

ISN 12779

PD-AAL-280 4980021/15

UNCLASSIFIED

EVALUATION OF
AID Project No. 498-0021

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Conducted by

ASIA BUREAU

ON

November 22, 1977

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol

1. PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Council (ADC)	2. PROJECT NUMBER 498-0021	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE Asia Bureau
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <u>NA</u>	

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalents FY <u>72</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>78</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY _____	A. Total	\$ <u>4,400,000</u>	From (month/yr.)	<u>6/72</u>
			B. U.S.	\$ <u>1,760,000</u>	To (month/yr.)	<u>6/78</u>
					Date of Evaluation Review	<u>11/22/77</u>

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., telegram, SPAR, PIC, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETE
Prepare request for FY 1978 and final contribution of \$300,000 for the existing project.	Cal Martin	3rd quarter
Request ADC to submit a revised PID for a possible follow-on project beginning in FY 1979 which meets the criteria stipulated in the evaluation.	Cal Martin	

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS

<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan & s. CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____

10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT

A. Continue Project Without Change

B. Change Project Design and/or Change Implementation Plan

C. Discontinue Project

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Name and Title)

ASIA/TR, Calvin Martin, Project Officer

ASIA/DP, Robert Meehan, Evaluation Officer

ASIA/PD, Zach Hahn

12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval

Signature _____

Typed Name
DAA/ASIA, Michael H. B. A

Date _____

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Summary Results of Evaluation

1. AID determined that the ADC had performed well under the existing grant and that the project was achieving its purpose.
2. AID agreed to recommend that the proposed FY 1978 and final contribution of \$300,000 for the existing project be approved.
3. AID informed the ADC that AID would not support a successor project focused on Ph.D. training at U.S. institutions in view of changes in our policy since the existing project was initiated.
4. AID informed the ADC that AID is prepared to continue grant support to the ADC if a project can be designed which demonstrates that benefits supported by the project will accrue to the poor majority during the life of the next project.

Description of ADC Program

Background

The ADC is a private non-profit organization. From its inception in 1953 A/D/C's stated objective has been to increase the competence of Asians to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural development. The ADC concentrates on upgrading people rather than institutions. In 1972, AID was attracted to the manner in which the ADC program was making it possible for Asians to function more effectively in the analysis of solutions of their own problems in agriculture and rural development and looked into the possibility that (1) an enlarged and strengthened program would result from AID support and (2) an enlarged ADC program would further the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance programs. It was concluded that the provision of AID financing would result in a strengthened ADC program in Asia which would complement the assistance being provided through U.S. bilateral programs. For administrative convenience, it was decided to use AID assistance for the ADC fellowship program in the United States.

AID Support

For the period June 1972 through June 1978 AID granted the ADC \$1,460,000 to cover approximately 60% of the costs of its fellowship program. Under the program, ADC selected Asian fellows for study at U.S. universities in the fields of agricultural economics, rural sociology or other social sciences applicable to rural development. Fellows were selected by the ADC according to its established procedures. Through their

in-country resident Associates ADC tried to select individuals who showed potential of becoming leaders in their fields in their own countries through research and/or contributions to development policy. ADC was authorized to award fellowships to nationals of any Asian country not ineligible for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as from time to time amended.

The ADC operated its fellowship program independent of any formal ties to bilateral AID missions, but the focus of its program was clearly complementary to AID's bilateral training programs in support of rural development bilateral programs.

During the period of the AID grant a total of 81 individuals have received ADC fellowship awards. Of this group, four were supported entirely by ADC funds as they did not qualify under the AID grant due to country restrictions in effect at the time of their study. The breakdown by degree is as follows:

Ph.D.	72
M.S.	6
Non-Degree	<u>3</u>
	81

Among the group of 81:

51	have returned home
3	are still in the U.S. under other auspices, having gone off ADC support
<u>27</u>	are currently supported
81	

Fellowships are awarded for one academic year at a time. Fellowships are renewed on an annual basis if the fellows are making satisfactory progress. ADC will support Ph.D. fellows for up to a maximum of four years. If the

degree is not completed by then - which generally means the dissertation has not yet been completed - the fellow must find alternative means of support or return home. The policy of awarding fellowships for only one year at a time means that about 27 fellows will not have completed their studies by June 1978.

Other Elements of the ADC Program

The U.S. fellowship program is an integral part of a larger program which includes the ADC's staff of Associates located in Asia, a fellowship for study in Asia, research grants, seminars and publications. Brief descriptions of these activities follow.

1. The Country Associate Program

The Council's program is built around its staff of Country Associates, each of whom is a professional social scientist. They are appointed on a relatively long term basis and are stationed in teaching and research institutions in Asia. About half of the Associate's time is devoted to professional responsibilities in the institution in which the Associate is located and about half to other professional development activities. In addition to its staff of Associates the Council also appoints, usually on a shorter term basis, Council Specialists, Research Fellows and Visiting Professors.

2. The Fellowship Program

The Fellowship Program is the largest and most visible Council program activity. In 1976 there were 35 Fellows studying toward their Ph.D. degrees in the rural social sciences in North America. Another 35 were studying primarily at the Master's level in Asia (including Australia). The most significant recent development is this increase in the number of Fellows who are studying in Asia.

3. The Seminar Program

The Council supports twin seminar and workshop programs. One, directed from the Council's New York office, has a global focus on issues of intellectual and policy significance in the field of agricultural and rural development. The other directed from the Singapore office, focuses on issues that are of particular significance to educators, researchers, administrators and policy makers in South and Southeast Asia. A special effort is made in both programs to make them mutually reinforcing and to involve participation by younger professionals.

4. Research Grants

The program of research grant support seeks to identify younger scholars at the pre and post doctoral level to whom modest grants would be of assistance in the completion of dissertation research or in initiation of a first independent research venture.

5. The Publication Program

The Council's Publication Program is designed to make available significant new ideas in the field of agricultural and rural development to development professionals and to make more effective training materials available to educators and researchers.

6. Research and Training Network (RTN)

The RTN serves both the Asian and the global development-oriented community. Funded by the Office of Agriculture, Development Services Bureau, the RTN provides a locus for discussion of policy issues on the part of AID bureau personnel, AD Council Staff, international development agencies and the social science teaching and research community through seminars, workshops and publications.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation was conducted as a joint workshop with the ADC and AID. The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine if the performance to date of the ADC under our grant justified the proposed FY 1978 and final contribution to the existing project; and
- to determine whether the Asia Bureau should continue to provide support to the ADC under a new project beginning in FY 1979

The evaluation was requested as a result of the Bureau's review of the ADC grant in June 1977. That review concluded:

"Our informal assessments of the ADC activity find it to have been of the highest effectiveness in identifying and supporting key Asian scholars likely to make relevant contributions in areas of interest in AID. However, we have not undertaken a formal evaluation of this activity and believe that a special assessment of ADC activity under an Operational Program Grant in Nepal should be undertaken in view of the magnitude and length of support for this one organization. Accordingly, we do not propose to recommend additional funding until the results of an evaluation scheduled within the next three months are available."

On August 4, 1977, the Asia Bureau Project Approval Committee (APAC) met to review a PID for a new project in support of the ADC to start in FY 1979.

The minutes of that meeting follow:

The APAC approved the PID for the Agricultural Development Council II project subject to the findings of an intensive evaluation of the present ADC activity. During the discussions, the following points were made:

1. The intensive evaluation should check the way the ADC keeps track of its fellowship grantees and of what they are doing. It should be useful to know how ADC achieves the results reported in terms of participants returning to their own countries and to careers relevant to priority development areas.

2. The further development of the project should include exploration whether the activity could be recast to support activities of ADC other than its Ph.D. fellowship program.

3. The degree of success in increasing women's participation in development should be reviewed.

4. The evaluation of the activity should try to determine what "added dimension" the ADC project has against alternate means of raising the skills of Asians through training activities. One such dimension noted was that the grant to ADC covers only about 60% of fellowship costs as against 100% AID financing of ordinary participant training.

5. The further development of the project should also establish whether the ADC activity would have any effect on Title XII relationships.

The Asia Bureau requested the ADC to prepare background materials to address the APAC points. The ADC materials are attached as Annex C. In addition, the ADC provided AID a copy of a report prepared in June 1977 by the ADC Trustee Review Committee entitled "A/D/C: A Time for Decision." The review committee had been asked to:

"evaluate the Council's past performance against its original and evolved priorities; to identify those aspects, if any, of the current program not only that continue to have a high priority but for which the Council, as opposed to other actors, retains a distinct comparative advantage; and to consider the various alternative futures (including honorable and orderly phase-out) to which the organization might look during the next ten years."

The background materials, the Trustee Committee Report, a directory of fellows and the 1976 annual report of the ADC provided the AID participants with a comprehensive understanding of the ADC as an institution and as an administrator of AID funds.

The morning session of the workshop addressed the issue of performance under the grant. ADC staff supplemented the written materials with oral statements on the operations of the fellowship program and on changes in the fellowship program which they are instituting as a result of the changed emphasis of their country programs. As a result of AID's positive findings during the morning session, the afternoon session was convened to discuss the possibility of a successor project. AID stated that changes in our policies would not permit us to consider a second project focusing on alternatives that would not relate our input to a more immediate impact on the rural poor.

Evaluation Findings

A. Existing Project

As indicated earlier, the basic motivation behind this project was to strengthen the ADC's fellowship program. The bilateral AID missions have been impressed with the quality and impact of the ADC programs. The total amount of overseas training sponsored by the ADC is not significant in terms of the demand for this training but it is highly significant in terms of the supply of first class researchers and policy thinkers. It was noted without contradiction that a list of ADC fellows reads like a "Who's Who" in the field of agricultural economics, in which most of the fellows were trained. Although no logframe is part of the project documentation, the following logframe elements are constructed from the available documentation:

1. Goal: Improved rural development policies and programs.

No data were reviewed to estimate the contribution of ADC fellows to this goal.

2. Purpose: To increase the competence of Asians to deal with the economic and human problems of agricultural and rural development in their own countries.

The ADC prepared biographical statements on a stratified sample of 26 of the 51 fellows who have completed their training under the grant. All the fellows were selected from university, government or other institutional positions where they had demonstrated the potential to make a much more significant contribution in their fields if they could receive Ph.D. training. All the fellows had returned to important positions in

their fields. Some examples of their roles follow. Rudolf Sinaga returned to Indonesia in 1974, and became the Head of the Rural Dynamics Project which carries out field investigations throughout Indonesia to collect data on the problems of peasant farmers and to recommend ways and means of meeting their needs through progressive government policies. This year USAID Jakarta proposed a \$8 million project in support of Sinaga's program.

