

An Annotated Bibliography of Socioeconomic Literature Jamaica

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Barker, David. 1992. "Dualism and Disasters on a Tropical Island: constraints on Agricultural Development in Jamaica." Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. 84(5): 332-340.

"The article focuses on two important constraints on agricultural development on tropical islands. The first constraint is the deep-rooted dualism in the agricultural sector, which is typical of many former British colonies...A second constraint...is the periodic disruption caused by natural hazards. Using Jamaica as a case study, the paper argues that a dual agricultural economy emerged from the country's colonial history, and that the island's physical geography has imposed a distinctive pattern on this structure (332-333)."

This article discusses the history of dualism in the colonial space economy, dualism and agricultural resources, and contemporary aspects of agricultural dualism.

Besson, Jean. 1988. "Agrarian Relations and Perceptions of Land in a Jamaican Peasant Village." in Small Farming and Peasant Resources in the Caribbean. eds. John S. Brierley and Hymie Rubenstein. Winnipeg, Canada: Department of Geography, the University of Manitoba. 39-61.

This case study compliments a previous study by the author that focussed on the symbolic as well as the economic significance of land, and the "paradoxical perceptions of land as both a scarce and an unlimited resource among Caribbean peasantries (39)."

This essay "examines the paradoxical perceptions of land, their interrelationship with land tenure and transmission, and their impact on land use in the Jamaican peasant village of Martha Brae. It also presents a case study of Caribbean agrarian relations and attitudes to land at the very core of the region's plantation-peasant interface (39)."

The author chose Jamaica because it epitomizes Caribbean plantation society and because it is the center of the region's peasant movement (39). Martha Brae was "the center of Jamaican plantation slave society and is still a leading sugar-producing parish...The Martha Brae villagers are the descendants of Trelawny plantation slaves (39)."

The essay outlines Jamaican agrarian relations as reflected in Trelawny parish from the days of slavery to the present time (39). Then it shows how this wider agrarian structure resulted in intense land scarcity and the villagers' perception of land in Martha Brae as a scarce resource. One adaptive response to the plantation system is the creation of "family land" that is a form of freehold land tenure and transmission within the village. This analysis shows that "family land itself is perceived as an unlimited resources sustaining ever increasing generations of descendants (39)."

The author concludes that the paradoxical perceptions of land being both a scarce and an unlimited resource of Caribbean peasants is rooted in complex cultural values and can only be understood within the wider structural framework of Caribbean agrarian relations (55).

Brierley, John S., and Hymie Rubenstein. 1988. Small Farming and Peasant Resources in the Caribbean. Winnipeg, Canada: Dept. of Geography, The University of Manitoba.

This volume is a collection of seven papers of the current research on small farming and peasant land use undertaken by anthropologists, geographers and an historian (ix). This volume focuses on the distressed agriculture state of the region and addresses key issues concerning the future of Caribbean small farmers. These papers reveal the "collective wisdom" of the peasant farmers and highlight the benefits that can be derived from an interdisciplinary approach to the study of small farmers (x)."

The seven chapters are entitled:

- 1) The Caribbean Peasant Food Forext, Ecological Artistry or Random Chaos, by Theo L. Hills.
- 2) Peasant Cocoa Cultivators in Trinidad, 1870-1920: Some Considerations, by Kathleen E. Phillips-Lewis.
- 3) Agrarian Relations and Perceptions of land in a Jamaican Peasant Village, by Jean Besson.
- 4) A Retrospective on West Indian Small Farming, with an update from Grenada, by John S. Brierley.
- 5) Changing Gender Roles in Caribbean Peasant Agriculture, by Janet Henshall Momsen.
- 6) Land Migration and Changing Peasant Agriculture in Jamaica, by David Griffith.
- 7) Ganja as a Peasant Resource in St. Vincent: A Preliminary Analysis, by Hymie Rubenstein.

Chapter 6, by David Griffith, "examines the relationship between seasonal migration and peasant production, viewing capitalist and peasant labour processes in terms of the ways they conflict with and complement one another. Its empirical basis is legal, seasonal migration between North America and Jamaica (101)." "Migration is seen to perpetuate conditions of underdevelopment. Once begun, migrant flows usually become institutionalized and their primary beneficiaries are the recipient nations and industries (113)."

Seasonal migration has potential to contribute to the development of the Jamaican peasantry, but it "will not necessarily lead to the accumulation of productive assets by migrant households (114)." However, there is evidence that migrant households can develop both agricultural and nonagricultural development processes if their labour migration is prolonged and includes skill and managerial development within the household and development of processes between households that assure more control over production , and capital accumulation (114).

Faith Innerarity. 1985. Symposium on Women in Agriculture and Rural Development Paper on Problems of Poverty Among Women Farmers Held at University of the West Indies. Mona, Jamaica: University of the West Indies.

This report profiles the agricultural sector of Jamaica highlighting the national goal of rural development and the status of rural women in the development process. The report contains several tables listing the number of farms and their average size from 1954 to 1978/79. It also contains a summary of a survey of rural families and rural women in agriculture that was conducted between October 1980 and January 1981.

"A sample of 60 persons was selected from northern St. Elizabeth, 20 from Old Harbour,

and another 20 from Mount Airy, making the total sample size of 100. All sample members were selected on the basis of the following criteria; Adult women who are either household heads or the partners of household heads (12)."

