UK
Agricultural Administration, Vol 16, no 2, 1984, p. 77-97, 5
ref., 7 tab., 1 fig., OAE In English, (Jat: 8408)

The paper updates the state of knowledge concerning agricultural and
agriculture-related cooperatives in Jordan. It provides an outline
history of the development of the movement and of the organization
which coordinates it. In particular, it examines some characteristics
of the membership and functioning of the local cooperatives on the
basis of a detailed survey carried out in the field in 1980. It looks
particularly at operations under the Jordanian Cooperative
Organisation (JCO), which includes the Cooperative Bank

Harrania, A.
(Report).
- (Ar).

- Regional Seminar on Development of Fishermen's
Cooperative Societies. - Khartoum (Sudan). - 11 Dec
1982. - 1983. - 189 p. - Introductory notes and
summaries also in EN (28 p.).

- FIELD DOCUMENT. - FISHERMEN; COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.
- UNDP PROJECT; SEMINARS; EGYPT; SUDAN; JORDAN; YEMEN DEM
REP; YEMEN ARAB REP.
Microfiche No. 84X01319.

Rural life education through cooperatives: report of CQPAC/IPPF missions to Jordan, Morocco and Syria, October/November 1978
Joint Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (CQPAC);
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
Rome, Italy; CQPAC, 1979, p. 37pp., SIDS In English, (Ja: 3004)

The three country reports on Jordan, Morocco and Syria are presented separately. Each study was designed to consider rural education structure (particularly with regard to agriculture, family life/population, health, nutrition, child care and functional literacy) and the potential for reinforcing these through co-operatives; to identify training needs and appropriate inputs in co-operative education programmes; and to develop strategies for increasing the participation of women in the social and economic life of the country in general and in co-operatives in particular. Each report includes a number of recommendations. Each contains a section on co-operatives in the country concerned, as well as covering the more specific interests of the missions.

DUDIN, M., Co-operative movement in Jordan. Review of International Co-operation, London, 69, 5, 122-136 (1976), stat. tab.

En, Fr, De, Es Jordan

Article on the objectives, structure and development of the Jordan co-operative association - covers the activities of agricultural co-operatives, credit co-operatives and marketing co-operatives.

Problems of nomad settlement in the Middle East with special reference to Saudi Arabia and the Haradh project
Ebrahim, M. M. S.

Ithaca, New York, USA; Cornell University, 1981, p. xiii + 249pp., 34 fig., 177 ref., CC In English, (Ja: 8303)

Government efforts to settle nomads have been in the form of pasture improvement schemes, grazing cooperatives, collectivization of pastures and herds, and irrigation projects. This research concentrates mostly on irrigation settlement projects in Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Jordan, although other settlement efforts are also discussed. The aims are: (1) to study the concept and historical patterns of nomad settlement, (2) to review nomad settlement efforts in the world, (3) to find out the factors behind the poor record of nomad settlement projects, (4) to study the Haradh Project in Saudi Arabia and find out why it has not been used for nomad settlement and why it has failed as a state farm, and (5) to suggest policies to improve the nomads' standard of living. The major findings are: (1) Nomadism is a delicate system; attempts to alter it without full understanding of the relevant factors and the cooperation of nomads have often led to disasters; (2) Despite initial problems, the Mongolian experiment with collectivization of herds and pasture seems to offer a successful example of the efforts to improve nomads' living standards; (3) Most pasture improvement programmes, grazing cooperatives and irrigation projects have not been successful; (4) The lack of nomad participation in the design and administration of settlement projects is a major factor behind the failure of settlement projects; (5) Irrigated agriculture may not be the best method for nomad settlement. In OPEC countries, settlement in industrial projects may be a more viable alternative since industry: (a) is more capable of offering nomads sufficient financial incentives to settle, (b) provides a higher return on investment, and (c) offers a better opportunity for close supervision which is necessary when a major change in people's work habits is being attempted -- the oil industry has been, in effect, a successful nomad settlement project; and (6) In countries without the capital resources required for an industrialization programme, agricultural schemes should be regarded as one alternative among many, depending on the habitat and the people involved; marketing of nomads' products is one area where there are many opportunities for improvement

EFRAT, E., Change in the settlement pattern of Judea and Samaria during Jordanian rule. Middle Eastern Studies, London, 13, 1, 97-111 /1977/.