Bekha Lal Maharajan returned to Nepal in 1976 to continue his research on small farmer production systems which is one of the principal research areas of AID's bilateral program.

Boontham Chitanan returned to Thailand in 1973 and a year later was elected dean in a new Faculty of Education at Kasetsart University. Kasetsart has been a key university in AID-supported agriculture programs including training in Northeast Thailand.

The AID participants at the workshop concluded that the ADC was successful in achieving purpose. In basic terms, AID had given a grant to support non-project oriented training which is difficult to fund under bilateral programs, to an intermediary institution - the ADC; the ADC did its job well; and the agricultural and rural development efforts of the recipient countries are benefitting from strategically placed highly trained personnel.

3. Outputs

Ph.D. graduates in agricultural and rural development fields of priority importance to recipient countries.

All training under the fellowship program was in fields related to agriculture and rural development. All participants who had completed training during the grant period have returned to their countries. AID's

main concern here was the ADC's sensitivity to the strategic training needs of the Asian countries. In this regard, ADC prepared in its background materials an analysis that shows that the ADC has been quite sensitive in its responsibility to allocate the few and expensive U.S. fellowships (averaging \$15,000 per year now) to where U.S. training would be most useful. As local capacity in agriculture economics and related social disciplines grew in India, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia, the ADC began to select more fellows from Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Now the ADC has decided, as a matter of policy to:

- withdraw Ph.D. support from Korea and Taiwan and to phase out the in-country programs;
- not provide Ph.D. support to India, Malaysia and the Philippines although there may be an occasional fellow from the Philippines on an exceptional basis;
- phase out Ph.D. training for Thailand.

In addition, the ADC will shift up to a third of the future Ph.D. training into agriculture areas which have been neglected in the past but which now require greater attention. These areas include forest economics, fisheries economics and irrigation economics.

Lastly, the ADC does not use the U.S. Ph.D. program when more appropriate quality training can be obtained through the ADC's Asian fellowship program. This program generally award Master's level fellowship to graduate students at insitutions in Asia confined to the rural social sciences in such fields as agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural extension and rural administration. This program now provides

20 or more awards a year-nearly double the U.S. fellowship rate. The ADC plans to place increased emphasis on this program in view of the shorter time required to return the graduates to positions of influence over rural development programs.

The ADC also prepared an analysis of the participation of women in the U.S. and Asia fellowship programs. Out of a total of 398 fellowship awards from 1954 through 1976, 36 were awarded to women. From the beginning the Council has sought to make awards irrespective of sex. However, given the difficulty that women face in some countries in moving into professional positions, it is no wonder that 21 came from the Philippines, five from Thailand and three from India. Seven other countries had one woman each.

The ADC data shows that six fellows completed only their Masters and that three candidates pursued programs of a non-degree nature. The background materials contained biographical material on two of the six Masters fellows. Both of these fellows had enrolled initially for two-year masters programs. Both were invited to stay to complete the Ph.D. Jegatheesan Shanmugan decided to return to Malaysia where he had been the only economist on the major Muda irrigation project. He returned to become Head of the Planning and Evaluation Division of Muda Agricultural Development Authority. Seyedahmed Fuard Marikar had to return to Sri Lanka because his two year leave of absence could not be extended. He is now Assistant Director for Agricultural Planning in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

The three awards to non-degree fellows were actually supportive of Asian rather than of U.S. Ph.D. programs of study.

4. Inputs

AID would pay about 60% of the costs of the ADC's program to select and support for Ph.D. training at U.S. institutions Asians who showed promise of becoming key personnel in their countries in the field of agriculture and rural development.

The 1972 grant agreement with the ADC did not stipulate that AID would fund about 60% of the program costs. The agreement stated that all direct costs for the fellows would be considered eligible costs whereas administrative and overhead costs would not be considered eligible costs. The agreement also did not specify the quantity of fellows who would be supported under the grant, but the available resources indicated that the program would sponsor about 10-11 new Ph.D.'s per year. Initially AID supported about 50% of the program costs. The 60-40 ratio developed out of experience and eventually became established the last few years in the description of the project in the Asia Bureau Project Data Bank for the Congressional Presentation. The data indicate that AID has paid about 60% of the U.S. fellowship program costs in the last few years.

The background materials together with the statements of the ADC staff impressed the AID participants that

- the selection procedures resulted in student quality comparable to the quality obtained under Fulbright, Rockefeller and Ford fellowship programs for overseas scholars;

- the ADC is sensitive to the guidance needs of the fellows while in the United States and that the ADC has sound procedures for assuring that these needs are met;
- the ADC publishes every three years a useful directory of its fellows with updated biographical information; and
- the ADC has often been of service to the fellows after they returned home in such ways as handling inquiries from the fellows or informing them of activities, research etc. that may be of interest to them and inviting them to workshops on economic development problems.

Evaluation Findings

B. Proposed Follow-on Project

ADC had submitted a proposal for AID to continue to support the U.S. fellowship program for another five years. The new proposal called for AID to

- support a program of about 210 fellowship years
- increase AID's share of program costs from 60% to 80%, and
- make administrative and overhead costs eligible for AID reimbursement

One of ADC's reasons for proposing an increase in AID's share of the U.S. fellowship program was to release ADC funds for its other activities, particularly the Asian fellowship program. AID's contribution would represent about 16% of the proposed \$12.1 million 5-year ADC budget for its overall program.

The AID participants advised the ADC that the Bureau was sympathetic to the ADC's request for continued AID support of its programs. In support of this point, the AID participants stated:

- ADC had performed well under the existing project;
- ADC's programs were evolving in a highly responsive manner to the changing circumstances in the Asia region;
- our field missions in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines work closely with the local ADC Associate and either have or have suggested direct bilateral contractual arrangements with the ADC.

However, AID also stated that a continuation of the same kind of U.S. fellowship project would not be approved by the Bureau. In support of this conclusion, AID stated:

- Given the availability of general participant training projects to our field missions, we do not want to continue a separate regional activity for PH.D.-level training after FY 1978;

- Given the policy requirement to link our training more closely to the needs of the poor majority, we do not think a PH.D. training project would be perceived as responsive to the policy;

- Given the human rights concerns that have been expressed about most of the Asian AID countries, we believe that a follow-on AID project would have to be able to demonstrate benefits accruing to the poor majority during the life of the project.

It should be noted that the PID was based on a May 18, 1977 ADC proposal and might have been prepared differently had it been submitted after the submission in June 1977 of the ADC Trustee Review Committee report.

AID suggested several alternatives which might be considered acceptable to the Bureau:

- general support grant to the ADC;
- specific support grant for country programs which institutionalized country-differentiated 5-year support strategies;
- specific support grant for resident associate program;
- specific support grant for non-degree one-year training programs in U.S.;
- shift to bilateral contracts to expand specific in-country programs.

The ADC replies to AID's comments and suggestions focused on the following points:

- a general support grant would permit the AAC to carry out its own proposed program changes, which are consistent with AID's views on new ADC directions, without disrupting existing programs through abrupt changes;

its new direction would reduce the U.S. Ph.D. program and allocate more resources for research grants, seminars on specific development topics such as water pricing and farm-land production systems and non-degree training in the U.S.

- the U.S. fellowship program is still important to the ADC; an end to AID support would mean that the ADC would have to drop the program after it had fulfilled its commitments to scholars already on board because of the high cost of U.S. training;

- the ADC would be reluctant to accept AID funds in support of country programs which implied a five year commitment to specific country program packages, the country programs evolve from the work of the resident associates who are likely to turn-over in a five year period; the resident associates cannot identify in advance the specifics of their programs for five years;

- ADC is moving in the direction of a country-differentiated strategy but it does not feel that it could operate effectively if this was seen as a result of AID's input rather than of the ADC's; the resident associate takes his priorities from host institutions - not from AID;

- ADC is concerned about accepting future contract work from AID missions; in Nepal, the contract has resulted in the Nepalese viewing the ADC person as a part of the U.S. Government's program of activities;

- ADC also is concerned by the amount of resources available at a country level; in Bangladesh, the Rice Institute felt that the ADC was there as a channel for participants and the Institute felt it had a claim on the ADC's resources; this caused the ADC to change its role;

ADC is moving more into non-degree awards for training in the U.S. but felt that both degree and non-degree awards are essential to facilitate

the in-country role of the ADC where U.S. Ph.D. training is still offered.

The resultant discussions focused on what would be the development objective (purpose in terms of a logframe) of a follow-on project.

ADC's preference was for a general support grant which could be used for all its activities. AID's preference was to support specific objectives of the ADC programs on a country by country basis. The common denominator between both positions was that the principal vehicle of the ADC was still training, whether through fellowships, seminars, research grants for dissertations or initiation of first independent research, visiting scholars, or publications.

The afternoon session ended with the understanding:

- there appeared to be grounds for the ADC to develop a proposal which would meet the mutual interests of AID and ADC;

- AID would not support another project focused primarily on Ph.D. training at U.S. universities.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

James McDermott, DS/AGR, Chairman of Evaluation Review

Robert S. Meehan, ASIA/DP, Rapporteur

Calvin L. Martin, ASIA/TR, Project Officer

Zach Hahn, ASIA/PD

Herbert Turner, PPC/E

Frank Dimond, PPC/E

Vernon Rhuttan, ADC, President

Russell Stevenson, ADC, Secretary/Treasurer

Grace Tongue, ADC, Fellowship Officer

James Houck, University of Minnesota, member of ADC Fellowship
Committee

Documents Available for Evaluation ReviewA. ADC Documents

1. ADC report entitled Materials Prepared for the AID/ADC Fellowship Program Review, Washington, D.C. November 22, 1977.

Report contained sections entitled:

- New Direction for the Fellowship Program
- ADC Fellowships Held by Women
- Career Patterns of ADC Fellows
- Outstanding Former Fellows
- PID for follow-on grant

2. ADC Directory of Fellows, December 31, 1976
3. Agricultural Development Council, Inc., Report for 1976
4. Report of the ADC Trustee Review Committee entitled "A/D/C:

A Time for Decision" June 1977

B. AID Documents

1. Memorandum entitled "Topics for Discussion at ADC/AID Fellowship Program Review" November 22, 1977

2. Memorandum prepared by Calvin L. Martin, ASIA/TR and Zach Kahn, ASIA/PD, subject: Agriculture Development Council (ADC) Scheduled Major Evaluation, October 2, 1977.