"In view of the fact that there are not many social class differences between the respondents, it is not possible upon any detailed analysis of variations in the labour contribution of the women in the agricultural sector according to socio-economic groupings. Nonetheless, certain inferences can be drawn. In the first place, most rural families and rural women are at the bottom of the social ladder. secondly, from observation it is clear that the rural women making the greatest labour contribution in Agriculture are usually those in the lower occupational groups... it is instructive that none of the four respondents in the clerical grouping are involved in farming. On the other hand, 90% or nine out of ten women in the unskilled manual occupational grouping reported engagement in farming activities (20).

To conclude, it would appear that while the respondents in general do not perceive themselves as incapable, or deem it inappropriate, to play a more dynamic role in rural development, they are aware of the factors impeding them from doing so. The burden of child-rearing is the most frequently identified impediment followed by the lack of skill training and the lack of education (26)."

Fielding, William J., and G.H. Barker. 1992. An Annotated Bibliography Relating to Agriculture in Jamaica, 1980-1991. Kingston, Jamaica: Jamaican Society for Agricultural Sciences.

The contents are divided by livestock, crops, and various other topics. Within the crops section, traditional crops are not distinguished from nontraditional crops as a subcategory. There are 66 crops listed in the table of contents including ornamental plants, gladiolus, leatherleaf fern, and roses. The bibliographic references seem to be agriculture oriented and do not indicate any social impact analysis.

Gomes, P.I. 1985. Rural Development in the Caribbean. London: C. Hurst & Company.

This book has twelve chapters each written by different people. Each chapter is about a different country. The chapter titles are: 1) Peasant Development in the West Indies since 1838 by Woodville K. Marshall; 2) Agri-Business Bourgeoisie of Barbados and Martinique by Michael Sleeman; 3) Social Origins of the Counter-Plantation System in St. Lucia by Yvonne Acosta and Jean Casimir; 4) Plantation Dominance and Rural Dependency in Dominica by P.I. Gomes; 5) Economic Behaviour of Peasants in Tobago by Carlisle Pemberton; 6) Higglering: Rural women and the Internal Market System in Jamaica by Victoria Durant-Gonzalez; 7) Towards Agricultural Self-Reliance in Grenada: An Alternative Model by Robert Thompson; 8) Towards the Socialist Transformation of Cuban Agriculture, 1959-82 by Brian H. Pollitt; 9) Political Patronage and Community Resistance: Village Councils in Trinidad and Tobago by Susan Craig; 10)

Agricultural Extension for Rural Transformation: The C.A.E.P. Model by Thomas H. Henderson and Michael Quinn Patton; 11) Nutritional Needs, Food Availability and the Realism of Self-Sufficiency by Curtis E. McIntosh and Patricia Manchew; 12) Postscript: Conclusions and Policy Implications by P.I. Gomes.

Griffith, David. 1988. "Land Migration and Changing Peasant Agriculture in Jamaica." in Small Farming and Peasant Resource in the Caribbean. eds. John S. Brierley and Hymie Rubenstein. Winnipeg, Canada: The Department of Geography, the University of Manitoba. 101-117.

"This paper examines the relationship between seasonal migration and peasant production, viewing capitalist and peasant labour processes in terms of the ways they conflict with and complement one another. Its empirical basis is seasonal migration between North America and Jamaica. In general, peasant participation in seasonal migrant streams causes a reorganization of peasant labour processes, including the household's internal divisions of tasks and its relations of production with other households...data show that prolonged seasonal migration loosely coincides with the accumulation of productive assets that can be used for both agricultural and nonagricultural economic activities...Combined with a maturing household and the accumulation of productive assets by virtue of working for wages in North America, then, the migration sometimes places households in a stronger position with regard to the future viability of their farming enterprises, aiding in development of managerial skills within the household and the development of labour processes between households which assure more control over production (101)."

Gubbels, Peter. 1993. "Peasant Farmer Organization in Farmer-First Agricultural Development in West Africa: New Opportunities and Continuing Constraints." Odi Agricultural Administration (Research and Extension) Network . Network paper 40: 1-32.

Abstract: "This paper critically assesses the potentials and constraints for strengthening the capacity of peasant farmer organizations (at the community and inter-community level) to undertake agricultural self-development in the wake of recent political changes in West Africa. The paper begins by establishing the need, in theoretical and policy terms, of strong peasant farmer organizations for effective agricultural research and extension programmes in complex, diverse and risk-prone environments. It then outlines some of the necessary characteristics of self-supporting, 'demand-side' farmer organizations. The historical and current political context of peasant-state relationships within West Africa, which largely determine potentials and constraints, is reviewed. Two case studies of programmes to strengthen peasant farmer organization and promote improved agricultural technology in West Africa, (one within a governmental context, and the other by an NGO) highlight the important issues. Based on this analysis, and the author's experience with peasant farmer organization, a number of practical guidelines and conditions for strengthening peasant farmer organization in West Africa are suggested (1)."

Hills, Theo L. 1988. "The Caribbean Peasant Food Forest, Ecological Artistry or Random

Chaos." in *Small Farming and Peasant Resources in the Caribbean*. eds. John S. Brierley and Hymie Rubenstein. Winnipeg, Canada: Department of Geography, the University of Manitoba. 1-28.

The author argues that modernization programs in the Caribbean have their place but not at the expense of traditional farming developments. Small farmers have a considerable body of agronomic knowledge that is regularly used for solving problems resulting from specific production systems. It is important to inventory this knowledge and all of the plants and their various uses in order to benefit agricultural sciences and "to wed new and traditional technologies to the end that environmental sustainability will be achieved and all people of the Caribbean can obtain the bulk of their food supplies from local producers at reasonable prices (23)."

