



GRANTED TO PRIVAT FAILED TO CAPITALISE

THE ROLE OF PRODUCTION POLITICS IN EMERGING FARM TYPOLOGIES IN POST- SOVIET TAJIKISTAN

Presentation outline

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- Theoretical underpinning
- Research locale & methodology
- Empirical findings
- Conclusion

Theoretical underpinning

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- The agrarian question in the post-socialist

the socio-technical regime is

- Post-Soviet social differentiation

‘the rule-set or grammar embedded in a complex of engineering practices, production process technologies, (...) skills and procedures, ways of handling relevant artifacts and persons, ways of defining problems – all of

the Production politics (Burawoy 1985)
and Kemp 1998, 338)

- The socio-technical regime

Production politics

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Research locale

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rule
jre

Methodology

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- Long term longitudinal case study
- Farm typology as a heuristic device, based on qualitative characteristics

World Bank's will to improve

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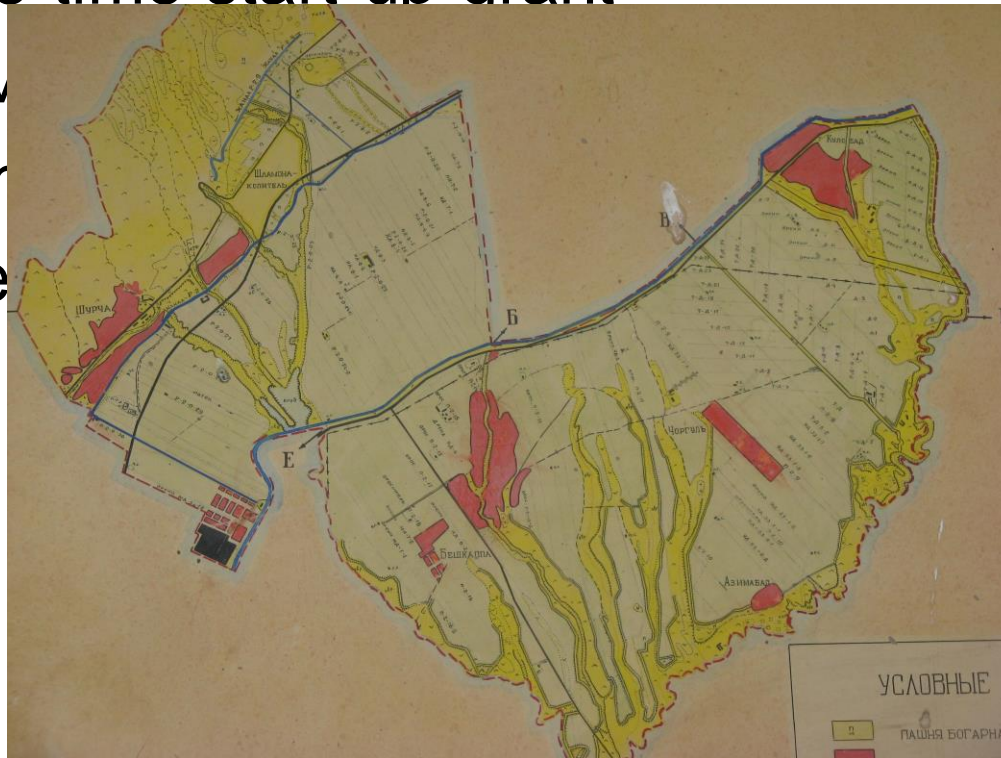
□ 1999: Farm Privatisation Support Program

- One-time start-up grant

- Adv

- Reh

- Cre



al set-up

Emerging typology

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	Dominant economic base	Crops	Market integration	Outlets	Labour Organisation
Large Farm Enterprise	Non-rural/agrarian	Cotton, grains, animal feed	Fully integrated	Large conglomerates	Contracted wage labour
Farmer by default	Farm/off-farm	Cotton, wheat, vegetables	Partial integration	Contracted/Pre-specified	Family labour
Urban tenant	Off-farm/urban	Cash crops (horticulture)	Relative autonomy	Small urban outlets/self-selected	Family labour
Diversifying smallholder	Farm	Horticulture	Relative Autonomy	Self-selected	Family labour

Emerging types (1)