3. APAC Minutes - Review of PID for Agricultural Development Council II, August 4, 1977.

4. Memorandum to AA/ASIA, Mr. John H. Sullivan from ASIA/PD, Jonathan R. McCabe, subject: Intensive Review of Grant to the Agricultural Development Council.
5. Memorandum to AA/TA, Mr. Curtis Farrar from AAG/W Rolland J. Deschambault, subject: Memorandum Audit Report No. 7,22; Agriculture Development Council; November 18, 1976.
6. Grant Agreement AID/asia-598 as amended with the Agricultural Development Council, Inc. Original date: June 29, 1977.
7. Activity Data Sheet on Agricultural Development Council FY 1978 Congressional Presentation.
8. Draft Activity Data Sheet on Agricultural Development Council for FY 1979 Congressional Presentation
9. PID - Agricultural Development Council - Project Number 498-0256

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Distribution

DATE: November 11, 1973

FROM : ASIA/PD, *ZH* Zachary Hahn

SUBJECT: ASIA REGIONAL -- Agricultural Development Council (ADC)
Scheduled Major Evaluation

REF: Previous Memo announcing Evaluation

Attached is a booklet of material prepared by ADC for AID review prior to the evaluation on November 22. (This is the material discussed in the last paragraph on the first page of the referenced memo.)

Attachment: a/s

Distribution:

TA/AGR:JKMcDermott

ASIA/DP:RMeehan ✓

PPC/DPRE:HDTurner

ASIA/PD:MMPehl

ASIA/TR:CLMartin

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Distribution

DATE: 10/2/77

FROM : ASIA/TR, *Calvin L. Martin*; ASIA/PD, *Zach Hahn*

SUBJECT: ASIA REGIONAL -- Agricultural Development Council (ADC)
Scheduled Major Evaluation

The Asia Bureau is considering a Project Identification Document (PID) which proposes a five-year grant to the ADC, beginning in FY 79, which would provide \$381,000 per year for fellowships (\$300,000) and overhead (\$81,000), for a total of \$1,905,000 over the course of the project. This proposed project, No. 498-0256, would be a follow-on to a previous project, No. 498-0021 which began in FY 1972 and which will have provided \$1,160,000 in grant funds to the ADC through June, 1978 for essentially the same purpose as the proposed project.

ADC has used, and proposes to use, AID funding to support its fellowship program which brings promising Asia scholars in the agriculturally-related social sciences (primarily economics, sociology, anthropology, extension, administration, etc.) to the United States for graduate training, either Ph.D. or post-doctorate. Because of the nature of this program, i.e., training of Ph.D.'s, vis-a-vis the AID mandate and because of the length of past and proposed AID funding of ADC, the Asia Bureau has scheduled a one-day evaluation of ADC. Attached are background documents for review prior to the evaluation which include the following:

- (a) PID for proposed project;
- (b) Grant AID/ASIA-598 and amendments for the currently on-going project;
- (c) Paper entitled, "A/D/C: A Time for Decision";
- (d) McCabe/Sullivan memo with subject, "Intensive Review of Grant to the Agricultural Development Council", and
- (e) Memorandum Audit Report No. 77-22.

In addition to the attached documents, the ADC is preparing an overview of its activities through the years and AID's contribution to its efforts, which will be a number of case studies of the careers of ADC-supported scholars, and this material will be distributed as soon as it becomes available. (It is anticipated that representatives from ADC will take part in the evaluation.)

The evaluation will be held in Room 1406 N.S. from 9:30 a.m.
to ~~4:30~~ p.m. on Tuesday November 22, 1977. Your participation
in the evaluation is requested.

370
Attachments: a/s

Distribution:

TA/AGR:JKMcDermott (Chairman)

ASIA/DP:RMeehan (Rapporteur)

PPC/DPRE:HDTurner

ASIA/PD:MM?ehl

A/D/C

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10019

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-765-3500 • Cable: Agridevel New York

November 7, 1977

Dr. T. C. Clark
Office of Technical
Development
Asia Bureau
Agency for International
Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Clark:

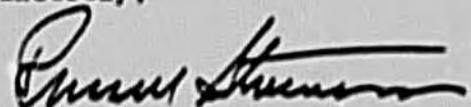
We are pleased to forward the attached materials which have been prepared for the AID/ADC Fellowship Program Review. Ten sets are enclosed.

The ADC will be represented by the following participants: Vernon W. Ruttan-President, Russell Stevenson-Secretary/Treasurer, Grace Tongue-Fellowship Officer, James Houck-Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota and member of the ADC Fellowship Committee.

We are preparing a revised set of figures to accompany the PID and will forward this to you shortly.

We look forward to seeing you on November 22.

Sincerely,



Russell Stevenson
Secretary/Treasurer

Enclosures
cc: C. Yartin

A/D/C

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10019

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-783-3500 • Cable: Agridevel New York

Materials prepared for the
AID/ADC Fellowship Program Review

Washington, D.C.

November 22, 1977

CONTENTS

New Directions for the Fellowship Program

ADC Fellowships Held by Women

Career Patterns of ADC Fellows

Outstanding Former Fellows

PID (Project Identification Document)

New Directions for the Fellowship Program

Mention is made on page 5 of the PID of the program modifications that are planned over the coming five year period. Some additional words may be helpful regarding these.

1. A decline in the level of fellowship activity in East Asia, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia and an increase in fellowship activity in South Asia (except India)

As the Council's program developed in the mid-fifties, the center of activity was in East Asia. The countries of this region, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, were the beneficiaries of most fellowships and grants. The Council worked with individuals and institutions in these countries in an effort to build up their capacity to train teachers and researchers capable of analyzing and managing agricultural and rural development activities. As their economies progressed there was less need for the Council's input and activities shifted more to Southeast and South Asia. In recent years we have seen local capacity grow in this region, particularly in such countries as India, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia. At present, the Council views these countries as less of a priority in view of its own limited funds for the training of professional manpower and is moving to give greater attention to those poorer countries in Asia that are lacking in local training resources and institutions. Thus, more fellowships are being considered for individuals in such countries as Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

2. An increase in the level of fellowship activity within Asia relative to the United States

Since 1971 the Council has taken steps to strengthen and enlarge its Asian Fellowship program by supporting an increasing number of graduate students at institutions in Asia. With few exceptions, these are Master's level awards confined to the rural social sciences in such fields as agricultural economics, rural sociology, agricultural extension, rural administration.

The Council granted its first graduate study fellowship in 1954. Through 1976 there have been 398 awards: 158 for study at Master's level, 170 for study at the Ph.D. level, and 70 non-degree and travel fellowships. During the first two decades, the great majority of fellowship holders pursued their study in the U.S. although a selected number among them were placed at universities in Asia, Australia, Europe and the U.K. This pattern has now changed to the point where, today, the majority of Fellows are placed in M.S. programs in Asia while a smaller number receive awards for Ph.D. study in the U.S.

Evidence of this shift is seen in Tables A and B. In the five year period from 1971-1976 the Asia Fellowship Committee has made over 80 awards. A total of 77 have been activated or are in process, and new awards are being given at the rate of 20 or more per year. Since 1971, 30 Fellows have completed their programs of study under the Asia Fellowship program and have returned to teaching, research, and administrative positions at home. Another 24 are currently enrolled in their graduate programs while 23 recent awardees are being processed for placement in 1977.

Table A

Summary of Asian Fellowship Program
Grantees for 1971-1976:

Country of Origin and State of Award

<u>Country</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>In Process</u>	<u>Total</u>
India	4	---	---	4
Nepal	3	6	7	16
Taiwan	2	---	---	2
Philippines	7	2	1	10
Sri Lanka	2	1	3	6
Thailand	5	2	2	9
Pakistan	1	---	---	1
Malaysia	2	8	---	10
Bangladesh	2	---	6	8
Indonesia	1	4	3	8
Korea	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	30	24	23	77

Table B

Summary of Asian Fellowship Program
Grantees for 1971-1976:

Placement

<u>Country</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>No. of ADC Students</u>
India	Andhra University	1
	Punjab Agricultural University	1
	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	1
Indonesia	Bandung School of Social Welfare	3
Thailand	Thammasat University	5
	Kasetsart University	1
Malaysia	Universiti Sains Malaysia	2
	Universiti Pertanian Malaysia	3
Philippines	University of the Philippines at Los Banos	22
	University of the Philippines at Diliman	7
	Ateneo de Manila University	1
Australia	University of New England, Armidale	4
Lebanon	American University of Beirut	2
Taiwan	National Taiwan University	<u>1</u>
TOTAL		54

3. An emphasis on several subfields that have been neglected in the past

The new strength that has emerged in agricultural economics in Asia in recent years is heavily concentrated in the areas of farm management and production economics, commodity marketing, and agricultural policy and program planning and analysis. These are the same fields that have been emphasized in developed country institutions. There are several areas of particular significance for the developing economies of Asia which have received little or no attention by economists or agricultural economists. These would include forest economics, fisheries economics and irrigation economics.

Forest Economics and Policy - The forestry sector is making a significant contribution to economic growth in every country of Southeast Asia. It is an important source of raw materials for domestic development. It is making a significant contribution to industrial employment and it is an important source of foreign exchange earnings. The tropical regions are believed to have a comparative advantage in cellulose production. If appropriate forest development programs and policies are pursued the forestry sector can become an important source of sustained economic growth. In the absence of such programs and policies it seems likely that the economic gains from the exploitation of forest resources will be realized only over a relatively short period.

Several countries of the region (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines) have made substantial investments in the establishment of training and research capacity in the biological and engineering aspects of forest development. There is, however, almost no capacity for training or analysis of (a) problems of the economics and management of forest enterprises, or (b) problems of forest development and trade. It seems quite clear that the forest programs and policies that are presently being pursued are making a less than optimal contribution to national economic growth in Southeast Asia. Each country of the region needs to develop the capacity to (a) adequately understand the implications of alternative forest development programs and policies and (b) plan, manage and implement more effective programs and policies.

Fisheries Economics and Policy - Fish represent an important source of animal protein in every country of Southeast Asia. Both marine and freshwater fisheries are important. The physical potential output of the natural catch from both marine and freshwater fisheries is regarded as substantially larger than the present catch. The potential expansion of fish culture in freshwater and brackish ponds is regarded as of even greater potential importance.

Many countries of the region have instituted research, training, and investments programs to assist in the development of fisheries resources. As yet, however, there is little knowledge of the production economics, the market and price economics, or the investment and management requirements for successful development of the fisheries sector. The potential economic returns to fisheries resource development relative to other development opportunities have not been carefully analyzed.