The chapter contains a good review of the existing literature about the conflicts between modernization programs in tropical agriculture and the traditions of small farmers. The subheadings discussed include: The Negative View of Small Farmers; The Positive View; The Food Forest; Origins and Evolutions of Multiple Mixed Cropping; Ecological Artistry or Random Chaos; Patchiness (of the available farmland); Management of Climate and the Creation of Microclimates; Manipulation of Wind; Pest Reduction; and Productivity.

The author concludes that the function and diversity of crops in an individual small farmer's food forest fluctuate in response to biophysical and socioeconomic factors. "When people have more time available they are likely to experiment and diversify...one potential advantage of the great diversity within a region and on a farm is the access to good nutrition (21)."

LeFranc, R.M. 1986. *Small Hillside Farmers in Jamaica, A Social Analysis*. Report prepared for USAID. 1-58.

Executive Summary: "This review of the available literature on small farm Hillside Agriculture, and the survey carried out, also discovered a generally receptive though cautious attitude toward the introduction of new ideas and practices. In particular, most were in agreement with the idea of tree crops, - cum- annuals as one way of combating soil erosion and increasing farm incomes...It was found that this caution, as well as the incidence of idle land noted above, was less influenced by factors such as age, education, and tenure than it was by simple financial and economic consideration. this was not at all to deny the general reluctance of farmers operating land with insecure tenure to invest in longer term crops and or farm improvements. Rented and more distant plots are consequently probably the most abused. But the problem is a complex one, and is unlikely to be solved by simply increasing the security of land tenure. Fragmentation is also a real issue, and it might be expected that this affects the managerial efficiency of the farmer.

Finally, there now seems to be a fairly high level of cynicism and skepticism towards officialdom - and it is an attitude which is the result of long years of broken promises, official inefficiency and clientelism. The importance of local participation in project planning and implementation cannot be overemphasized. Any project must therefore of necessity expend time and effort identifying the most appropriate ways of ensuring its social and economic acceptability (ii - iii)."

Mason, Beverly J. 1985-1986. "Jamaican Working-Class Women: Producers and Reproducers." The Review of Black Political Economy. 14(2-3): 259-275.

Abstract: "Jamaica's economy is underdeveloped, creating and maintaining relatively few income-generating opportunities for its population. To survive, working-class women who assume primary economic and social responsibilities for their children must be economically active, whether in the retrenching formal sector or in the growing informal sector. The following article examines how their culture and economy merge to define Jamaican women and their roles (p. 259)."

The information in this article stems from a larger study conducted in 1982 entitled "The Continuing Modernization of Underdevelopment: Jamaican Women as Producers and Reproducers." which analyzed the interplay among culture, economy, and gender in the Third World (259). The study interviewed 30 female factor workers in the formal sector and 25 petty commodity producers (PCPs) in the informal sector.

"This article addresses two issues: 1) the impact and implications of capitalist penetration on the economic organization of Jamaican women and 2) women's perception of their social roles and concomitant responsibilities (260)."

With regards to production, "Jamaican women have one of the highest labor force participation rates in the world, with over 60 percent of them economically active (260)." In their reproductive roles, "a full third of all women are heads of household, 62 percent of whom never marry," and "over 70 percent of all births occur to unmarried women (261-262)." In this study, 64 percent of the PCPs interviewed were currently married, the remainder were single, divorced, or widowed (262). "For the overwhelming majority of both groups, employment activities began after the birth of their first child, an event that took place while the women were residing at home with their parents (262)."

"Jamaica is a matrilineal society. The primary domestic relationship is between mother and child (263)." Under the Jamaican ideology of motherhood, the single mothers assumed exclusive responsibility for their children even after remarrying or entering into a long-term, live-in relationship (262). At the same time, Jamaica is a male-dominated society in the public sphere (263). "Women bear the familial, domestic responsibilities that flow from patriarchy but realize little of the social, political, and economic public power necessary to change their conditions (263)."

"Many of the cultural, social, and psychological factors that converge to describe working-class Jamaican women's rites of passage to womanhood are inextricably tied to their reproductive roles. The fact that most Jamaican women (70%) begin having children before marriage and the concomitant responsibilities of rearing and maintaining children necessitate that women be involved in income-producing activities (262).

Jamaica began as a slave colony and has remained in a state of underdevelopment...Jamaican women have struggled to define their lives and control their own destinies as best they could (271)." Employment for women in the formal sector is scarce (271). Women who work in the informal sector in petty commodity production "subsidize the industrial sector by being highly active in the informal non-industrialized sector...The products of both

groups allow for the continuation of the economy and society, and so, indirectly, they keep themselves in subservient, oppressive conditions while they struggle to survive (272)."

"Women labor under the triple burden of an underdeveloped economy, a sex-segregated labor force, and the ideology of motherhood (272)." International and local economic forces continue to change the Jamaican society and women's lives. These forces include assembly industries from other countries that employ mostly Jamaican women; increased competitiveness from other Third World industrialized countries in the manufacturing sector; a cash economy; and the influx of values, tastes, and attitudes from nearby industrial countries (272).

Mathieson, John A. 1988. "Jamaica." in Struggle Against Dependence: Nontraditional Export Growth in Central America and the Caribbean. ed. Eva Paus. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. 145-169.