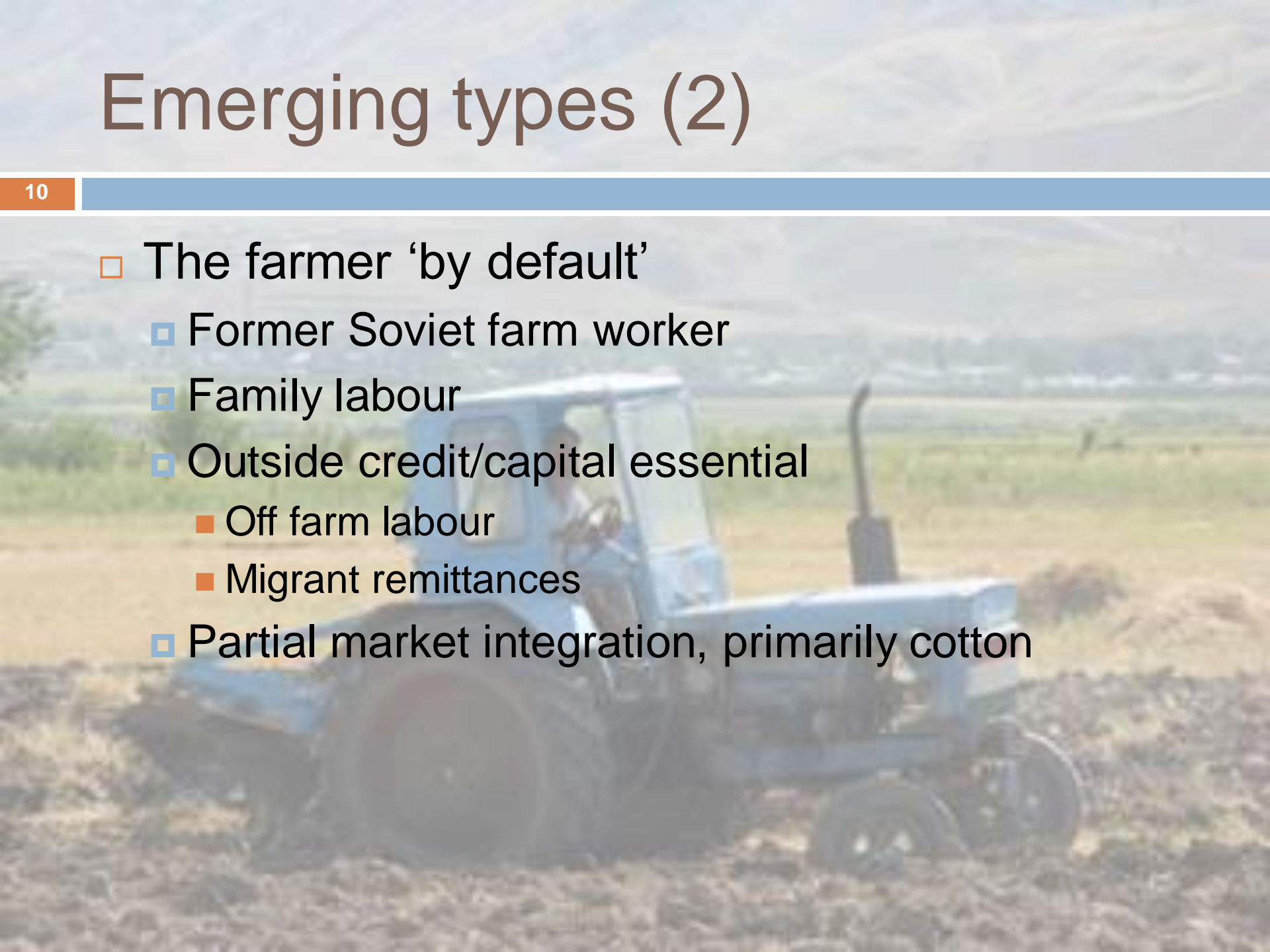
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- The Post-Soviet Large Farm Enterprise
 - 'Politically-assisted' – domestic elites
 - Prime way of capital entering farming
 - Contracted/casual wage labour
 - Soviet farming patterns (division of labour)
 - Large scale extensive farming (little diversity)

Emerging types (2)