Irrigation Economics and Policy - Effective irrigation is essential to the realization of the potential growth in crop production made possible by the new cereals technology in most lowland areas in Asia. Yet the limited area served by effective irrigation represents in many places the most significant constraint on realizing the potential productivity gains that are now available.

There have been, over the last several decades, important advances in the capacity to bring relatively sophisticated economic analyses to bear on water resource investment decisions. It is now widely recognized, however, that the gains projected in the preinvestment studies are rarely realized. The effect is that the contribution of the resources devoted to water resource investment on either agricultural output or national economic development is often relatively low.

Too little attention has been given to the economic and social aspects of the management and operation of irrigation systems. There has frequently been inadequate articulation of investment and management decisions at the irrigation system and farm enterprise levels. Too little attention has been given to the institutionalization of incentives for (a) the effective management or maintenance of the irrigation system and (b) for the community and farm level investment and management decisions needed to make effective use of water resources.

4. An increase in the number of one year non-degree awards designed for both the pre-Ph.D. and the post-Ph.D. candidate

The Council has experimented with special non-degree awards on numerous occasions in the past. It hopes to give increased attention to this training alternative by making 3 or 4 such awards each year. In some cases, a special program of courses will be worked out for individuals who are enrolled in local Ph.D. programs. By coming to the United States and working at selected universities under appropriate advisors they can benefit from advanced courses in quantitative and theoretical areas as well as receive help in regard to research design and analysis. They would return home to complete any other course requirements involved in the local degree program and the thesis. Their doctoral degree would be conferred by the local university.

In other cases, awards would be given to individuals immediately following the completion of an Asian Ph.D. Here again, the aim would be to reinforce and enlarge the training that was received at home and to expose them to the courses, the research and the literature available at selected institutions in the West.

In all cases, selection criteria would be the same as for those candidates who enroll in a regular U.S. Ph.D. program. Individuals would have to give evidence of strong prior academic performance, ability in English, professional performance and a guarantee of a position being held for them upon their return.

Later this year the Council will be holding a special workshop involving U.S. university faculty members and administrative staff with a view to discussing academic programs, admission requirements and other considerations in order to ensure optimal programs for these special non-degree fellows.

ADC Fellowships Held by Women

From the beginning of its fellowship program the Council has sought to make awards irrespective of sex. A significant number of women have received fellowships even as we recognize the difficulty that women face in some countries in moving into professional positions. There follows a breakdown of the fellowships awarded to women by country and by field of study, both in the U.S. program and in the Asia Fellowship Program.

Total number of fellowships held by women in the U.S. program:

<u>Country</u>		<u>Field</u>	
India	3	Agricultural Extension	3
Japan	1	Rural Soc./Sociology	8
Nepal	1	Ag. Econ./Economics	14
Pakistan	1	Other *	3
Philippines	18		<u>28</u>
Taiwan	1		
Thailand	3		
	<u>28</u>		

*Home economics, vegetable crops, comparative education

Total number of fellowships held by women in the Asia Fellowship Program:

<u>Country</u>		<u>Field</u>	
Bangladesh	1	Rural Soc./Sociology	3
Malaysia	1	Ag. Econ./Economics	4
Philippines	3	Other *	1
Sri Lanka	1		<u>8</u>
Thailand	2		
	<u>8</u>		

*Agribusiness

Total number of fellowships held by women in the U.S. and Asia programs:

<u>Country</u>		<u>Field</u>	
Bangladesh	1	Agricultural Extension	3
India	3	Rural Soc./Sociology	11
Japan	1	Ag. Econ./Economics	18
Malaysia	1	Other	4
Nepal	1		<u>36</u>
Pakistan	1		
Philippines	21		
Sri Lanka	1		
Taiwan	1		
Thailand	5		
	<u>36</u>		

Career Patterns of ADC Fellows
Supported under the AID Grant 598

(July 1972 - September 1977)

During this five year period of the AID grant a total of 81 individuals have received ADC fellowship awards (see attached listing). Of this group, 4 were supported entirely by ADC funds as they did not qualify under the AID grant due to country restrictions in effect at the time of their study.

The breakdown by degree is as follows:

Ph.D.	72
M.S.	6
Non-degree	3
	<u>81</u>

Among the group of 81:

51	have returned home
3	are still in the U.S. under other auspices, having gone off our support
27	are currently supported
<u>81</u>	

It has been suggested that, for the purposes of this Review, we sketch the career patterns of a selected sample of ADC Fellows supported under the AID Grant. Accordingly, we have prepared material on twenty-six individuals, one-half the number (51) who have returned home following their U.S. study. This, in our view, is a useful way of capturing the essence of our fellowship program apart from a mere listing of names and fields of study.

These individuals have been selected with a view to illustrating certain policies and guidelines that underlie the Council's fellowship program and to indicate its scope and significance across Asia. The selection is, thus, not a random one, but a stratified sample of the entire group. The criteria which were used in this selection are:

1) Inclusion of at least one individual from every Asian country where the Council is now active. Hence, Bekha Lal MAHARAJAN from Nepal is included as the only Nepali supported under the grant during the period under review. There are in the program today both in the U.S. and Asia fifteen Nepalis.

2) Inclusion of individuals who because of home country leave arrangements returned home after completing only the M.S. degree even though the original intention was to support them through the Ph.D. There were two such individuals among the group: JEGATHEESAN Shanmugam and Syedahmed M. Euard MARIKAR.

3) Illustration of study programs of a non-degree nature, supportive of a local Asian Ph.D. Chaganti Ravindra PRASAD RAO and CHEW Tek Ann are the only two examples.

4) Inclusion of a female Fellow. As seen in another attachment, the Council has been successful in recruiting women candidates in the past, and currently supports ten women in the program in Asia and the U.S. Victoria Arcega BAUTISTA is one of only two women supported by the grant during this period. (The other left the ADC program before completing.)

5) Selection of individuals who studied in non-economic fields, fields we view as important to agricultural development in Asia. Thus, the selection of BOONTHAM Chitanan (Agricultural Education), MARGONO Slamet (Agricultural Extension) and PAIRAT Decharin (Sociology).

6) Illustration of individuals who have received two ADC awards; that is, support first for the Master's degree, and second, later support for the Ph.D. Four individuals were selected representing two different patterns. Donato B. ANTIPORTA and Tej Pratap SINGH were supported for a Master's degree program in Asia and later for study in the U.S.; TAN Bock Thiam and YEOH Oon Lee were supported in the U.S. for both the Master's and the Ph.D.

7) Selection of individuals who conducted their Ph.D. thesis research at home, utilizing data which they collected through their own field work. We selected five individuals in this category, representative of five countries: Rudolf S. SIIAGA, Nimal E.H. SANDERATNE, VIVAT Shotelersuk, RADZUAN Abd. Rahman, and Florentino LIBRERO.

8) Selection of individuals who conducted their Ph.D. thesis research in the U.S. In every case but one these individuals secured data dealing with a problem or a set of problems in their own countries. The exception was Raymundo E. Fonollera who collaborated in a research project in Latin America sponsored by Oregon State University. Again, individuals were selected to give a country spread. Included are Raymundo E. FONOLLERA, Siddanaik BISALIAH, Sjarifuddin BAHARSJAH, TITAYA Suvanajata, and SATHYAPALA Pinnaduwege.

9) Inclusion of individuals from a more developed Asian country (Korea) where the Council earlier supported many Fellows but now gives such awards rarely. We have included all three of this group: CHOE Yang Boo, Jeung Han LEE, and Pal Yong MOON.

Total List of ADC Fellows
During the Period of the Grant
(July 1972-September 1977)

India

- * Siddanaik BISALIAH
- * Chaganti Ravindra PRASAD RAO
- * Tej Pratap SINGH
- J. V. VENKATARAM

Indonesia

- ALHAMBRA Rachman
- Muhammad AMIN AZIZ
- Affendi ANWAR
- * Sjarifuddin BAHARSJAH
- BUNGARAN Saragih
- M. Umar BURHAN
- Harbrinderjit Singh DILLON
- John J.O.I. INALAUW
- IRLAN Soejono
- * MARGONO Slamet
- Thamrin NURDIN
- Tuhpawana SENDJAJA
- * Rudolf S. SINAGA
- SOETATWO Hadiwigeno
- Ahmad Sjamsuddin SURJANA
- WIRJADI Prawirodihardjo

Malaysia

- ABDUL AZIZ bin Yahaya
- AFIFUDDIN bin Haji Omar
- Mohammed ARIFF bin Hussein
- * CHEW Tek Ann
- HARUN Derauh
- * JEGATHEESAN Shanmugam
- LOKE Keng Hung
- MOKHTAR bin Tamin
- * RADZUAN Abd. Rahman
- Anthony J. REUTENS
- Mohd. ROSLI bin Abdul Aziz
- * TAN Bock Thiam
- WAN Leong Fee
- William WONG Yen
- * YEON Oon Lee

Nepal

- Binayak P. BHADRA
- Bekha Lal MAHARAJAN
- Som P. PUDASAINI
- Vijaya SHRESTHA

Pakistan

Asif HAZA

* Included in 1977

Philippines

- Marietta S. ADRIANO
- * Donato B. ANTIPOSTA
- Ma. Cynthia S. BANTILAN
- * Victoria Arcega BAUTISTA
- Eduardo S. CANLAS
- Helen A. CRUZ
- * Raymundo E. FONOLLERA
- Teresa J. HO
- Leila C. ILAN
- Mauricio D. LEONOR, Jr.
- * Florentino LIBRERO
- Narciso M. MINDAJAO
- Carl B. MONTANO
- Elizabeth K. QUIZON
- Cayetano S. SARMAGO
- Jerome F. SISON
- Jaime B. VALERA
- Severino B. VERGARA

South Korea

- * CHOE Yang Boo
- * Jeung Han LEE
- * Pal Yong MOON
- Chul Ho YOO

South Vietnam

Truong Quang CANH

Sri Lanka

- Annesley P.A. FERNANDO
- * Seyedahmed M. Fuard MARIKAR
- Upali MAHAYAKKARA
- S. N. SAMUEL
- * Nimal E.H. SANDERATNE
- * SATHYAPAL Pinnaduwege

Taiwan

Shung-cheng LEE

Thailand

- APISITH Issariyanukul
- * BOONTHAM Chitanan
- KOSET Manowalailao
- WARONG Srisawas
- * PAIRAT Decharin
- POTL Boonruang
- RAPEEPUN Saktheera
- SAROJ Aungsumalin
- SARUN Wattanutchariya
- * TITAYA Suxanalee

Dr. Bekha Lal Maharajan, Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, Kathmandu, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, 1973-1976

Dr. Maharajan was the Council's first Fellow from Nepal. He is the eldest son of a retired government official and following elementary and high school years enrolled in Durbar College in Kathmandu. When this was closed he transferred to Patan College at Lalitpur where he took his B.A. in 1964. He became a research assistant in the Department of Agriculture and during his years in that assignment conducted farm surveys to collect data for the Ministry.