En

Jordan, Judea and Samaria

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION.

JORDAN - FAO MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - COUNTRY REPORT. - EN.

FAO 1967 - 246 P., 95 TAB., 5 MAPS.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COUNTRY REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN JORDAN, GIVING MAPS/STATISTICS & RECOMMENDATIONS. DATA ON FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY/ ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR/ & ON 7-YEAR PLAN/ FOR DEVELOPMENT. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS/ OF NATURAL RESOURCES/ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/ TRADE/ & THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/. DATA ON LAND UTILIZATION/ PLANT PRODUCTION/ ANIMAL PRODUCTION/ & FOREST PRODUCTION/. DATA ON LAND TENURE/ AGRICULTURAL CREDIT/ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT MARKETING/ & COOPERATIVES/S. DATA ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ & ITS AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/ & ON FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT/. DATA ON IRRIGATION/ & WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT/ , SOIL CONSERVATION/ & WATER CONSERVATION/. NEED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ LAND REFORM/ AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH/ & RURAL EXTENSION/. NEED FOR SPEC. FINANCING/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/ & TRAINING/ FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The role of co-operatives in agrarian reform. A regional study in selected countries of the Near East
Food and Agriculture Organization
World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, July 1979, Meeting papers., Rome, Italy, 1977, p. 42 pp., 23 ref.,
FAO access. no. 38321 In English, (Jas 3G11)

The paper discusses the need for organizing co-operatives in agrarian reform programmes and gives a summary of the situation in this regard in the Yemen, Iran, Libya, Syria, Iraq and Egypt. It gives information on actual performance of co-operatives in land reform areas, factors affecting performance and government role. Recommendations are made

JORDAN DELEGATION.

THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN JORDAN KINGDOM. - EN.

FAO 1971 - SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE -
ROME, ITALY, 6-25 NOV 1971 - 39 P., 27 TAB. - CF
/16243/.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ FAO C/ ROME/ NOV 1971/ -
MEETING PAPER/ ON THE STATUS OF AGRICULTURE/ & FOOD
PRODUCTION/ IN JORDAN/ , 1970-71, W. TABLES/S. REVIEW
OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/S UNDER OPERATION I.A. ON
SOIL CONSERVATION/ & OLIVES/ TREE PLANTING/ ,
WHEAT/ SEED MULTIPLICATION/ , WATERFED MANAGEMENT/.
RESEARCH PROGRAMMES/ I.A. ON FIELD CROPS/S LIVESTOCK/
FRUIT TREES/S VEGETABLES/S & ON PEST CONTROL/.
DISEASE CONTROL/ OF ANIMAL DISEASES/S , PROJECT OF
ANIMAL HEALTH/ INSTITUTE, PROJECTS FOR TOBACCO/ &
FISHERY DEVELOPMENT/ & FOR WATER RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT/. REORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING
ORGANIZATION/ , STATUS OF AGRIC. COOPERATIVES/S.

HOWARTH, F., The co-operative movement in Jordan. In: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies. Year book of agricultural co-operation 1979. Oxford: Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies, 1980. pp. 105-124.

En Jordan
ISBN 0-85042-028-8

In this article the history of co-operative movement in Jordan is outlined. It is shown that the 1967 war had a drastic effect on co-operative development because it resulted in losing more than 60% of the co-operative societies which were then situated on the West Bank. A new start was made with the Co-operative Law No. 55 in 1968 which provided for the establishment of the Jordan Co-operative Organization /JCO/ as a semi-private, semi-government institution, handling all co-operative affairs in the country. At the same time the most important sector of the co-operative movement, the agricultural co-operatives, were re-organized by amalgamation and new, bigger units called multi-purpose agricultural co-operatives were formed. The paper describes the functions, objectives and structure of the JCO, the promotion and development of co-operatives, the Co-operative Bank, agricultural supplies, training and education, and future plans and prospects.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: vocational rehabilitation of the disabled; project findings and recommendations. Geneva, 1979. pp. 43.

En Jordan
ISBN 92-2-102128-9

This is a project report on the development of a national vocational rehabilitation scheme for the handicapped in Jordan. It covers vocational assessment facilities, the organization of sheltered workshops, training needs with regard to vocational rehabilitation staff, comments on labour legislation provisions, equipment, guidelines for the establishment of handicapped workers co-operatives, etc.