This chapter focuses on economic and political developments since the 1950's and 1960's that affected Jamaica's trade performance. The author analyzes the export performance of both traditional and non-traditional crops. The chapter describes the Jamaican labor force and agricultural sector. "The majority of Jamaica's nontraditional exporters import virtually all of their raw materials, components, and machinery. As a result, the only added value associated with their operations is the labor input, thereby limiting economic benefits to Jamaica (157)."

"Most of Jamaica's recent growth of nontraditional exports can be attributed to Section 807 of the U.S. tariff Code, under which only domestic value added is subject to U.S. tariffs. Additional incentives are provided by the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and various provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. Jamaica's nascent nontraditional export industry would be eliminated if U.S. incentives were withdrawn. The greatest potential for increases in Jamaica's nontraditional exports lies in the area of manufactures requiring labor-intensive production techniques. Labor costs and availability are Jamaica's only significant comparative advantage and will remain so as long as the Jamaican dollar's value reflects the true cost of labor (159-160)."

Mintz, Sidney W., and Sally Price. 1985. Caribbean Contours. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

"This volume is concerned primarily with the insular Caribbean, plus those mainland territories (Belize and the Guianas) whose colonial histories most resemble them. It deals broadly with a number of aspects of Caribbean life, some seemingly remote from the political, strategic, policy-oriented considerations that are the backbone of so many recent Caribbean studies (5)."

The authors distinguish their book from other works that purport to "explain" the Caribbean but that lack understanding or information about the broader cultural context. The fundamental question pursued in this volume is "what do the international dialogues have to do with the daily experiences, the perceptions and aspirations, of the ordinary folk in the countries being described and manipulated? (6)"

"While the essays in this book are intentionally wide-ranging in their subjects (treating matters that vary from the chemistry of sugar production to the ideological background of reggae music), many of the issues they discuss are recurring ones. Picking up on these common threads, we discern certain aspects of the development of Caribbean societies that justify discussion of the region as a unit in spite of the tremendous diversity of experiences represented by its various political, social, and cultural entities (6)."

Mintz, Sidney W. 1974. Caribbean Transformations. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

This book is a compilation of essays written over two decades and that deal exclusively with the Caribbean. "All the chapters in this book have previously appeared individually in various publications. Each, however, has been considerably revised and rewritten here (xi)." The book is divided into three parts with a total of eleven chapters. Part 1 is entitled "Slavery, Forced Labor and the Plantation System." It contains three chapters entitled: 2) Slavery and the Afro-American World; 3) Slavery and Forced Labor in Puerto Rico; 4) The History of a Puerto Rican Plantation.

Part II is called "Caribbean Peasantries." The five chapters comprising this section are: 5) The Origins of Reconstituted Peasantries; 6) The Historical Sociology of Jamaican Villages; 7) The Origins of the Jamaican Market System; 8) The Contemporary Jamaican Market System; 9) Houses and Yards among Caribbean Peasantries.

Part III is called "Caribbean Nationhood. The two chapters in this section are: 1) The Case of Haiti; and 2) Caribbean Nationhood: An Anthropological Perspective.

Mintz, Sidney W. and Richard Price. 1977. An Anthropological Approach to the Afro-American Past: A Caribbean Perspective. Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues.

"This manuscript was originally written in March, 1973, for presentation as a working paper for a Johns Hopkins University conference on creole societies...It was our original intention to set forth ideas and themes on the Afro-American experience, as historically-oriented cultural anthropologists might conceive of them, in order to elicit the reactions and criticisms of social scientists and humanists, and of historians in particular...We do not consider our interpretations as definitive, let alone in any way proved, and we have set them forth in their present form precisely to continue to evoke considered response to our arguments (i).

This essay deals with the evolution of social and cultural forms among Afro-Americans under what were, and are, fundamentally racist and unequal social conditions, everything we treat here may be seen to have a clear political coefficient...In practice, just as anthropological research in general becomes each day more significant in its human and political implications so anthropological research that touches on the everyday experience and perceptions of Afro-Americans must inevitably become part and parcel of the ideological ambience of contemporary life.

In this essay, we call for 'greater analytical subtlety and more socio-historical research,' and we have set forth some ideas to illustrate why we consider these prime necessities at this time in the field of Afro-American anthropology... 'The inescapable fact in the study of Afro-America, is the humanity of the oppressed, and the inhumanity of the systems that oppressed them.' That this oppression has by no means ended should be clear to everyone, as it is to us (ii)."

Mintz, Sidney. 1970. Papers in Caribbean Anthropology. New Haven: Human Relation Area Files Press.

"The goals and nature of the Caribbean Anthropological Program are exemplified in the present volume. Eight papers are included, four of them dealing with contemporary Caribbean peoples. Hall, a Jamaican historian, has joined with Mintz, an anthropologist of the Caribbean, to prepare Number 57, on the history of Jamaican internal marketing. One of the central historical problems of the Caribbean area is the emergence of the peasantry, in most cases reconstituted out of the plantation slaves of the region. The internal market system, in Jamaica as well as elsewhere, had a vital role in this emergence, and it is to this problem that the writers direct themselves (vi)."

Momsen, Janet Henshall. 1988. "Changing Gender Roles in Caribbean Peasant Agriculture." in Small Farming and Peasant Resources in the Caribbean. eds. John S. Brierley and Hymie Rubenstein. Winnipeg, Canada: The Department of Geography, the University of Manitoba. 83-99.