In 1966 he received a Colombo Plan fellowship to study for a Master's degree at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi. He resumed his government service in the Farm Management Unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture where he again was involved in research at the farm level in the areas of farm management and agricultural planning. Nepal's economic development is dependent upon its agricultural development and in this area there is a paucity of trained individuals who can advise the government as well as conduct meaningful studies on problems of the agricultural sector.

With this need in mind Dr. Maharajan applied for and was awarded an ADC fellowship and began his U.S. studies at the University of Missouri in the area of farm management and production economics. He was fortunate in being able to work with an advisor, Dr. Albert Hagan, who himself has a strong professional interest in Nepal. In fact, Dr. Maharajan and Dr. Hagan had collaborated on a farm management study prior to the fellowship. In connection with his thesis at the University of Missouri Dr. Maharajan was able to return to Nepal to study small farm production systems in one of the most remote regions of the country. His research on small farmer development and his evaluation of the Nepalese agricultural production systems were the central themes of his thesis and represent areas he is pursuing in his subsequent research work with the Ministry of Agriculture since his return to Nepal.

Mr. Jegatheesan Shanmugam, Planning and Evaluation Division, Muda Agricultural Development Authority, Alor Star, Kedah, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, Oregon State University, 1973-1975

Mr. Jegatheesan was born in Penang where he received his primary education. When the family moved to Kuala Lumpur he continued his schooling in that city and obtained a B.A. in Economics from the University of Malaya in 1967.

It was during his University career that he developed an interest in agricultural development. He took summer jobs as a field enumerator for the Department of Statistics and for the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority and spent several periods living and working in a rice farming community. In 1968 he accepted an appointment as an Agricultural Economist for the Muda Irrigation Scheme, an ambitious development project covering some 530 square miles and responsible for economic and social development activities affecting more than fifty thousand farming households. Being the only economist in the Muda office he was involved in many aspects of development work, from production to credit, marketing, mechanisation, and rural industrialization.

His interest in graduate study was sparked through contacts with the Council Associate in Malaysia at that time. Realizing the need for more training in his field he applied for and received a fellowship to study for a Master's degree at Oregon State University and performed outstandingly during his time at Corvallis. He was encouraged to remain on for the Ph.D. but decided to return to Malaysia and to the MADA program to resume the work that he now felt better qualified to undertake.

Mr. Jegatheesan was promoted to become Head of the Planning and Evaluation Division of MADA where he continues supervising research projects relevant to the attainment of the MADA objectives, participating in planning and implementation work, supervising the collection and analysis of data, and continuing to a limited degree his own personal research interests. He reports that he sees land reform and land consolidation as crucial to the development of peasant agriculture in the region and he hopes later to get into government service that will relate more directly to that effort.

Mr. Seyedahmed M. Fuard Marikar, National Planning Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Colombo, M.A. in Agricultural Economics, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, 1973-1975

Mr. Marikar was raised in Colombo where he completed primary and secondary education at Carey College and Wesley College, respectively. He entered the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ceylon in 1964 and as an undergraduate student had the opportunity to work in a research capacity with Professor Rainer Schrickele, the Council Associate, and Professor Jogaratnam, a former Council Fellow. From this experience he developed an interest in the problems facing Ceylonese farmers and following his graduation was employed as a trainee in the extension project of the River Valleys Development Board. From here he moved to a position in the Department of Agriculture at Peradeniya as a research officer and after working for a period in the area of plant breeding and agronomy moved into the field of agricultural economics and planning.

His work in the Ministry of Planning consisted of formulation, evaluation and implementation of agricultural development plans in addition to field research. During this period he also enrolled in a two year Master's degree program in business administration at the University of Ceylon, a program he completed prior to his fellowship award.

Mr. Marikar attended the Economics Institute at Boulder in the summer of 1973 and then entered the Master's program at the Food Research Institute at Stanford. He performed well in the Stanford program and might have continued for the Ph.D. except for home leave limitations beyond the two year period that was required to complete the Master's program at Stanford.

Mr. Marikar returned to Sri Lanka in 1975 where he is now employed as an Assistant Director for Agricultural Planning in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Dr. Chaganti Ravindra Prasad Rao, Department of Sociology, Andhra University, Waltair
Non-degree in Sociology, University of Illinois, 1973-1975

Prasad Rao is one of two individuals in this review who undertook a non-degree program in the U.S. to reinforce a local Ph.D. in which he was enrolled at Andhra University in Waltair, India. Dr. Rao was originally trained in agriculture but moved to a specialization in agricultural extension in connection with a Master's degree he completed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. This period of study led to an interest in sociology which has a close relationship with extension work.

He resigned the teaching assistant position he held at IARI to join Andhra University where he completed a second Master's degree in sociology. He was able to support himself in this period of study by selling off a two acre parcel of land which he owned. He later registered for the Ph.D. at Andhra University and began more intensive studies in the area of rural-urban interactions and modernization. He taught courses in community systems and social change and in modernization.

His research studies in India brought him into contact with Dr. Frederick Fliegel of the University of Illinois. Thus, when he was awarded a non-degree fellowship by the Council in 1972, a program was worked out for him at the University of Illinois to provide Dr. Rao with advanced training in social theory, social stratification, statistics, and research methods. He spent a period of two years at Urbana, from 1973 to 1975. He brought with him field data collected in India and utilized data in Dr. Fliegel's possession.

He returned to Andhra and for a period of six months continued his thesis research with a special research grant provided by the Council. This enabled him to complete his Ph.D. at Andhra which was awarded in late 1975.

He is active in both teaching and research and feels that he profited a great deal from both the courses available to him at Illinois and more importantly from his collaboration with Professor Fliegel which continues since his return.

Mr. Chew Tek Ann, Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang, Non-degree in Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State University, 1975-1976

Chew Tek Ann is an example of a Fellow for whom the Council arranged a special non-degree program in the U.S. to reinforce a Local Ph.D.

Mr. Chew, at the time of his selection, was a Lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Malaya where he was engaged in teaching and research. It was felt that he could secure at North Carolina State a selection of courses in quantitative and theoretical fields that would reinforce the local degree program and also provide the tools to undertake more rigorous research in connection with his thesis.

Mr. Chew was born and raised in a rural environment near Kuantan in Malaysia. He was given a federal government scholarship to aid his undergraduate program which he completed with Honors. He was awarded a Colombo Plan scholarship in 1969 to the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. There, over a two-year period, he successfully completed a M. Phil. in Economics.

After returning to Malaysia where he worked with two of the Council's professional staff, Dr. Milton Barnett and Dr. Thomas Weaver, Chew was awarded a non-degree fellowship to begin work in the 1975 fall semester. At the time of his departure he had become a member of the Faculty of the new Agricultural University at Serdang. Upon completion of the N.C. State program he returned to the University where he holds the position of Lecturer in the Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness.

This new University is playing and will play a critical role in the training of agriculturalists for the entire country of Malaysia. Mr. Chew is in an excellent position to work with students both in the classroom and in the field. By supporting him in this special program the Council was able to give him the benefit of strong U.S. training while keeping him within a local program that needs the reinforcement of first rate degree candidates.

Dr. Victoria Arcega Bautista, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Manila, Ph.D. in Sociology, Michigan State University, 1972-1976

Dr. Bautista was born in Lian, Bantangas, but later moved with her family to Manila where her father was employed in the Irrigation Service Unit of the government. She attended public schools and graduated with honors from the Philippine Women's University with initial interest in nursing. She later shifted to the University of the Philippines where she earned a B.A. in sociology. This was followed by a year's study in the field of public administration and employment in the Office of the Undersecretary for Agriculture. She transferred to the University of the Philippines at Los Banos where she completed an M.S. in rural sociology in 1970.

As a graduate student in the Philippines she did research on bureaucratic behavior, the psychology of community development and agricultural entrepreneurship. She also taught part time in the Department of Agricultural Education at Los Banos. Prior to coming to the United States she took a position as a researcher in the College of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines in Manila.

Dr. Bautista studied for four years at Michigan State University under the tutelage of Dr. John and Mrs. Ruth Useem where she performed with distinction. She returned to the Philippines for her dissertation research, collecting data over a period of 7 months on the behavior and motivation of bureaucrats as they are involved in government development projects. Her major focus was on government technocrats working at the center and in the field in relation to the Philippine Rice Project, Masagana 99. She then returned to East Lansing to complete the thesis and her degree requirements.

In August of 1976 she returned to a position as Assistant Professor in the College of Public Administration and has since been heavily engaged in both teaching and research activities. Her main research interest centers on the behavior of technocrats and bureaucrats and their effectiveness in development projects within the Philippines.

At the conclusion of her U.S. training Dr. Bautista commented on the value and flexibility of her study program, "This enables me and other students from developing countries to be exposed to selected courses that are relevant to the problems of our country of origin."

Dr. Boontham Chitanan, Faculty of Education, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Ph.D. in Agricultural Education, Cornell University, 1970-1973

Dr. Boontham was born in 1933 in Nakorn Srithamraj, the southern province of Thailand. After completion of elementary education in Hadd Yai and Sabayoi, Songkla in 1945, he attended tepapitaya (Songkla), Nakornvitaya and Benjamaraohutit high schools, Nakorn Srithamraj, respectively.

He next enrolled in the College of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Bangkok and during undergraduate study was awarded a University scholarship. In 1958 he completed his study for the Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture with Honors. After graduation he was employed as an Instructor in the Rural Education Department where he was involved in the training of extension workers.

In 1963, under a Kasetsart University fellowship, he enrolled in an M.A. program in Agricultural Extension at the University of Wisconsin. Upon completion of the M.A. with an outstanding record he returned to Kasetsart and to a continued involvement with the Department of Rural Education. The Department began to offer brief courses for vocational agricultural teachers and for extension workers and in order to provide to that program an individual with high skills Dr. Boontham was awarded an ADC fellowship to study for his Ph.D. in Agricultural Education at Cornell University. During his U.S. study period he returned to Kasetsart to undertake thesis research. He travelled extensively throughout Thailand interviewing personnel in vocational agricultural schools and wrote a thesis on the curriculum and personnel requirements for developing the teaching of agriculture in Thailand.