Statistical yearbook 1982.

Jordan Co-operative Organization, Amman. Research Statistical Section, The Jordan Co-operative Institute.

En, En

Jawar (Jordan). The Jordan Co-operative Institute. 1983. 80 p.
Statistical yearbook, Jordan Co-operative Organization (Jordan).
54 tables.

JORDAN. DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.
for establishments engaging five persons or more.

Employment survey
Amman, 1972.

En, Ar Jordan

Compilation of statistical data resulting from a 1972 survey of employment distribution in establishments engaging five persons or more in Jordan. It includes data in respect of ownership: public ownership, private ownership, foreign owned companies and co-operatives.

The co-operative system in Jordan

Das Genossenschaftswesen in Jordanien

Klemann, P.

Entwicklung und Landlicher Raum, no 4, 1975, p. 17-19, 1 ref., 2 figs, 1 tab. In German, (Jat 7609)

A brief review of the Jordan co-operative system is based on the author's experience as a co-operative advisor. Co-operatives are supported by state funds as an instrument of development. In contrast to Europe the co-operatives grow from the top downwards. The exclusively western style co-operatives have been considerably damaged by the political crisis situation, the loss of large areas of land and the refugee problem. Co-operative activities are insufficient, particularly on the land, and co-operative working is hindered by ethnic influences and traditional behaviour

KEILANY, Z., Land reform in Syria. Middle Eastern Studies 1980, Vol 16, no 3, pp. 209-224, 8 tab.
En Syria, Jordan

Selected aspects of multi-farm mechanization in Pakistan, Jordan and Turkey: Some results of empirical investigations (Summary)

Mai, G.

Multifarm use of agricultural machinery in Africa, the Middle East and Brazil. Frankfurt-am-Main, FRG: Deutsche-Landwirtschaft-Gesellschaft, 1982, 00 In English, (Jas: 8311)

In all 3 countries private ownership of farm machinery, in particular tractors and combine harvesters, predominates and local sub-contracting by farmer-owners is the most common form of multifarm machinery use. Small-scale machinery cooperatives are still in their initial stages in Pakistan and Turkey

MASAD, M., Das Genossenschaftswesen in Jordanien. (The co-operative movement of Jordan.) Hamburg, 1968. pp. 84.
De Jordan
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980.
Amman, 1975? pp. 785.

En Jordan
National Planning Council

It is a presentation of the national plan for economic and social development in Jordan for the period 1976-1980. It covers agricultural policy, banking and monetary policy, also the place and functions of co-operatives, industrial, economic and labour policy etc.

Year book of agricultural co-operation 1972
McCreedy, K. J.
Pickett, L. E.; Lambton, A. K. S.; Poulos, T. L.; Daniel, A.; Tayeh, A. K.; Graindorge, P.; Waistsiz, B.; Ghazi Sabbagh; Ahmed Zaki El-Isaa; Eastwood, T.; Harriott, A. C.
UK, Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies
ISBN 063103210X, Oxford, UK, Basil Blackwell, 1972. p. 301pp.,
In English, (Jas: 7304)

This issue of the yearbook deals almost exclusively with co-operation in the Middle East. Papers include: Iran: rural co-operation on the move, by L.E. Pickett; Co-operative societies in Iraq, by A.K.S. Lambton; Agricultural co-operation and training in Iraq, by T.L. Poulos; Changes in the Israel agricultural co-operative, by A. Daniel; Arab co-operation in Israel, by A. Daniel; Twenty years of co-operation in Jordan, by A.K. Tayeh; The co-operative movement in Lebanon, by P. Graindorge and B. Waistsiz; Co-operative development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by Ghazi Sabbagh; Co-operation in Sudan 1969-70; The co-operative movement in the Syrian Arab Republic, by Ahmed Zaki El-Isaa; Co-operation in Turkey, by T. Eastwood; eleventh co-operative management training course, Ankara, Turkey 1971; Co-operative activity in the Yemen Arab Republic, by A.C. Harriott

Rycke, A. de; Issi, M.

FAO, Rome (Italy).

Agricultural marketing project, Jordan. Fertilizers in Jordan.