Abstract: "From very early times women have played a distinctive role in Caribbean agriculture. Carib Indians raided Arawak settlements and carried off the women to make use of their skills in agriculture and pottery making. The consequent gender division of labour in Amerindian society at the time of the Conquest was reinforced by the linguistic division between men and women who each retained their own tribal language (Rouse 1948). The aboriginal subsistence farmers were soon displaced by the plantation economy dependent on the labor of African slaves. Under slavery both men and women worked in agriculture, but women eventually came to form the main body of the fieldhands. Female slaves were also expected to carry out household chores and childcare, to grow food for domestic consumption and to produce food crops and craft goods for sale in the local market. Thus it can be seen that the important and independent role that women play today in Caribbean small-scale agriculture has deep roots in the past. This chapter examines the way in which gender roles have adapted to the various stages of restructuring of the agricultural economy of the Caribbean (83)."

The subheadings of the chapter are: Gender in the 'Formal' Plantation Economy; Gender in the 'Informal' Plantation Economy; Post-emancipation Divisions of Labour; Gender Roles Under a Free Labour System; Women as Peasant Farmers; Women in the Agricultural Labour Force; and Gender Divisions of Labour Time.

Rio Grande Valley Project. 1990. "Mission Report. Evaluation of Rio Grande Valley Project, Project NO. JM/86/012." Holland: FARMCO.

"A joint Jamaican/Netherlands evaluation mission evaluated the Rio Grande Valley Project (RGVP) between October 4th and 19th 1990. The RGV Project is an integrated rural development project, which began in April 1987 with activities in the areas of Community Development, Cottage industry Development, (Health care) and above all in Agriculture. The long term objective of the five year Project is to improve the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Rural Communities in the Rio Grande Valley and to increase their socioeconomic level of self-reliance. The Project is also meant to serve as a model for the future development of other districts in Jamaica. The Rio Grande River Valley Project (RGVP) takes a very special and unique position within the rural community in the country. Till today, there are hardly any experiences in Jamaica with small scale, inter agency and area based Integrated Rural Development projects (1).

In view of the long term perspective of Integrated Rural Development, the slow process of institutional integration both at the parish or village level as at the national level, and the results achieved so far, the mission recommends that (the) Project should not finish after the 5-year period but should be continued for a second phase...Following a process approach, emphasis should be much more on recording of the development activities...The important role of the Project should be the formulation and coordination of inter-sectoral programmes (9).

There should be clear specifications about the target groups to be reached by different programme components. Participation in all stages of the planning cycle is a condition sine qua non. Even if this means a slower absorption of technical innovations. Much attention should be given to organize farmers or other beneficiaries into viable organizations. The Project therefore, should also look at other local institutional arrangements than the traditional Village/ loan Committees. (More functional groups, small credit associations, joint liability groups, women groups, etc.) The approach followed would be less top down... Suitable organisational forms do not come from handbooks, but have to be worked out location specific (10)."

Smith, M.G. 1984. Culture, Race and Class in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Mona, Jamaica: Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies University of the West Indies.

There are ten chapters with the first and last comprising the introduction and the conclusion. The other chapters are entitled: Class and Stratification, Race and Pluralism, Problem and Procedure, Grenada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, and General Models.

The chapter on Jamaica is an historical analysis of race, culture and class in Jamaican society. "Jamaica is divided into three ranked strata, according to Madeline Kerr (1952) white, coloured, and black, the latter being the dispriveleged majority (61)." The author provides a literature review of the data regarding racial and social stratification in Jamaica.

Smith, M.G.. 1989. Poverty in Jamaica. Mona, Jamaica: Institute of Social and Economic Research.

The book contains eight chapters including an introduction, conclusion and the following: Sampling Problems, Economic Conditions, Housing and Health, Dependent Categories, Other

Needs, and Information and Mutual Aid.

This book is based on a report of a study of social needs to be used by officials and politicians. The social needs in the study are culturally defined and it "identifies individuals and or domestic families as the direct unites of need, excluding classes, neighbourhoods, communities, regions and other aggregates (2)."

The sample was provided by the Department of Statistics, and consisted of 1,258 listed dwellings located in 24 enumeration districts. Of this total, 600 households were rural. Only 948, or 75.4 percent of the households were located and interviewed by the field staff.

The study includes many tables with demographic census type data including household information, income, employment, job skills, housing, age data on children, and fertility rates. Plus other data are presented in tables such as ownership and use of land, illnesses and visits to physicians, data on the elderly and the physically handicapped, discipline practices of parents with their children, literacy, sources of family planning information and contraceptives, legal cases, awareness of social service programs, help received and given among kin and among non-kin.

Smith, M.G., and G.J. Kruijer. 1957. A Sociological Manual for Workers in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica: University College of the West Indies.

The book contains six chapters entitled: 1) Introduction; 2) Extension Work; 3) Man and Society in Rural Jamaica; 4) Fact-Finding and Analysis; 5) Communication; and 6) Working with People. Chapter three describes the history, the social demographics, social settlement, and economics. Chapter four focuses on field techniques, general and specific, survey design and execution, individual area studies, survey analysis, samples and errors. Chapter five focusses on communication of farming practices and of social welfare practices. Chapter six discusses group formation, leadership, project design and planning, and project evaluation.

The purpose of the book "is to inform extension workers briefly about the relevant social and cultural conditions which influence the local reception of their work, and indeed create the demand for it (4)."

Participatory Research and Development Literature

Chambers, Robert, and Irene Guijt. 1995. "PRA-Five Years Later, Where Are We Now?" Forests, Trees and People Newsletter. No. 26/27: 4-14.