During Dr. Boontham's period in the States the Department of Rural Education at Kasetsart became a key department in the new Faculty of Education and a year after his return he was elected to the deanship of that Faculty. Dr. Boontham found his period of training at Cornell to be extremely valuable, especially the opportunity of working with his advisor, Professor F.K.T. Tom.

Dr. Margono Slamet, Department of Animal Husbandry, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor
Ph.D. in Agricultural Extension, Louisiana State University, 1970-1973

Dr. Margono, a product of West Java, took his early schooling in East Java during the period when the Pacific War was at its height, followed by the Indonesian War of Independence against the Dutch. Despite numerous disruptions he finished with a strong interest in the sciences. Active participation in the Boy Scout movement broadened a concern for rural social life which resulted in his later enrollment in the Faculty of Animal Husbandry at the Bogor Agricultural College in 1954. During his university period he also taught mathematics in a nearby high school and worked as an Assistant in the field of Agricultural Extension.

Through contacts with the University of Kentucky Team at Bogor he qualified for a graduate program at the University of Kentucky under AID funding. He did his work in Lexington in the field of Agricultural Extension and after returning to Indonesia was assigned to the Bureau of Extension at Bogor. He was active in teaching, special training programs for extension agents and farmers and in community development projects undertaken in Sukabumi district.

The Council regards the field of agricultural extension as one of primary importance in Asia but in recent years has supported Ph.D. programs in this field only where such a program could be combined with a co-major in a related social science field such as economics or sociology. Margono was awarded a fellowship for study at Louisiana State University where his doctoral program combined extension education and methods with rural sociology.

He returned to Indonesia in 1973 where he now serves as Associate Professor of Extension in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Institut Pertanian Bogor. He is a Research Associate of the Research Institute of Rural Sociology in which position he has been active in some of the activities of the Agro-Economic Survey within the Ministry of Agriculture. He has served as a member of the National Committee to upgrade the quality of extension work in Indonesia and as a member of a special Planning Committee that is reviewing ways and means of increasing rice production in the country.

Dr. Pairat Decharin, Operations Division, Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior, Bangkok, Ph.D. in Rural Sociology, Michigan State University, 1974-1977

Dr. Pairat, one of seven children, was born and raised in Bangkok. He completed college degrees concurrently at Chulalongkorn and Thammasat universities and went immediately into government service. His early government work took him into the rural provinces where he developed an interest in social research and in the problems of rural communities.

In 1962 he was awarded an AID study grant and in 1965 completed an M.A. in Sociology at Michigan State. He met his wife while studying there and after their return to Thailand he became active in the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Interior. Dr. Pairat was a key person in the community development program in Thailand for a period of almost ten years prior to receiving an ADC fellowship for Ph.D. study in the U.S.

He took his degree in three years in Sociology and was able in a unique way to relate his extensive field experience in Thailand to his U.S. courses. For his thesis he collected data from colleagues in the Community Development Program and wrote on rural development in Thailand as a process of interacting systems. He commented that he was impressed by the wide range of courses which he was able to take not only in the major field of sociology but in such related areas as economic statistics and public administration.

Dr. Pairat returned to Thailand in July 1977 and was immediately given charge of a special Mekong Rural Development Project. On October 1 he assumed the position of Chief of the Operations Division in the Community Development Department. In this position he will orchestrate a diverse set of activities as the government, through its Community Development Program, endeavors to increase the well being of its rural population.

Dr. Donato B. Antiporta, Department of Agricultural Economics, Institute of Agriculture, Development and Administration, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1967-1969; Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, 1971-1975

Dr. Antiporta is representative of that group of Fellows who have received two awards from the Council.

He was born in a rural village in Cabuyao, Laguna, and was brought up in a traditional peasant family helping with the family farm from an early age. He has stated that this experience implanted in his mind the importance of agriculture and the degree to which peasant families depend on it for their survival. Despite his father's premature death, he was able to continue his education and to participate in a variety of 4H Club activities and Cottage Industries projects.

These contacts enabled him to secure a scholarship at the College of Agriculture at the University of the Philippines where he completed the undergraduate program cum laude and later was awarded a Council fellowship to study for a Master's degree in India. He studied at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi and earned a Master's degree in the field of farm management and production economics with a thesis utilizing Indian data dealing with cropping strategy for Delhi State. He earned top ranking in his M.S. graduating class and resumed his teaching career at Los Banos.

He rapidly made a place for himself at the UPCA carrying heavy teaching responsibilities and collaborating with colleagues both at the UPCA and at the International Rice Research Institute in research studies.

He was recommended for a second Council fellowship and in 1971 began a Ph.D. program in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota. Working under the tutelage of Martin Abel he developed a thesis topic bearing on regional differences in rice production in the Philippines and returned home for a nine month period to collect data. He was able to link up with an on-going research project of IARI that related to a larger research effort with national policy implications. Since 1976 Dr. Antiporta has been an Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos. He is active in both teaching and research and feels that his experience at the

Dr. Tej Pratap Singh, Extension Department, Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, M.S. in Agricultural Extension, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 1964-1966; Ph.D. in Rural Sociology, Michigan State University, 1971-1975

Tej Pratap Singh is a product of North India, born and raised in a farm family in the district of Allahabad. His father was a teacher in the local primary school while his mother supervised much of the work on the family farm. Following completion of his secondary education he enrolled in a Bachelor of Science program in Agriculture at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute. In 1955 he began his professional career as an extension worker in the Extension Pilot Project sponsored by the Ford Foundation and from there he became Assistant Development Officer for Agriculture in the UP government. This was followed by a period of service in the India Cooperative Union and finally, a return to Allahabad as a Senior Lecturer in 1961.

Dr. Singh is one of the individuals who have benefitted from two ADC fellowships awards. He was supported by the Council in a Master's degree program that he completed at the UP College of Agriculture in the Philippines in extension education. Following this period of study, he returned to India to undertake heavier teaching and research duties and to work with students in their research projects.

In 1971 Dr. Singh came to the United States to begin a Ph.D. program in Sociology at Michigan State University. He worked there under Dr. Alan Beegle as well as with Dr. John Useem and Denton Morrison. His MSU program gave him training in research methods, problems of population analysis, communications and advanced training in social theory, statistics and community resource development. Dr. Singh returned to Allahabad to a position as Associate Professor in the Department of Extension.

He found his period of study in the U.S. a great satisfaction both intellectual and socially. He feels that his U.S. studies have given him a greater depth of understanding in the field of sociology and extension as he continues his work in India.

Dr. Tan Bock Thiam, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, 1965-1967; Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State University, 1970-1973

Tan Bock Thiam was born in Singapore just before the Japanese invasion of Malaya. His family moved to Malacca where he completed primary and secondary schooling and enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Malaya in 1961, a program he completed in 1965. He was awarded a Council fellowship for study in Agricultural Economics at Cornell; his selection for study in the U.S. so soon after graduating from college represented a departure from normal Council policy wherein Fellows are not selected until they have had several years of professional work following the university degree.

Dr. Tan performed well in the Cornell program with a major in farm management and a minor in agricultural development. He returned to Malaysia to a position as Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Economics at the University of Malaya. He supplemented his teaching and research duties by participating in a special research program at the International Rice Research Institute and later spent a four month period at the National Training Center where he conducted research on air-photo interpretation of agricultural land use in Negri Sembilan.

In 1969 Dr. Tan was awarded a second Council fellowship to enable him to enter a Ph.D. program at North Carolina State the following year. At N.C. State he worked under Richard King and with data available both from Malaysia and in the U.S. wrote a thesis on prices and trade prospects for Malaysian palm oil. His wife who accompanied him at N.C. State completed an M.A. in History at the same time. They returned to Malaysia in 1973 where Dr. Tan now serves as Professor and Dean in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Malaya. Dr. Tan occupies an important place today in both university and government circles in Malaysia. He has also participated in a number of the on-going activities of the Council's Regional Research and Training Program.

Dr. Yeoh Oon Lee, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State University, 1966-1968; Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Florida, 1971-1975

Yeoh Oon Lee was born and raised in Malaysia and completed a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Sciences in 1966. During his University of Malaya period he did some work with Dr. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., who was at that time the Council's Associate for the country and who encouraged him to continue in an academic and research career. From that association he was nominated for an ADC fellowship which he undertook in 1966. He performed outstandingly during his Master's degree program in Agricultural Economics at North Carolina State University, following which he returned to Kuala Lumpur as a Lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Malaya. In 1971 he received a second ADC fellowship to undertake a Ph.D. program at the University of Florida. Dr. Yeoh is typical of those cases where the Council follows individuals through their developing careers. The Council through its Associate in Malaysia kept in touch with him after his return from North Carolina State. A second fellowship was awarded on the basis of his professional qualifications and his long-term interest in teaching and research in his home country.

Dr. Yeoh's performance at the University of Florida was outstanding. He brought to this program strong academic qualifications and professional experience and was able in his years in Florida to collaborate with a member of the faculty. He returned to Malaysia in the spring of 1975 and rejoined the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Malaya where he is now located.

Dr. Rudolf S. Sinaga, Rural Dynamics Project, Agro Economic Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, Bogor, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Montana State University, 1970-1974

Rudolf Sinaga was born and raised in North Sumatra in a rural area at Pematang Tanah Djawa, the son of an elementary school teacher. During the Indonesian Revolution in 1945-47 his father made his living by farming.

In 1956 he enrolled in the Bogor Agricultural University under a scholarship from the Ministry of Higher Education and graduated in 1962 with the Insinjur degree. That same year he was selected by the University of Kentucky Team in Indonesia to begin a Master's degree in Agricultural Economics at Lexington. He completed this program and returned to Bogor in 1964. Dr. Sinaga became a key member of the Sosek Department at Bogor, moving from Student Assistant to Secretary to Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. His professional interests were in the area of marketing and regional development.

In 1970 he began a Ph.D. program at Montana State University where he worked primarily under Dr. E.H. Ward, formerly a Council Associate who had worked with Sinaga in Indonesia. He completed his Montana State program including a period when he returned to Indonesia to collect data for a thesis that dealt with sugar cane supply and demand in Central Java.

Soon after his return to Indonesia in 1974 he became the Head of the Rural Dynamics Project, a position that he presently holds. The Rural Dynamics Project is a special program involving field investigations throughout Indonesia in an attempt to provide data on the problems of peasant farmers and to recommend ways and means of meeting their needs through progressive government policies. The RDP conducts field surveys, short term training courses and other activities that bring government workers and university staff together to deal with problems that are of concern to both. Dr. Sinaga and the RDP staff are currently collecting data from 800 villages in the Cimanuk River Basin on three major topics: rice production systems, employment, and rural institutions.