- Jun 1973. - 16 p. - FAIRS/BN8001619; 5 tables.

- UNDP PROJECT. - FIELD EXPERIMENT. - AGRIPRODUCT MARKETING; IMPORT. - JORDAN. - FERTILIZERS.

- Analysis of fertilizer situation w. data on volume of sales, marketing channels, pricing, credit, transportation, packaging and storage activities- CHEMICAL, FERTILIZERS; ECONOMIC ASPECTS; TRADE; PRICES; CREDIT; SMALLHOLDERS; COOPERATIVE MARKETING. Microfiche No. 8001619-E.

Critical analysis and evaluation of marketing in Jordan

Salem, F. S.

Texas Tech University, USA

Dissertation Abstracts International, A, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, Vol 33, 1972, p- 2572, 254pp., 1972 Order no 72-32,061, In English, (Ja: 7406)

The study examines marketing problems in general but with considerable emphasis on agricultural and food marketing. Generally marketing is still at a primitive level with prices determined by bargaining. There is a lack of managerial skills, market intelligence, poor standardization and limited credit and poor physical distribution systems. As far as agriculture is concerned many organizational problems are hindering the development of co-operatives. Established government agencies are situated in the capital and other major cities and little attention is being paid to the villages. Most co-operatives are small and poorly managed. A suggestion is made that Moshav type co-operatives should be developed at village level and connected by regional and national associations

The desertification and agricultural resources problem in Jordan

In Expert Meeting on Management, Conservation and Development of Agricultural Resources in the ECWA Region, 9-15 May 1981, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, Volume 2

Shamout, S.

Ministry of Agriculture, Amman, Jordan

New York, USA; United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1981, p. 17 pp., In English, (Ja: 8209)

Jordan's agricultural and range resources have suffered serious deterioration since the 1950s. Many factors have contributed to this problem, but the most significant one appears to be increased population and consequent demand on agricultural resources. Rainfall, soils and native plant cover in Jordan are reviewed. Areas on which human pressure has reached critical proportions are identified. These include the Jordan Valley lands, Wadi Araba rangelands (which cover 75% of Jordan) and the highland area. The causes of soil loss and land degradation include improper plowing of hilly, sloping land; extensive grazing of goats and sheep; excessive tree cutting and plant removal; removal of riparian communities and excessive diversion of stream waters; flooding after heavy rains; frequent droughts; farming of marginal areas; urban expansion; shifts in agricultural crops and fragmentation of land holdings. Resource management policies designed to counter deterioration include new planting and afforestation on rangelands, control of grazing and construction of new dams. Mountain resources are being protected by new grazing policies and incentives to construct terraces and plant only tree crops in areas with slopes exceeding 8%. The five-year plan for 1981-1985 includes several projects for control of desertification and environmental degradation. These include projects for land capability mapping, proper range development and demonstration ranges. Highland development has also received high priority, since soil erosion is a serious threat to the area. Development plans include plowing of 2,000 ha, planting of fruit trees on 4,000 ha and wind breaks on 400 ha. These programs will be carried out cooperatively by the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Cooperative Organization as well as other organizations both at the national and international levels

Major methods of farmer training in developing countries: a report review

Sudad, S. H.
1979 Training for agriculture and rural development., ISBN 92-5-100948-1, Rome, Italy; FAO; UNESCO; ILU, 1980, p. 100-115, FAO Economic and Social Development Series No. 19, 35 ref., OAE In English, (Ja: S109)

This review of 14 major methods of training found in the developing countries formed part of S. H. Sudad's "Major constraints in farmer training at field level. Case studies from Jordan, Malaysia and Tanzania" (FAO, 1979). The methods described, ranging from more theory-oriented smaller-group methods to more practice-oriented, larger-group methods, are: correspondence courses, demonstrations, residential centres, mobile units, farmer units, communication technologies, farmer trainers, farmer co-operatives, research projects, extension centres, mass education campaigns, work-study teams, group farming, and pilot villages and communes

The role of middlemen in agricultural credit and marketing: a regional study in selected countries of the Near East: Jordan, Egypt, Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan

Tagieddin, N.; El-Naggar; El-Fadni; Yusuf
Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association
Amman, Jordan, 1981, p. iii + 75pp., 21 tab., 2 fig., ref., SIDS In English, (Ja: 8405)