"This article highlights some important emerging issues, and is based on the thoughts and experiences of many trainers and practitioners of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) around the world (4)."

The themes of the newsletter issue are why RRA and PRA developed; a description of these methodologies; why PRA is spreading so quickly; the opportunities of PRA research; the benefits of PRA methods; the challenges of PRA methods; the myths about PRAs and conclusions.

Ellis, Pat. 1983. Getting the Community into the Act, 72 Participatory Activities for Field Workers and Trainers. Barbados: WAND, Women and Development Unit, University of the West Indies.

"This training manual provides material that can be used by those who work with villagers(foreword)." The methodology employed in these activities focuses on the experience of the participant, helping to build self-awareness and self-confidence and at the same time ensures relevance in the content of training and education programs (foreword). "The initial material for this manual was developed within a series of training activities used in the preliminary stage of a Pilot Project for the Integration of Women in Rural Development(foreword)."

This manual is divided into two parts: "Understanding People" and "Involving the Community". Part one contains five subsections. These are entitled 1) Getting Acquainted and Clarifying Expectations; 2) Personal Development; 3) Attitudes; 4) Communications; and 5) Working with Groups. Part two contains three subsections entitled: 1) Community Development; 2) Needs Assessment; and 3) Programme Planning and Evaluation.

Fals-Borda, Orlando. 1987. "The Application of Participatory Action-Research in Latin America." International Sociology. 2(4): 329-347.

"Abstract: A research methodology that combines theory, action, and participation (PAR) committed to further the interests of exploited groups and classes...it challenges established academic routines without discarding the need to accumulate and systematize knowledge, and to construct a more comprehensive and human paradigm in the social sciences...(329)."

PAR encompasses research, adult education, and political action occurring within a "satisfying and productive cycle of life and labor" (330).

Participation and organization concepts presented include vivencia (existential concept), and authentic commitment (historical materialism and classical Marxism). Also, the author defines internal and external animators and the dialectical tension created between the two, called praxis, that is a window for achieving shared goals of social transformation. Academic plus popular knowledge may revolutionize scientific knowledge.

The subject to subject research data collection method is praised as a successful form of gathering accurate information. The use of trained local residents to do the interviews and surveys strengthens community confidence in the outcomes of the research.

PAR considers culture, ethnicity and region in its analysis. "Ebbs and flows are unavoidable because of personal conflicts, ecological rhythms, and lack of material resources. These factors cause communities to fall victim to the structural violence of the old order of poverty, exploitation, oppression and dependence." PAR must therefore persist at every level and over the long term.

PAR techniques from Mexico, Nicaragua, and Columbia are collective research, critical recovery of history, valuing and applying folk culture, story-telling, and production and diffusion of new knowledge.

Gerber, John M. 1992. "Farmer Participation in Research: A Model for Adaptive Research and Education." American Journal of Alternative Agriculture. 7(3): 118-121.

Abstract: "The participatory research and education model is designed to support a shared vision of research and education as a learning process among partners working in (a) community. The participatory model is offered as a way to achieve better communication and enhanced cooperation among farmers, researchers and extension educators."

This article analyzes the criticisms of the dominant scientific research methods versus the experiential sources of knowledge. "The participatory research model and a non-participatory approach may be thought of as two poles on a continuum, with the extent and quality of farmer participation being the primary controlling variable (119)."

The author describes the participatory model for research and education in the areas of problem identification, setting objectives, selection of alternative solutions and project design, implementation of the project, interpretation of the observations, and sharing the results.

"The participatory research and education model is not presented as a practice to be used by all agricultural researchers under all circumstances. Rather, it should be seen as one mode of inquiry, to be used in particular cases, primarily for developing and adapting practices and products to solve complex, local problems (121)."

Institute of Development Studies. 1993. "Relaxed and Participatory Appraisal. Notes on Practical Approaches and Methods. Notes for Participants in the Workshops to be held in Norwich, Oslo, Karachi, Hanoi, and Kunming in November and December, 1993." U.K.: University of Sussex, Brighton. 1-13.

"These notes are an updated outline introduction to some aspects of participatory appraisal, usually known as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) (1)."

Included in these notes is the history and roots of PRA research methods dating from 1988-1989 in Kenya and in India. The notes detail the evolution of the methods and their expansion and concerns. Also, the article clarifies the principles shared by RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) and PRA and describes their methods and approaches. Practical tips for uses of RRA and PRAs are also listed.

Recent developments propose better "ways of enabling local (rural and urban) people themselves to be investigators, analysts and consultants, themselves setting priorities, planning, implementing an owning the process as in PRA (3)." This in turn empowers people.

Mascarenhas, James. 1991. "Participatory Rural Appraisal and Participatory Learning Methods: Recent Experiences from MYRADA and South India." Forests, Trees and People Newsletter. 15/16: 10-17.

MYRADA is a non-governmental organization working in rural development since 1968 (17). "It works in approximately 2,000 villages in South India in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (17)." Its six major program areas include:

1. Participatory resource development and management projects.
2. Resettlement and rehabilitation of released bonded labour and landless families.
3. Development of women and children in rural areas.
4. Development of rural credit systems.
5. Development of appropriate institutions and management systems in rural areas.
6. Training- evolving training methods which are appropriate to the Indian context- particularly rural areas.

"MYRADA has been on the front line in the development of innovative PRA methods (10)." This article presents some of the methods and how they have been used by MYRADA and the lessons that have been learned (10).