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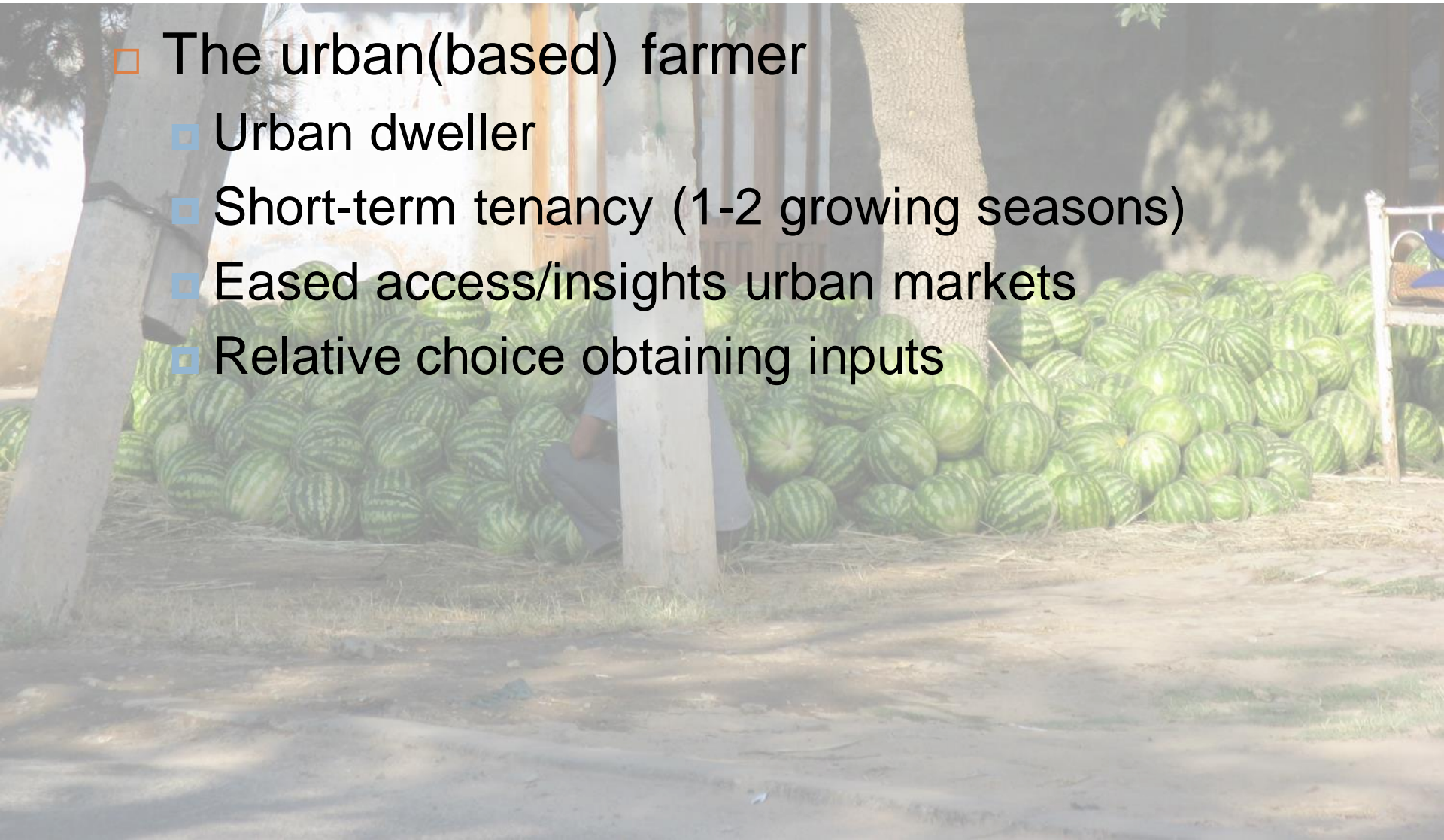
- The farmer 'by default'
 - Former Soviet farm worker
 - Family labour
 - Outside credit/capital essential
 - Off farm labour
 - Migrant remittances
 - Partial market integration, primarily cotton



Emerging types (3)

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- The urban(based) farmer
 - Urban dweller
 - Short-term tenancy (1-2 growing seasons)
 - Eased access/insights urban markets
 - Relative choice obtaining inputs



Emerging types (4)

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- The diversifying smallholder
 - ▣ The 'new peasantry'?
 - ▣ In the interstices of elite control:
Carving out autonomous space
 - ▣ Selective in input markets and outlets

Conclusion

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- Processes of agrarian change
 - ▣ Locally-specific
 - ▣ Unleashed by dynamics beyond the countryside
 - ▣ Farm types can (co)exist as long as they do not interfere with elite interests;
 - Coping with or playing the market