A collection of four country studies from Jordan, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic and Pakistan considers the current role of middlemen in providing agricultural credit and marketing facilities and their future prospects. N. Tagieddin shows that middlemen in Jordan act as both suppliers of inputs and as purchasers of farm outputs, and are either credit advancing commercial middlemen or simply commissioning agents. Their role is assessed in the fruit and vegetable sector and in the poultry sector. Competition between them does not affect the commission payable by the farmer. Though four major sources of institutional credit are available, procedural complications allow middlemen still to play a role in credit provision as does their useful market knowledge in the area of marketing. In Egypt, El-Naggar found that, with the exception of poultry, garden produce, and non-cooperative produce, middlemen play a very limited role. Their credit role is limited by financial resources. Their role might usefully expand in the future. In the Yemen, El-Fadni conducted a structured survey on the sources of credit in areas served by branches of the Agricultural Credit Bank and those not so served. In the former, 10% of farmers using credit acquired it from non-official sources, while in the latter, the equivalent figure paradoxically was only 3%. He further analyzes the need for credit. Middlemen play an important marketing role because of the small size of agricultural units and consequently of the marketable surplus produced by individual farmers. Yusuf analyzes the role of middlemen in the wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane sectors in Pakistan, and concludes that their elimination as credit sources depends on the ready availability of institutional credit at the right time and without extensive formalities. Their role in marketing is a more intractable problem

↳ TAYEH, A.K., Co-operative olive oil processing and marketing in Jordan. In: Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1969, ed.: Digby, M Oxford: Blackwell, 1969. pp. 65-70.

En
ISBN 631 03180 4

TAYEH, A.K., Twenty years of co-operation in Jordan.
In: Year book of agricultural co-operation, 1972, ed.: McCready, K.J.
Oxford: Blackwell, 1972. pp. 94-102.
En Jordan
ISBN 0 631 03210 X

WEIGERT, C., Zwanzig Jahre Genossenschaftswesen im Königreich Jordanien 1948-1967. (Twenty years of co-operatives in the Kingdom of Jordan 1948-1967.) Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen. 21, 3, 270-282. (1971.)
De Jordan

ZAKI LOTFI AE.
JORDAN - EXTENSION AND TRAINING. - FN.

FAO 1972 - UNDP/SF PROJECT JOR/20, TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - TECHNICAL REPORT NO 1 - 24 P., 3 APP. WITH 1 FORM.

/AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /EDUCATION/ /UNDP SF PROJECT/ - /EXPERT REPORT/ ON /AGRICULTURAL TRAINING/ & /EXTENSION WORK/ FOR /TOBACCO/ DEVELOPMENT IN JORDAN, W. RFOCOM. I.A. FOR /COOPERATIVES/ ORGANIZATIONS.

Tobacco development project. Jordan. Extension and training. Report prepared for the government of Jordan: based on the work of A.E. Zaki Lotfi

FAO
Technical Report, United Nations Development Programme, Rome, Italy, no 1, 1972, p. vi+18pp., app. Order no AGP:SF/Jor 20, in English, (Ja: 7410)

Production of tobacco in Jordan is lower than in other tobacco-producing countries, and this is, in part, due to a failure by growers to use new techniques of cultivation and curing. The development of extension and training practices was felt to be an effective means of combating this failure, and consequently formed an important part of the UNDP/FAO-assisted tobacco development project begun by the government of Jordan in 1970. The report shows that the tobacco associations in the country should gradually be freed of agricultural work by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Co-operative Organization. The Government needs urgently to plan for a 2-year transition period during which producers will be guided by the Ministry and the Organization in co-operative activities and in seed cultivation and distribution, credit and tobacco curing. Close co-ordination is essential between the Co-operative Organization and the Extension Service, and the report recommends that the latter be organized as a separate branch within the existing Extension Section of the Ministry of Agriculture's Research and Agricultural Extension Department. This branch should be strengthened by recruiting graduates of agricultural college level to train and supervise the operations of intermediate-level extension workers. Extension activities should generally concentrate on group demonstrations. Acceptance of extension teaching and practices should be encouraged by selecting local leaders - farmers respected by their neighbours - on whose farms the group demonstrations can be based. Acceptance should also be stimulated by introducing awards on an area basis for the most progressive farmers