Dr. Nimal E.H. Sanderatne, Economic Research Department, Central Bank of Ceylon,
Colombo, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1970-1974

Nimal Sanderatne showed academic promise from his earliest school days. In the course of his primary and secondary education he won numerous prizes and awards. He started working at the Bank of Ceylon as a junior clerk but became dissatisfied with the routine nature of his duties and decided to continue his education. In 1960 he entered Aquinas University College in Colombo where he completed a B.Sc. degree in Economics with Honors.

He then worked for a period as a free lance journalist and wrote feature articles on economics, agriculture and education. His travel and contacts throughout the country led him to an interest in agriculture and to a scholarship in Canada. There, at the University of Saskatchewan, he completed an M.S. degree in Agricultural Economics and wrote a thesis on Land reform in Ceylon's economic development. Upon his return to Sri Lanka in 1967 he worked as an Economist in the Rural Credit Division of the Department of Economic Research and became involved in dealing with problems and policies related to peasant agriculture and institutional credit. He was the author of a number of publications and thus when he received his ADC award had impressive academic and professional credentials.

Dr. Sanderatne studied at the University of Wisconsin for the period from 1970 to 1974 where his advisor was Dr. Peter Dorner. Throughout his Wisconsin program he continued his strong interest in agrarian reform and designed a thesis involving a comparative analysis of agrarian reform programs in the Philippines and Sri Lanka. With Council support he returned to Asia to collect data for the thesis over a four month period. He completed the thesis and returned to Sri Lanka in 1974. He is now employed as a key person in the Economic Research Department of the Bank of Ceylon and remains active in both government and academic circles, especially in areas of research and program development.

Dr. Sanderatne found special value in the links he had with staff at the Land Tenure Center in Madison. He also came to see the importance of viewing economic and social development from an integrated and multi-disciplinary perspective.

Dr. Vivat Shotelersuk, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Hawaii, 1973-1977

Vivat was born in Southern Thailand, in the town of Naoornsaithamrag. After finishing high school he enrolled in the Faculty of Economics at Thammasat University where he graduated in 1962.

He worked as a junior economist in the Office of Thai Technical and Economic Cooperation within the Ministry of National Development and in that position collaborated with technical assistance advisors within USAID. This led to an AID scholarship which enabled him to complete a Master's program at Wayne State University in 1967. Upon his return to Thailand he joined the Department of Economics at Chiang Mai University in Northern Thailand. There he was active in teaching in the area of rural population and manpower, research methods, and Thai economic problems. He directed various research studies focused on problems of unemployment among agricultural workers.

Dr. Vivat was awarded an ADC fellowship in 1972 and began his studies at the University of Hawaii in 1973. He found the work at Hawaii closely related to his own interests and to those of developing country problems. He returned to Thailand and for a period of seven months conducted field research in the Chiang Mai area related to his thesis which was a study of economic efficiency as tested among paddy farmers in the Chiang Mai Valley. He commented that "the production economics and agricultural development courses provided me with essential background for the research which will be my main responsibility when I return to Thailand."

Dr. Vivat returned to Chiang Mai in January 1977 to resume his work at the University. He is a key person in the development of teaching, research and extension programs in that provincial University. Chiang Mai University has an important mission to fulfill in training the coming generations of provincial students and research in areas of multiple cropping and rice production are important in the agricultural development of that part of the country.

Dr. Radzuan Abd. Rahman, Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, 1970-1974

Dr. Radzuan was born in a small village in the district of Batu Pahat in Johore State, the son of a farmer. He took his primary education in a Malay medium school and qualified for higher education, proceeding through a science stream to the University of Malaya where he graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture in 1969. Dr. Radzuan is another example of an individual who had the opportunity of engaging in practical field research during his period in the University which led him to an interest in the research and teaching profession. He qualified for appointment as a Lecturer in the Agricultural College at Serdang (now a University) and was so employed when awarded a Council fellowship.

In the fall of 1970 he began a Ph.D. program in Agricultural Economics at Cornell University. En route to the Ph.D. he earned a Master's degree and developed an interest in forestry economics. Because of the paucity of trained people in this field, the Council reinforced his training at Cornell by arranging for special courses at Syracuse University in their Forestry Department. With that background and with the active help of his advisor, Dr. Dan Sialer, he developed a thesis proposal bearing on the economics of the timber industry in Malaysia and returned to Malaysia to conduct research. He spent a final period at Ithaca writing the dissertation while his wife completed her B.A. degree.

He returned to Malaysia in 1974 and after resuming teaching and research duties at the newly established Agricultural University at Serdang was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Resource Economics and Agribusiness, a position he now holds. The Council's Associate for Malaysia, Dr. Donald Taylor, serves as a Visiting Professor in that same Faculty and he and Radzuan are able to collaborate in research areas as well as in the development of a stronger curriculum for the Master's degree training which is now provided there.

Dr. Radzuan stated after the completion of his program: "the major benefit was the ability it gave me to see and conceptualize development problems more realistically."

Dr. Florentino Librero, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Banos, College, Laguna, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1963-1965; Ph.D. in Agricultural Extension, Louisiana State University, 1970-1973

Florentino Librero, born in Itbayat in Batanes Province in 1934, came from a fatherless family and through high school and college in the Philippines he worked as a laborer, a household helper and a student assistant in order to pay not only for his own education but for that of his younger brother and sister and to contribute to the support of his mother. He became interested in agricultural extension and during his college years was heavily engaged in field work with low income families in an effort to understand the problems and needs of those in the countryside.

Dr. Librero received a Council fellowship in 1963 and for two years studied at the University of Wisconsin at Madison where he earned an M.S. in Agricultural Economics. Upon his return to the University of the Philippines he played an increasingly important role in the University's extension program, especially in the training of field extension workers.

In 1970 he was selected to undertake Ph.D. studies at Louisiana State University with a twin major in Agricultural Extension and Agricultural Economics. Librero spent a period of three months in the Philippines conducting research for his thesis which was a study of extension education program planning for the Philippines.

He returned to Los Banos in May 1973 where he now serves as a member of the faculty in the College of Agriculture. His current activities at Los Banos include teaching, research and administration. In the research area, Dr. Librero together with two other former Fellows who had studied with him at LSU (Pote Boonruang from Thailand and Margono Slamet from Indonesia) collaborated under Council support in a tricountry research study on comparative education systems. This particular research undertaking among the three individuals is still going on.

Dr. Raymundo E. Fonollera, Central Mindanao University, Musuan, Bukidnon, Ph.D.
in Agricultural Economics, Oregon State University, 1973-1977

Dr. Fonollera was born and raised in Zamboanga City in Central Mindanao, the Philippines. After high school he enrolled in a Bachelor's degree program in Agriculture at Central Mindanao University where he graduated with honors in 1960 and began his professional career as an Assistant Instructor.

In 1964 he was awarded a study fellowship by the International Rice Research Institute and in 1966 he completed a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Economics. This academic and practical research training at the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture and at IRRI was put to good use upon his return to Central Mindanao. Between 1966 and 1969 he was active in the research and extension activities of CMU and also helped in the development of a revised curriculum in the areas of farm management, marketing and cooperatives. He helped to organize rural cooperatives and assisted in the preparation of the University's five year development plan. In 1969 he accepted a position with the Mindanao Development Authority in Davao City where he worked as a staff member in connection with a regional planning and development program for the Mindanao region. He returned to CMU a year later and for two and a half years undertook various assignments including teaching and the development of an on-the-job, out-of-school training program for the Youth Council of the Department of Labor.

In 1973 Dr. Fonollera began a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Oregon State University. For his thesis he worked with colleagues at Oregon State in studying grain farms in El Salvador, Central America. In April of 1977 Dr. Fonollera completed his program with distinction and returned to Central Mindanao University where he currently serves as Dean of the College of Agriculture and continues to be involved in the extension and outreach activities of CMU.

Dr. Fonollera reported that his program at Oregon State "will be especially useful for the work that I will do in the area of rural development when I return."

Dr. Siddanaiik Bisaliah, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, 1971-1975

Siddanaiik Bisaliah was born the youngest son of a tenant farmer in the village of Maddur in Mysore State. Encouraged by his parents to pursue his education he qualified for various government scholarships which enabled him to continue through secondary and college levels, completing his B.A. at Mysore University in 1960. It was during his University period that he developed an interest in economics and selected this as a major field, one which he later pursued in an M.A. degree program which he completed in 1961 with a dissertation on "Selective Credit Controls in a Developing Economy." He continued at Mysore University as a Research Fellow until 1968 when he joined the staff of the University of Agricultural Sciences at Bangalore. During the Bangalore period, Dr. Bisaliah discovered a new world of teaching and research and a new excitement in his professional career. He was able to develop and maintain frequent contacts with farmers in the region and to study both regional and national agricultural policies that had direct bearing on their economic welfare.

In 1971 Dr. Bisaliah began his ADC fellowship, first in the Economics Institute at the University of Colorado and then at the University of Minnesota where he was in residence until his return to India in November 1975. Dr. Bisaliah is now Associate Professor of Economics at the College of Agriculture at Dharwar in Karnataka State, South India.

Dr. Bisaliah faced a real challenge in completing the Ph.D. program at Minnesota. He felt it was the right university but he reports that he had lots of gaps in his previous training that had to be bridged and was only possible because of the help and cooperation of his faculty advisors. Now that he is back at home he feels that the greatest gain from his fellowship was the new skills which he acquired and which he utilizes in his current teaching and research. Additionally, he gained a new ability to understand the problems of others, especially in solving farm problems in his own region.

Dr. Sjarifuddin Baharsjah, Social Economics Department, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State University, 1970-1973

Dr. Baharsjah is a product of a small town in West Java where his father was a government employee in charge of irrigation works, roads and bridges. He completed primary and secondary schooling in Indramaju and Madjalengka and then enrolled at the IPB (Bogor Agricultural University). There he studied both agronomy and agricultural economics and through his contacts with the University of Kentucky Team was selected to study for the M.S. degree at the University of Kentucky, a program he completed in the fall of 1965.

He returned to a teaching and research position in the Social Economics Department of the IPB. In addition to his academic duties he became active in extension work and was involved in a special action research program in cooperation with the district government of Sukabumi in their development program. His main professional interest centered on the marketing of agricultural products.