MYRADA emphasizes participation of the village people in their own development; being recognized, itself, as a catalyst and a partner in development and not as a patron or benefactor (10). This article describes PALM, (Participatory Learning Methods) that became integrated in MYRADA's approach. the PALM program takes five days and includes the following:

- Day 1 - Introductory: History of the village, village layout, and village infrastructure.
- Day 2 - Exploratory (Simple): Study of resources, livelihoods, trends and preferences, etc.
- Day 3 - Exploratory (Complex): Seasonality, identifying resources, wealth ranking, class and caste stratification, conflict, etc., and causes and effects.
- Day 4 - Convergence: Identifying opportunities, listing priorities and "best bets", identifying roles and responsibilities (defining responsibilities of various partners including the people).
- Day 5 - Concluding: Operational plan, documentation, etc.

The newsletter article also describes how to do the following: a transect, participatory mapping, participatory seasonal analysis, and ranking and scoring.

Mascarenhas, James, Parmesh Shah, Sam Joseph, Ravi Jayakaran, John Devavaram, Vidya Ramachandran, Aloysius Fernandez, Robert Chambers, and Jules Pretty. 1991. "Participatory Rural Appraisal, Proceedings of the February 1991 Bangalore PRA Trainers Workshop." PRA Notes. 13: 10-48.

The participants of this workshop had been involved in or conducted 145 different field exercises and every one of them was unique. The richness gained from this wealth of knowledge laid the foundation for this workshop that compiled information on what worked and why, and how the exercises were facilitated. The workshop summary is divided into ten sections that are the following:

1. Methods and Innovations.
2. Training and Multiplication.
3. PRA in Government.
4. Villagers as Analysts and Specialists.
5. Quality Assurance.
6. Attitudes and Behavior.
7. Documentation of PRA.
8. Role of PRA Methods in Monitoring and Evaluation.
9. Dangers, Weaknesses and Challenges.
10. The Impact and Implications of PRA.
11. Follow-up Networking Needs and Sources.

National Environment Secretariat, Egerton University, Clark University. 1990. Participatory Rural Appraisal Handbook: Conducting PRAs in Kenya. Center for International Development and Environment of the World Resources Institute.

"This handbook is a guide for village leaders and field extension officers working in local resource management. It enables agents to help rural communities define problems, prioritise project activities, and adopt village-based resource management plans (vii)."

The handbook contains nine chapters entitled: 1)Introduction and Background; 2) PRA: A

Promising Approach "From the Ground Up"; 3) Getting Started; 4) Data Gathering; 5) Organization of Problems and Opportunities; 6) Ranking Problems and Opportunities; 7) Creating Village Resource Management Plans; 8) Epilogue: Evaluation, Monitoring and Follow-up; and 9) Suggested Readings.

Paul, Benjamin D., and William J. Demarest. 1984. "Citizen Participation Overplanned: The Case of a Health Project in the Guatemalan Community of San Pedro La Laguna." *Social Science and Medicine*. 19(3): 185-192.

This article chronicles the interplay of interests and strategies of the American health director who failed to increase community participation and create a representative community committee.

"The intent of this paper is to chronicle the course of project events, to supply relevant background information on the community and the principle actors, to compare the problems encountered by this project with problems encountered elsewhere in community development work, and to suggest some lessons to be learned about leadership, 'representiveness' and the pitfalls to expect when working in a factionalized community (185)."

The director created conditions for failure because she tended to "underestimate difficulties, overpromise results and avoid any evidence of incompatibility and conflict (191)." Sometimes it is not realistic to build community wide cooperation but rather to build a majority coalition with the one or two cooperative factions supporting the project.

The author gives five points of advice. First, if a community's need is already represented by competent leadership, accept their form of leadership; do not impose your own concept of proper representation. Second, if the community is polarized, you probably won't be able to create a community-wide committee. Third, if a community committee is charged with decision making, serve as its consultant, not as its director. Fourth, if you are really the director with ultimate authority, make your position clear at the outset; do not build up false expectations about community self-determination. Finally, community development specialists would do well to spend more time learning how the community is organized and less time trying to organize it (192).

Protz, Maria. 1993. "Some Gender Considerations for the Use of Video in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Sustainable Development." For the Workshop PRA, Gender and the Environment. International Institute for Environment and Development.

"This paper offers some reflections and gender considerations for the appropriate use of video in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) (1)." General, "gender neutral" characteristics and advantages of video as a tool for documenting indigenous knowledge and for PRA are discussed (1).

"The degree to which video may or may not be an appropriate medium to use for specific PRA activities, will depend on local cultural specificities and will also depend on the precise

purpose or PRA exercise at hand (2)." There are three levels of factors related to gender that affect the appropriateness and effectiveness of using video in PRA activities. These are 1) Gender Identity at the personal level of those involved in the PRA experience; 2) Household gender relations; and 3) Gender relations within the community and society at large. The article lists the advantages and disadvantages of using video in PRA activities.

"As a process, PRA is concerned with documentation of indigenous knowledge and local community resources by and for rural communities. Most of the instruments that PRA adopts for data collection are highly visual: drawings, maps and transects, for instance, that do not depend on literacy in order to be understood and analyzed by community members. As an audio visual medium, video obviously fits this category and can be especially useful for making indigenous knowledge associated with sustainable agriculture more visible for the planning and implementation of community projects (4)."