Dr. Baharsjah was awarded a Council fellowship and began study in the North Carolina State Ph.D. program in January 1970. He worked under Dr. Richard King and completed the program with distinction. His thesis is a study of domestic and international trade of Indonesian coconut products.

Upon his return to Bogor Dr. Baharsjah has inherited two major responsibilities. He is the Head of the Social Economics Department at the Institut Pertanian Bogor and has been active in developing a more rigorous M.S. program for Indonesian students in the field of economics and sociology. He is also serving as Head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Research of the Ministry of Agriculture and spends several days each week in Jakarta in this connection.

Dr. Titaya Suvanajata, Research Center, National Institute of Development Administration
Bangkok, Ph.D. in Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, 1970-1973

Dr. Titaya is the oldest son of parents who moved frequently from one district to another in Ayudthaya Province as his father was a District Officer of the Government. Under his father's influence he began a study of political science at Chulalongkorn University where he graduated in 1955. After two years in military service he completed a Master's degree in Political Science and moved to a position in the Planning Section of the Bureau of Community Development. A growing concern with problems of development led to an AID fellowship enabling him to take training in community development in the Philippines and Taiwan in 1960 and 1961. Under an AID scholarship he earned an M.S. in rural sociology at Cornell and returned to Thailand to begin work as a Lecturer in the new Institute of Public Administration of Thammasat University. As a rural sociologist he conducted studies on small farmer problems and did work not only in Thailand but was involved with AID research in both Vietnam and Laos.

In 1970 he began a Ph.D. program at the University of Missouri where he worked under Dr. Ralph E. Dakin, a former colleague from Thailand. Dr. Titaya came to Missouri with an impressive background in research and teaching and for his doctoral thesis was able to utilize data available to him from Thailand bearing on the integration of rural Thai villagers into Thai bureaucratic polity. His work at Missouri was outstanding in every respect as he brought to the program a maturity and a professional background superior to that of most graduate students.

In 1973 he returned to Thailand where he is now Director of Research at the National Institute of Development Administration. He is active in both university and government circles and continues his strong interest in problems of rural villagers and rural development.

Dr. Titaya looks on his U.S. study as giving him essential training for his on-going teaching and research interests.

Dr. Sathyapala Pinnaduwa, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension,
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya, Ph.D. in Agricultural
Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1970-1975

Dr. Sathyapala grew up in a rural village with seven brothers and sisters. He received his early education at the Government school, Saralankara Vidyalaya at Gonapimawala and at Sri Palee College in Horana. He entered the University of Ceylon in 1964 where he completed a degree in Agriculture and moved on following graduation to become a Research Assistant in the Agricultural Economics Research Unit of the Faculty of Agriculture at Peradeniya. He worked there for a year, primarily engaged in field research under the direction of one of the Council's former Fellows, Dr. T. Jogaratnam, and Dr. Rainer Schickele, the Council's Associate at that time. He now views that period as a critical one because of the interest it sparked in problems of farmers and the practical experience it gave him in interviewing them. In 1970 he began graduate work at the University of Wisconsin under Council support.

Dr. Sathyapala was midway through a program in Agricultural Economics at Wisconsin when plans were finalized to develop a special Master's program in Sri Lanka for the training of agricultural researchers and extension workers. The Council arranged for a special year of work in the field of extension at Wisconsin as a means of preparing him for fuller involvement in the emerging Master's program at Peradeniya upon his return.

Dr. Sathyapala's thesis was a study of the effects of technological change in South Asia under British rule in the 19th century and the consequences of the later "Green Revolution" in Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka. His focus was primarily on the distribution of benefits of agricultural development among different social groups.

In Sri Lanka he has assumed a key position at the University of Sri Lanka directing both teaching and research activities and working especially with graduate students in the Master's program which over the past two years has grown in size and importance.

Dr. Choe Yang Boo, National Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Seoul, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, 1972-1976

Dr. Choe is a product of the Seoul National University in Sajeon where he earned a Bachelor's degree in 1969 and a Master's degree in 1972. While at Sajeon he made the acquaintance of the Council's Associate, Professor Herman N. Southworth, and became interested in the critical question of agricultural development in Korea. He was struck by the heavy emphasis on industrial development and the neglect of the agricultural sector and felt that the role of agriculture in Korea's development should be reappraised with a socio-economic approach that would enhance the applicability of research findings for the rural countryside. This concern for rural people led him to accept a position with the Agricultural Economics Research Institute and to an interest in factors affecting rice production and the disparity of incomes as between farm households and urban households.

Professor Southworth and Dr. Choe sought to develop a U.S. graduate program that would accommodate his interests in agricultural development, agricultural economics and rural sociology. He enrolled in the Ph.D. program at the University of Missouri and in his years there studied not only in his major field of Agricultural Economics but took numerous courses in social theory, social structure, and the philosophy of the social sciences. His thesis is a unique study on the idea and logic of agricultural economics in which Dr. Choe challenges many of the tenets of Western economics and their suitability for application to a developing country such as Korea.

Dr. Choe returned to his position as a Researcher with the National Agricultural Economics Research Institute where he is well prepared to study the problems of agricultural development as these may benefit the small farmers of Korea.

Dr. Jeung Han Lee, Department of Agricultural Economics, Gyeong-Sang National University, Jinju, Gyeong-Nam, M.S. in Agricultural Economics, Iowa State University, 1967-1969; Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, 1971-1974

Jeung Han Lee grew up on a farm in Chinyang and attended Chinju Agricultural High School. His concern for the peasant farmers around him led him to an interest in Agricultural Economics and to a study of the institutional and economic factors that affect the farming industry. By means of scholarships he was able to study at Seoul National University in the College of Agriculture at Suwon where he earned a B.S. in 1957 and an M.S. in 1961, during which time he taught farm management and statistics.

He received a Council fellowship to study for a Master's degree at Iowa State University, a program he completed with distinction in 1969. Dr. Lee returned to Korea to undertake teaching and research activities at the National Agricultural College at Chinju. Two years later he was awarded a fellowship to undertake Ph.D. studies at Michigan State University.

In a little over three years he completed his degree program at Michigan State where he worked closely with Professor Glenn Johnson on the development of the MSU/Korea Agricultural Sector Model. In this connection, he returned to Korea for several months in 1972 to develop data for his thesis. This work he did in collaboration with MSU and Korea colleagues who are involved in this sector analysis. The systems simulation approach is an important feature of current agricultural planning and policy in Korea.

Dr. Lee returned to Korea in December 1974 where he is now Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Gyeong-Sang National University. He also serves as a Visiting Research Fellow at the National Agricultural Economics Research Institute in Seoul.

Dr. Pal Yong Moon, Department of Economics, College of Law and Economics, Konkuk University, Seoul, Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, Oregon State University, 1969-1972

Pal Yong Moon was born in Hamhung City in North Korea. After his secondary education, he finished the first three years of a degree program in mechanical engineering at Hungnam College but was forced to go south with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. For six years from 1953 to 1959 he taught mathematics at Namsan High School in Seoul following a period of service with the 10th U.S. Army Corps. For a ten year period Mr. Moon completed a Master's degree in Economics, continued part time his high school teaching, and worked part time with the Rural Development Division of USOM. In this latter position he assisted the American agricultural extension advisors in the training of local extension agents and in overall extension program planning. He also became involved in analyzing data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and assisted in the training of central and provincial government officials in the development of research projects conducted jointly with USOM.

In 1969 Dr. Moon began a Ph.D. program at Oregon State University, a program that he completed in three years with distinction. He returned to Korea in August 1972 and now holds the position of Professor in the Department of Economics at Konkuk University in Seoul. He is also a Visiting Research Fellow at the Korea Development Institute.

Dr. Moon, in evaluating his U.S. program, said that the courses will be useful for his future research and teaching, both directly and indirectly.

Outstanding Former Fellows

There follows a brief mention of a number of former ADC Fellows who now hold strategic positions in their own countries, positions from which they exercise a major role in policy decisions especially as these affect agricultural and rural development.

Saleh Afiff (1963-1967) earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Oregon State University. He is Deputy Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Achmad T. Birowo (1960-1961) studied under Council support for an M.S. in Agricultural Economics at Iowa State University. He went on to earn his Ph.D. in 1964 at the Agricultural College of Sweden in Uppsala under funds provided by a Swedish government agency. He is serving as Director of the Agro-Economic Survey in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Raj Krishna (1958-1961) earned his Ph.D. in Economics at the University of Chicago. He has combined in his career service both within the government and in academia. After faculty appointments at the University of Delhi and the Delhi School of Economics he became Professor and Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Rajasthan in Jaipur. On the government side, he has served in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the GOI, as a member of the University Grants Commission, and as a member of the Working Group on Agriculture. Earlier this year Dr. Krishna was appointed a member of the Planning Commission of the GOI.

Teng-Hui Lee (1965-1968) earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Cornell University. From the late 1950's he has held positions with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction and National Taiwan University in Taipei. In 1972 Dr. Lee was appointed Minister without Portfolio by the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.

Aida R. Librero (1966-1970) earned her Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota. She is on the faculty of the Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos. She also serves as Director of the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and as Deputy Executive Director of the Center for Policy and Development Studies at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos.

Jin Hwan Park (1960-1963) earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Park was for many years in the Department of Agricultural Economics (including its Chairman) at Seoul National University in Suwon. For the past five years he has served as Special Assistant to the President of the Republic of Korea, specifically in the Office of Economic Affairs.

Orlando Sacay (1954-1956 and 1959-1961) the Council's first Fellow, earned both his M.S. and Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Cornell University. His career includes a wide range of activities in agricultural development for the Government of the Philippines. He currently serves as Undersecretary for Cooperative Development in the Department of Local Government and Community Development in Manila.

Agos Salim (1962-1966) earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics (the first Malay to do so) at the University of Wisconsin. He has served the Government of Malaysia in various capacities through the years and now holds the position of Chairman of the Bank Pertanian Malaysia (Agricultural Bank) in Kuala Lumpur.

Tara C. Shukla (1966-1969) studied in a special one year program at the University of Chicago to complement her earlier academic work including the Ph.D. from the University of Bombay. Following her return to Bombay she joined the staff of the Bank of India where she holds the position of Deputy Chief Manager, Agriculture and Cooperative Credit, in the Agricultural Finance Department.

Iqusti B. Teken (1967-1971) earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at Purdue University. He holds positions on the Faculty of Social Economics at the Institut Pertanian Bogor and the Directorate General of Food Crops of the Department of Agriculture in Jakarta, Indonesia.