The author describes an incident on page 6 of a Jamaican woman who demonstrated an indigenous technique involving a mixture of lime and ash rubbed on cabbage to ward off pests that she used when she could not afford modern day pesticides. The woman could not define the exact quantities of the lime and ash because she learned to judge the amounts by feel and by experience. A video recording of this procedure would be useful in this case and it would encourage sustainable agricultural practices among farmers elsewhere (6).

In using video, the researcher must be sensitive to gender identity and the self-esteem of the women recorded. "The way that men's and women's work is engendered, therefore, has important implications for the use of media, especially video, because video sometimes shows back the reality all too glaringly (8)."

Rahman, M.D. Anisur. 1993. *People's Self-Development: Perspectives on Participatory Action Research. A Journey Through Experience.* London: Zed Books.

"This volume presents the essence of my experience and philosophical-methodological thinking on 'participatory development' or, as my conceptualisation developed, on 'people's self-development', over the last seventeen-eighteen years, starting with my service in the first Bangladesh Planning Commission (1972-4) and ending with my last months in the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva (1)."

The papers in this volume take the reader through the evolution of Rahman's praxis and theoretical thinking which questions the conventional orthodoxies in economics and development thinking and practice of both the 'right' and 'left' varieties. His theoretical thinking developed through his extensive involvement rural development and his contact with grassroots movements.

"Chapter 1 reconstructs my farewell address to the Bangladesh Planning Commission in which an informal invocation I rejected the conventional approach to planning. Chapter 2 represents an attempt to understand some conceptual questions on self-reliant development at an early stage of my journey. Chapter 3 reflects on some dimensions of people's participation in the Bhoomi Sena movement. Chapter 4 is an account of an experiment under PORP (Geneva's International Labour Office's Programme on Participatory Organisations of the Rural Poor) in initial animation work in four barangays in the Philippines which has subsequently become

independent of PORP in a significant nationwide programme. Chapter 5 presents field observations, and reflections on them, of some organising work with the rural landless in Bangladesh.

"Chapter 6 presents my first formal theoretical reflection on the standpoint of participatory action research, on the question of social transformation and the epistemology of knowledge generation, based on practical experiences in PORP and intellectual interactions with the wider PAR movement. Chapter 7 presents further field observations from Bangladesh, and in Chapter 8 we travel to Africa to see some of its grassroots work and present reflections on them. The last four chapters are attempts to look at the whole experience of this journey and beyond it (8)."

The last four chapters are entitled: 9) The Praxis of PORP: a programme in participatory rural development; 10) People's development; 11) Qualitative dimensions of social development; 12) Towards an alternative development paradigm.

Rocheleau, Dianne, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and David Edmunds. 1995. "Gendered Resource Mapping. Focusing on Women's Spaces in the Landscape." Cultural Survival Quarterly. Winter: 62-68.

These authors argue in favor of "gender-based analysis of how spaces and places are used, valued, and struggled over in specific cultures (62)." They contend that such an analysis is necessary to protect women's independent sources of income and livelihood, to balance the power relations between men and women, and to preserve the diversity of local flora and fauna. The article contains three examples of "geomatic imaging" or gender map drawing: one showing the gender division of plants and plant products; a second showing land uses by gender and also clarifying the intrahousehold division of control; and a third that is a household resource map.

There are three general principles of geomatic imaging that are important for researchers to take into account when mapping gendered space and place. These are 1) starting at the scale of everyday use; 2) incorporating multiple rights and responsibilities of resource user groups; 3) actively seeking out multiple perspectives on the use. Special effort should be made to include women's perspective of the land use.

The information can be gathered through key informant interviews, focus group interviews, transect walks with key informants and participant observation (65). The primary objective is that researchers learn to "see the rights, responsibilities, knowledge and perspectives of the respective user groups; map them in a way which recognizes the multiple uses of multiple users; and generalize without losing sight of the types of negotiated settlements reached in everyday practice of living in and sharing landscapes.

Rollins, Al, Virginia Hubbs, and Ron Grosz. 1992. A Trainer's Manual, Vol. 1. How to

Conduct a Workshop to Integrate Gender Considerations into Development Programming. Silver Spring, MD: The MayaTech Corporation.

"This manual is a guide to the design and implementation of workshops on inclusion of gender issues in U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) projects and programs...it describes a workshop that will increase awareness of, information about, and skills for addressing gender issues in development programming. The manual derives from more than three years' experience by PPC/WID (Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination's Office of Women in Development) and its agents supporting development professionals in following A.I.D.'s Women in Development policies and Congressional mandates, and in designing and implementing more effective development programs and projects.

The manual's target audience is the cadre of training specialists working within or working for A.I.D. who need additional knowledge and/or frameworks in order to assist A.I.D. personnel to better integrate gender considerations in development activities (1)."

The manual contains 143 pages and is divided into three parts: Introduction, Workshop Session Designs, and Training Organization. The Workshop Designs part is divided into ten sessions. These are: 1) Workshop Orientation; 2) Exploring Issues; 3) Gender Analysis and the Gender Information Framework; 4) Strategies to Overcome Barriers to Women's Participation in Development; 5) Project Design and the GIF; 6) Individual Application; 7) Data Gathering; 8) Policy and Gender; 9) Planning for Action; and 10) Workshop Summary, Evaluation, and Closure.

Part three contains four subsections entitled 1) Workshop Planning and Preparation; 2) Sample Pre-Workshop Package; 3) Sample Workshop Evaluation Forms, and 4) Resource Documents.